The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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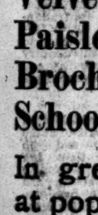
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We place only the most choice and novel FURNITURE in our warerooms.

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SEE OUR FINE DISPLAY OF
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Look at our Specialties in NECKWEAR.
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Monster Attractions are offered in CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

If you wish to dress up for very little money, and be satisfied with the trimming and wear of your clothes, be sure and call before you buy.

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"Dent's," "Fowne Bro's,"
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WALKING, RIDING, AND DRIVING
GLOVES,
With many other good makes, offered at
Popular Prices
Call and inspect the stock.

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RETAIL STATIONERS AND DEALERS IN FANCY ARTICLES,
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We take great pleasure in showing goods.

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24 INCHES WIDE,
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"The Union" WIRE MATTRESS.



Gives the Most Comfort.
DO NOT BUY CHEAP IMITATIONS.
WE MANUFACTURE A FULL LINE OF
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FOR SALE BY FURNITURE DEALERS.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Day,
133 East Madison-st.
Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} $5
Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.
VITALIZED AIR
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Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure.

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A first-class Chambers' Folding Machine, with the Kahler Attachment. Will fold a sheet 36x50 or 24x36. In good order, at a very low price. Apply at this office.

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1878, '79, and '80 Goods Sold in Bond or Free.

Grommes & Ullrich,
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The BOND & LILLARD, WATERFILL & FRAZIER, E. H. TAYLOR, JR., "O. F. C.," and O. HORSEY'S, the finest Whiskies produced in this country, are controlled by us in this market, and of which, with a number of other brands, we constantly carry from 5,000 to 6,000 barrels in BOND and FREE, being by far THE LARGEST STOCK OF FINE WHISKIES held by any one house in this country.

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WHOLESALE CLOTHING!
CLEMENT, BANE & CO.,
117, 119 & 121 Wabash-av.,
COR. MADISON-ST.,
THE LARGEST WHOLESALE
CASH CLOTHING HOUSE
IN THE UNITED STATES.

TERMS:
5 PER CT. OFF 60 DAYS.
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7 PER CT. OFF 10 DAYS.

Merchants prepared to discount their bills cannot afford to buy of long-time houses before examining our stock.

That close cash buyers appreciate the advantages of our terms and prices, the rapidly-growing magnitude of our business is the living evidence.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
We have leased the elegant building now being erected by Mr. Armour on corner of Franklin and Adams-sts., 90 by 150 feet, 5 stories and basement (making nearly two acres of floor-room,—the largest Clothing Store in Chicago) which we will occupy on and after Jan. 1st next.

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.

DENTISTRY.

VITALIZED AIR.
New Safe Remedy. No More Pain With Teeth.



$8 Finest and Best Full Set, $8
Experience, skill, and care in fitting. The McChesney Brothers give their personal attention to all cases. Gold Fillings warranted 10 years.
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On Improved Chicago Real Estate at current rates.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

$15,000 to Loan at 7 per ct.
In sums to suit, on good city or suburban property. Apply to GEO. VAN SANDT, 120 West Washington-st., Chicago.

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PARDRIDGES'
Main Store.
NEW HOSIERY!
Fall and Winter Importations Just Arrived.

The celebrated A. P. O. Wool Hosiery in Children's, Gents', and Ladies'.

Children's English Cashmere Hose in Scotch Plaids.

A beautiful line of Infants' Fine Wool Hose in all the new shades.

Child's Pink and Blue Cashmere in fine goods.

Infants' 3-4 Cashmere Hose, finest quality, at 15 per ct. less than regular price.

A full line of Children's Fleece-Lined Hose, 35c and up.

Children's Bro. and White Regular-Made at 25c per pair.

A full line of Knit Hosiery, extra heels and toes, made specially for boys, at 30c and up.

Also, Boys' Scotch Wool Hosiery, all sizes, at 50c per pair.

A full line of Boys' Half Hose, Regular Made, 25c per pair.

Ladies' 24 Supers at 25c, double heels and toes, and extra long.

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked, extra heavy, at 25c per pair.

Ladies' C. G. Lisle Thread, extra long and heavy, at 75c per pair.

Ladies' Hair-line Stripes, full Regular Made, at 35c per pair.

A full line of Ladies' Unbleached Fleece-Lined Hosiery, 25, 35, 40, 50c.

Also, Ladies' Colored Fleece-Lined Hose in all the new shades.

Ladies' All-Wool Hose, fine Rib Merino heels and toes, at 50c per pair.

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Hose, Silk Clocked, at 60c.

Just received, a line of English Cashmere Hose for ladies, in solid colors, which we are selling at $1 per pair, and cannot be duplicated for less than $1.25.

We have just received a line of Silk Hose for ladies, in Sapphire, Cardinal, Garnet, Pink, Cherry, and Sky-Blue, at $4 per pair, and we claim they cannot be matched for less than $5.

300 doz. of Gents' British Half Hose, heavy and full fashioned, at 25c.

Also, Gents' Merino Half Hose, Regular Made, at 25, 40, 50c.

200 different styles of Gents' Fancy Half Hose, Regular Made, at 25c and up.

Just received, Gents' Cashmere Half Hose in solid colors, fine English goods, at 50, 65, 85c---a bargain.

100 doz. Gents' Balbriggan Half Hose, Silk Clocked, at 25c per pair.

Full lines of German and French Bro. Mixed at 25 and 31c.

"INSPECTION INVITED."

"Prices Invariably and Always the Lowest."

Country Orders receive prompt attention.

Goods sent C. O. D. on approval.

PARDRIDGES'
Main Store,
114 and 116 State-st.

KID GLOVES.



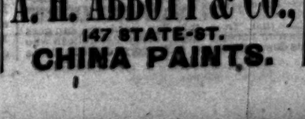
No buttons to pull off or button-holes to tear out. Fitted to the hand and perfect fit guaranteed. Or will be sent by mail postpaid upon receipt of price.

PRICE LIST.

	1st quality. Foster.	2d quality. Imperial.
2 Hooks, Black or Col'd,	$1.75	$1.25
5 " " "	2.00	1.50
7 " " "	2.50	1.75
10 " " "	3.00	

HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO.
137 and 139 State-st.

OPTICAL GOODS.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

CHINA PAINTS.

A. H. ABBOTT & CO.,
147 STATE-ST.
CHINA PAINTS.

PRESIDENTIAL.

Great Rally of Boys in Blue at Indianapolis Yesterday.

A Political Pageant Unparalleled in the Hoosier Metropolis.

The Inspiring Oration of Senator Conkling, of New York.

Stinging Sarcasm, Uncompromising Unionism, and Admirable Metaphors.

Garfield Addresses a Club of Four Hundred Young Men at Mentor.

The Ancient and Fish-Like Record of Mr. English Again Aerated.

Speeches in New York and Brooklyn by Seymour and Beecher.

The Commissioner of Pensions Nails a Lie—The New York Parade.

Hancock Denies Having Communicated with Grant—Samples of Wisconsin Copperheadism.

THE OCTOBER STATES.

BOYS IN BLUE.
A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—If everybody in Indianapolis isn't tired to-night, it isn't because he didn't exert himself to-day in marching or suffer from the noise and din produced by those who did. It was a Boys-in-Blue day, and the occasion served not only to mass the veterans of the late War, but to bring together a goodly portion of the Republicans of this section of the State, many of whom were present to look on. It was a red-letter day for Indianapolis, and a rally for Republicanism the like of which has never been seen in Indiana before, and may never be again. The city was generously and handsomely decorated in honor of the event, and the decorations shone with an added lustre to-night when lit up by thousands of passing torches, the glare of red fire, and the brilliant effect of the exploding skyrocket and the other pyrotechnic aids.

THE FEATURE OF THIS MORNING

was, of course, the monster procession, which wended its way through the principal business and residence portions of the city, and put the alleged Democratic turnout of last Tuesday as much in the shade as a conflagration would a farthing candle. One hour and twenty-five minutes was occupied in passing a given point, and there were very few stops either, and then they were exceedingly brief. Several counts were made as to the number of men in line, which place it at about 6,000. The features of the parade were the Garfield and Arthur Guards, in their very attractive uniform; the Tippecanoe Club composed of 400 of the silver-haired veterans, who voted for "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler too," prominent among whom were Isaac Taylor, ex-Gov. Henry S. Lane, Gen. Thomas A. Morris, Judge Test, and Samuel Morris; the distinguished visitors from abroad in carriages including no less personage than

SENATOR CONKLING,

who for an hour or two was persuaded to endure the exquisit torture of innumerable brass bands, and whose appearance all along the line was greeted with outbursts of enthusiasm from the crowds which lined the streets and occupied all the vantage points on the route; the Chicago Veteran Club, 200 strong, with Col. Owen Stuart in command and Maj. Owens and Capt. Brownell as aids; the National Veterans' Association of Washington and the Union Veteran Association of this city; the Lincoln Club, a local affair intended to offset the Jeffersonian Bourbons; and, more important and more attractive than anything else, the very creditable display of the Knights of Columbia, who turned out to the number of 1,100, and who evidently carried dismay into the hearts of the Democrats, who have been trying to throw cold water on this organization.

SOME OF THE MOTTOES

were very ingenious. Among them were these:

"Let Muscle Have an Equal Chance With Labor."

"Vote for Stanton J. Peale, the Friend of a Protective Tariff."

"We Knew Harp Adams, and Will Squeeze that Lemon."

"The Workingmen Need Protection."

"Porter Is Our Friend."

"Protective Tariff for Laboring Men."

An original and striking device was in the shape of a huge globe, eighteen feet in diameter, and revolving as it went, which bore the motto, "This is the Ball that is Rolling for Garfield and Arthur."

Besides the Indianapolis Knights, Plainfield turned out 100 more, and the Rolling-Mill Club was represented by sixty-two hardy sons of toil. The remaining features of the procession were the artillery, the Michigan Boys in Blue, the Terre Haute veterans, and a very clever and attractive ward-club and trade display, which brought up the rear. One of the Union Stock-Yards wagon, drawn by six horses, and containing thirty prominent stock dealers, bore the legend, "Union Stock-Yards solid for Porter," while seven men astride of as many long-eared animals carried a banner which bore the not strange device:

W. H. Barnum, Indianapolis: You may buy seven more mules.

A. D. Hewett.

A large Garfield canalboat attracted general attention. The six wagons of the Woodburn Wheel Company excited special interest. One was loaded with finished wheels, and bore the motto, "Wheel into line for Garfield and Arthur." In another the workingmen were driving spokes under the punning motto: "Wheel drive Landers home." In another they were finishing a lot, and the legend read very appropriately: "Wheel finish Hancock Nov. 2." Still another wagon was loaded with fellies, and

the mad spirit of the punster had suggested this: "Our felloes all for Garfield and Porter." The last wagon was loaded with spokes and hubs, and the motto was: "Garfield and Porter are

OUR SPOKESMEN:

We want no change to make a hubbub." The large platform wagon of E. C. Atkins & Co., sawmakers, contained a number of men at work, and bore the motto "We employ fifty men and use 7,000,000 pounds of steel annually. Take the duty off steel and our workmen will have to work for less than half they now receive, or we will be compelled to close our works." The last wagon in the procession represented an insane asylum on wheels, and contained demoralized Democrats, and its appearance provoked no end of merriment. After the procession came

THE AFTERNOON MEETINGS.

There were three of them,—one at the Court-House, which was addressed by Gen. N. P. Banks and Lewis D. Campbell, of Cincinnati; another at the Circle, which was addressed by Postmaster-General Maynard, ex-Gov. Kirkwood of Iowa, and James M. Thayer of Nebraska; and the third at the Wigwam, where 5,000 people wedged themselves in and listened first to Gen. J. M. Scoville, of New Jersey, and then for three hours and five minutes to

SENATOR CONKLING.

The entrance of the New York Senator, who was accompanied by John C. New, Chauncey I. Filley, S. P. Dorsey, members of the National Committee, Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner, J. D. Harvey and Jesse Spalding of Chicago, and Maj. Swain of Mentor, Gen. Garfield's private secretary, precipitated a storm of cheers which lasted several minutes. The Senator was in his best talking mood and the audience a most responsive one, quick to seize a point and eager in expressing the depth of its feelings. He was introduced with characteristic brevity by John C. New.

CONKLING'S SPEECH.

Senator Conkling, always happy in his introductions, struck a popular chord when he began as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: What brings this great concourse here to-day? What call has summoned from their business and their homes so many of the fair daughters and the brave sons of Indiana? What bugle has rallied such an array of veterans and heroes of a hundred fights? [Applause.] What has brought into the streets such a congregation of venerable men, links between the present and the past, men who in 1836 and in 1840, following the glorious old Whig banner, voted for Gen. Harrison? [Applause.] What makes you give this warm welcome to one of whom you know but little, and he a stranger in your land? You do not come in a procession in which is borne the stained and faded relic of the Lost Cause, nor the emblem which once was carried in Indiana by the Knights of the Golden Circle. [Great applause.] You assemble under the old flag, under that flag of stars, and you are determined that that flag shall float as bright and unsullied as the stars that glitter in the skies. [Cheers.] With lips touched by live coals from the altars of your faith, you come to renew your vows that "a government of the people, for the people, and by the people shall not perish from the earth." [Applause.] You come to plight your faith anew to the Constitution and the institutions which your fathers bequeathed to you. The Nationality which they founded you mean to preserve, baptized as it is in their blood, and again baptized in the blood of their sons and your brothers. You mean to preserve and transmit, bright and unimpaired, to your children—— [Applause.]

AN INTERRUPTION,

caused by some confusion at the door, caused the Senator to stop and look in that direction. Some one says that the unruliness came from a Democrat, to which Mr. Conkling replied that, if an unruly Democrat came into a meeting where he (Conkling) lived, the unruly one would go out, which caused laughter. He had read of a Rebel flag being carried in a procession lately. If any man were to carry a Rebel flag in a Republican procession, that man would not live to be President of the United States. [Laughter and applause.] Speaking of the republican form of this Government, he said the ballot-box, so long as it was left pure and undefiled, was the urn in which was generally gathered and solemnly recorded the will, the conscience, and the judgment of all. Indiana this year held a star election. She stood conspicuously alone and, if she be just, proudly eminent among her sister States. Among other things to be changed, he hoped, was the judicial establishment. [Laughter.] The Republicans of Indiana would do their utmost to send the Republican star in defeat and night, or their utmost to lead the party in the vanguard of victory. [Applause.] New York turned for encouragement to the State of that old man eloquent, Henry S. Lane [applause], whom the speaker remembered in the Senate as speaking to the leaders of a rebellion then in embryo, and telling them if they persisted in their course the South would tremble under

THE TRAMP OF A MILLION ARMED MEN.

[Applause.] New York turned for encouragement to the State of the great War Governor, Oliver P. Morton. [Great applause.] It had been said that the spirit of Richelieu ruled France for forty years after his death, and Oliver P. Morton, though absent in the flesh, was perhaps present in the spirit. Of him might it now, in passing, well be said: "Let us clear the weeds from off his grave. Let us chant a passing stanza in honor of the hero brave." So tender and graceful a tribute was received with the loudest applause.

The Senator proceeded to speak of the happy financial condition of the country to-day, and to inquire what was the "public evil" which "sat at the door eating out the people's substance," or in some other mode compelling them to cry out for relief. Referring to the Bourbon sheet here and its report of

JOE PULITZER'S LATE SPEECH,

Mr. Conkling said he could tell them what the matter was, exactly. According to Pulitzer, the great evil now was the prosperity of the American people [laughter], and that the great railroad, business, and other powerful interests of the country were united in support of the Republican party. [Laughter.] To these great interests, according to Pulitzer's own admission, the success of the Republican party meant prosperity. [Laughter.] The same philosopher, historian, and guide gave it out that history showed no instance in which a republic didn't perish after its people had become too rich. In other words, prosperity was the disease, poverty the cure, and the physician the Democratic party! [Great laughter.] It was for ministration to the mind diseased, to those who had eaten of the insane root of Democracy, that the medicine was needed. Missouri was in the habit of producing metaphysicians. [Laughter.] They had seen some of these productions in the person of statesmen who would spend the whole forenoon in splitting a hair in two and the afternoon in guessing which was the biggest piece; and they came from Germany, too. [Laughter.] But what a confession was this to come from a Democrat,—that prosperity was an evil, and that the way to arrest this evil was to inaugurate and enthrone the Democratic party to power. As to the truth of the latter proposition, Mr. Conkling said he had no doubt whatever. [Laughter.] He then proceeded to show who this Democratic physician was, how he took the National patient under his care some years ago, and left it four year later in a condition to be murdered in its bed. The damnable treachery of

BUCHANAN'S CABINET OFFICERS

was reviewed, as in the Senator's previous speeches, and that treachery held up to the scorn of all patriotic men. In passing, he remarked that the Democratic party was now berating the Republicans because the commercial marine had been wiped from the ocean. They forgot that it was the part played by a Democratic Secretary of the Navy under the "Public Functionary,"—and just here the speaker drew a sharp parallel between Buchanan and Hancock. Buchanan said he was President,—just such a President in effect as Gen. Hancock would be. [Applause.] He was a Pennsylvania Democrat, and so is Hancock. [Laughter.]

I do not speak in disrespect of Gen. Hancock. No matter from what State he comes, no matter how he spells his name, no matter what his personal rectitude, put him in the Presidential chair chosen by the Electoral votes coming from the Solid South, elected by a party which has thirty-two Democratic votes in the Senate of the United States and 106 Democratic votes in the House, and, as certainly as the sparks fly upward, as certainly as a duck takes to the water, so that President will be like the sheep that was to be shorn and was

DUMB BEFORE HIS SHEARERS.

[Applause.] The heavy end of the Democratic party is the South, and whenever a measure or a principle is to be weighed in the Democratic scales, the South end, being the heavy end, the North end must kick the beam and dangle in the air. [Laughter and applause.]

Continuing, Mr. Conkling said that, if it had not been for Rebel-Democrat sympathizers in the North, including some in Indiana, the Rebellion would have been a hobbled miscarriage. And yet this party called itself the party of Jackson. When that pepper-box, South Carolina, which put herself up to be raffled for during the American Revolution, went into the nullification business under Calhoun, it was Jackson who suppressed that attempt to carry out Democratic doctrine, and who, if necessary, would have made the City of Charleston a bed of the lake where fishes should swim. [Applause.]

Mr. Conkling dwelt at length on the shameful record of the Democratic party during the War,—on its efforts to aid secession and its opposition to emancipation and every other measure the Republicans proposed.

HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW YORK RIOTS,

incited by the New York Democracy, was powerful in the extreme. In referring to Tweed, his monstrous robberies, and his prostitution of Justice, Mr. Conkling pointedly observed that Tweed had done for New York what some one else had lately done for Indiana. This allusion to the Democratic Supreme Court was appreciated to the utmost. He was at his best, however, when recalling the Democratic National Convention of 1864, its declaration that the War was a failure, and its nomination of a Union soldier, a man who, in a State not in rebellion, had suspended the right of habeas corpus. Why the Democrats were not seized with a delirium tremens of excitement over what they would, in another man, have called unconstitutional action, was one of those things that no fellow could find out. [Laughter.] But the Union General of 1864, like that engineer whom Shakspeare described, was hoist with his own petard. [Laughter.] The attempt to hide the purposes of the Democratic party behind a figurehead was a failure then, as it was a failure now. [Applause.] The story of Appomattox, and the magnanimous terms offered the vanquished, gave the speaker

AN OPPORTUNITY TO EULOGIZE GEN. GRANT

in a way that made the rafters ring. He followed this up by showing how the Democracy had steadily and persistently opposed reconstruction, the cause of honest money, and the resumption of specie-payments, and its fatal facility to get on the wrong side of every great issue of the century. When he came to ask any Democrat present what the Democrats in Congress had done for their country's good since they got control of the House or Senate, some one sang out, "Gone for the principles of Lee and Jackson!" This, said Mr. Conkling, was precisely what they had done in their attempted tinkering with the army, and though the attempt had been abandoned, in order not to scare Northern voters, it would be renewed after the election, and something would drop. [Laughter.] But, more than all this, they had threatened to strangle the Government unless the Republicans consented to the overthrow of the National Election laws, and when the people of Indiana proposed a constitutional amendment to guard the ballot-box by State law from free fraud and free force, and requiring six months or a year's residence in the State in order that

ALL KENTUCKY MIGHT NOT FLY TO INDIANA

and vote when she had a mind, and after 821,000 of the freemen of Indiana had gone to the ballot-box and deposited their votes upon the question, the Democratic majority of a Democratic Court knocked the people in the head. [Applause.] The Democrats in Congress had also distinguished themselves by cutting down the appropriations. Democrats were always very handy just before an election. Even Gen. Hancock had got to be quite smart, and so he too came out with a letter. Of course, if there was anything that one could count on, anything one could stand on and know it wouldn't break, it was an electioneering pledge twisted out of a candidate a few days before an election. [Laughter.] But the Democrats in Congress, filled with the substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen, and, as Mr. Van Buren once said, "with a rapacity produced by long abstinence from public plunder, and an incapacity arising from the same cause," thought they would make a platform on which the Democracy could win. [Laughter.] They were going to reduce appropriations, and, to use a sporting man's comparison, they went about it with the resignation which a Christian feels

WHEN HE SITS BEHIND A STRAIGHT FLUSH.

In response to the laughter aroused by these remarks, the Senator said he would never have believed there was a man in the meeting (unless he came from Missouri) who would know what that meant. [Laughter.] What it was he didn't know himself, but apparently it must be something good. Having shown how disastrously the Democratic false economy had resulted, Mr. Conkling asked what the Democrats were really for to-day. Their apparent object was to even up, rectify, react, retrograde, and put back everything, that the men in the South who brought on the War might be the McGregor of the National family, and wherever they sat should be the head of the table. [Applause.] Against Gen. Hancock, who fought bravely in the War, he had nothing to say, but, if Mr. Lane were present, he would appeal to him, for the spectacles they had both witnessed only showed the utter helplessness of the Northern Democracy to resist for one moment the aggressions of the South. Gen. Hancock was to do what other men were compelled to do. When Mr. Van Buren at last attempted to resist, and, like *Macbeth*, said, "I'll go no farther in this bloody business," destruction and disgrace were his reward. Stephen A. Douglas came to the time when he said, "Here I take my stand, thus far and no further," and they hunted him to his grave. [Applause.] The avenging angel was not more unmerciful in judgment, not more inexorable or unerring in vengeance, than the Democracy of the South towards men who attempted to uplift the banners of revolt in the party organization. [Applause.] "That," continued Mr. Conkling, "is what was seen in the case of Gen. Hancock in respect of his order No. 40. He didn't make that order because he wanted men slaughtered and shot down in Louisiana and Texas. I acquit him of that. But he had no power to resist the pressure of the mailed hand of the party rigor and control when it was laid on him." Again, the South was in favor of free trade, as were

THAT NEST OF PIRATES AND MURDERERS

who called themselves the Confederate States of America, and whose tariff article in their Confederate Constitution was in substance the declaration of the Democratic platform of 1880. "What sense," inquired Mr. Conkling, "is there in that? Why should we raise the National revenue from tea, coffee, and other things which none of the States produce, when, by laying the tariff on imported iron, steel, furniture, and other articles, we foster American enterprise? [Applause.] The manufactures of Indianapolis this year are $80,000,000. Next year they will be more, and this increase is due to the tariff which shields you from competition with what is produced by the starving, famine wages paid the laboring-men abroad. [Applause.] The Democratic party is against all this. Fernando Wood brought forward a bill at the last session in which he proposed to cut down everything 15 per cent, though he remarked at the time that in reality 50 per cent should be taken off the whole. Every shilling they take off the present tariff is to be put on somewhere else. Take it off iron, and it must be put on tea or coffee, and it must be put upon some other product which you don't produce." [Laughter.]

DRAWING HIS THREE-HOURS' SPEECH TO A CLOSE,

Mr. Conkling said:

The time for talk in Indiana has passed away. The time for action is at hand. If you want to keep the Ship of State upon a calm, a smooth sea,—if you want to let well enough alone,—vote for Garfield and Arthur. [Mighty cheers.] You will be voting for them when you vote for Porter for Governor. [More cheers.] If you want to embark upon an uncertain possibility, a shoreless and soundless sea of political experiment, vote the Democratic ticket [groans and cries of "No, never!"], and when you do you will vote to embark on a craft which has again and again gone down and foundered and left on the sea of politics

A BLOODY BUOY,

warning political mariners to keep aloof from a channel where the Democratic vessel had gone down. [Cheers.] A traveler in the frozen regions of the Arctic Pole turned one day on a march with his companions and said: "Whoever sits down will sleep, and whosoever sleeps will perish." So I tell the Republicans of Indiana that, from this day until the sun goes down on Tuesday next, every Republican who sits down will sleep, and every one who sleeps will allow an opportunity to perish. [Applause.] I leave you, not only with my thanks, but with a hope that, on Wednesday morning next, when the 5,000,000 people in the State of New York turn their eyes to Indiana, they will be able to behold not a setting but a rising sun [cheers]: that they will see the star of Indiana glittering high in the Republican firmament,—a star which will be glad tidings of great joy all over New York,—a star which, as they will see it, will cause every Republican in New York to exclaim, "By this sign we will conquer." [Prolonged applause.]

AT THE CONCLUSION OF HIS SPEECH

and the practical breaking up of the meeting, Senator Conkling was treated to a compulsory attack of hand-shaking, from which he emerged after several minutes amid great difficulty. It was very apparent that he had touched his hearers as few ever had touched them before, his closing words exercising a particularly electric effect on them. The evening was given up to the torchlight procession already referred to, and the very beautiful display of fireworks accompanying it. Take the day and evening demonstrations all in all, Indianapolis has, perhaps, never seen their like before, either in respect to the generous scale on which they were conducted, or in the amount of enthusiasm engendered. From now until Tuesday night there will be no more outward displays, but an awful sight of quiet, noiseless, but equally effective work necessary to call out all the voters.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—The demonstration of the Boys in Blue here to-day was the largest political gathering that has ever been witnessed in this city. From early morning the streets have been packed with people from all parts of the State, and delegations from Michigan, Illinois, and Ohio. The parade was formed in three grand divisions, and consisted of numerous Garfield and Arthur Clubs, the Tippecanoe Club, the Chicago Veteran Club, carriages containing distinguished guests, the Washington, Union, and Lincoln Clubs, the Michigan Boys in Blue, and Knights of Columbia, 1,000 strong. The noticeable features of the procession were an immense ball, eighteen feet high, drawn by fifty men; a wagon with seventy-five farm hands, drawn by forty horses; a large canal-boat on wheels, a gunboat on wheels. A number of leading manufactories and business houses were represented. By actual count there were over 5,000 persons in the procession. The streets on the line of march were profusely decorated. The afternoon was occupied in speaking at the Wigwam, Court-House, and Circle Park, by Senator Conkling, Gen. Kilpatrick of New Jersey, Judge G. W. Tenney of New York, Gen. Banks of Massachusetts, and others. To-night has been devoted to a torchlight parade and fireworks. The number of uniforms was estimated at 5,000 or 6,000.

THE CONVENTION OF BOYS IN BLUE

reëlected Gen. Grant Commander-in-Chief, and adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Union Veterans, familiarly known as the Boys in Blue, representing and comprising all loyal soldiers' and sailors' organizations in the United States who in the days of great trial to the Nation, by the treason of the South, gave themselves as a sacrifice to the cause of constitutional liberty; and

WHEREAS, The results of the late War, crystallized into constitutional amendments, have been accepted by the American people as full payment and satisfaction for the lives lost and treasure expended in such sacrifice; therefore, in National Convention this day assembled, we

Resolve, that the destiny of this country for good is committed to the Republican party, an organization of free men to perfect and secure for all time the absolute freedom of our labors and our sufferings; that industry everywhere, the handmaid of honest labor and the support of free government, is the strength of the Nation, to which prosperity has come as the child of Republican institutions; that the continuance of confidence depends upon the continuance of the Republican power, that from this prosperity justice may come to all men and condition, to the public and private welfare; that to the Republican party we acknowledge our gratitude for the wisdom of the legislation and enlightened judgment of mankind against the heresy of secession and the fatal policy of State-rights advocates and free trade; and we pledge the Nation our continued support under any trial to secure the election of our comrade and former commander, James A. Garfield, who to-day leads the column of loyal hearts in peace, as he led them in war. To the cause he represents we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor; that while we feel deep sorrow in the degradation to which the uniform of the Union soldier has been subjected by a distinguished Union General, accepting at the hands of men lately in rebellion against the flag the nomination for President of the United States, we do most emphatically declare that the soldiers who faced Rebel batteries cannot and will not be decoyed by a disguise in the person of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, who now leads a party that declared the War a failure after Vicksburg had fallen, and when the Stars and Stripes floated over Gettysburg won; a party that gave aid and comfort to the common enemy, and conspired by counter-conspiracy to make treason respectable and loyalty odious.

THE PLUG-UGLIES.

VOORHEES' OPERATIONS IN GEORGIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 8.—There has been much speculation among Republicans in Indiana as to why the Hon. D. W. Voorhees went to Georgia to make speeches when an exciting canvass was in progress in his own State. It has been charged that he went to send Georgians into Indiana to help carry it for Landers. The following affidavits may serve to throw some light upon the subject:

STATE OF INDIANA, COUNTY OF MARION.—C. A. Robinson, being duly sworn, on oath says he is a resident of Florence, Switzerland County, and that, while walking on the railroad near Greenwood, Johnson County, on the 5th of September, 1880, he met a man coming north, whom he found upon conversation to be a stranger, and he says: "Having been myself a Democrat and knowing something about the means resorted to by them for carrying elections, I pretended to be a Democrat, and said to him that I supposed he was from Kentucky, and that I was glad he had come, for we needed all the votes we could get to carry Indiana. 'No,' says he, 'I am from Macon, Ga., and two other men by the name of Clay and Jackson came with me. They stopped at Seymour. I heard Dan Voorhees speak, and had a conversation with him afterwards. He told me to come to Indiana and bring all the voters I could, and to be sure and get here before the election, and vote early in the morning, for there would be no excitement then, and, if I got into any trouble, he would help me out of it. Dan is the best Democrat we have got. He is turning every stone, and working every wire in Georgia for the Democrats in Indiana.' He said a committee in Georgia was passing all through on the cars, free of charge, that would come. I then asked him if he was hungry, and told him that I could not bear to see a brother Democrat go hungry. He said he was, and I then took him and gave him something to eat. I called some Republicans, whom I introduced as brother Democrats, and got him to repeat the story to them. I told him I was frequently at Indianapolis, and that I would like to have his name, that I could see him when I came to the city, and that I would like to have a statement from him on paper of what Dan was doing for us in the South, to strengthen some of my Democratic friends who were afraid to bet on the election. He then gave me his own name and the names of his friends in Indianapolis, and wrote the following statement himself, writing the names of the parties in this city himself:

"GREENWOOD, Sept. 5, 1880.—*William M. Barnes, N. K. Knott, Samuel Taylor, John Terhune, George Fisher, and William Brown*: I had a conversation with Mr. Voorhees in Macon, and he told me that Indiana would go Democratic by a majority of 15,000 if not more for Mr. Hancock, for they were working there in Georgia for the benefit of Democracy in Indiana. I firmly believe that there were 200 came on the same train with me, and they were legal Democratic voters. Mr. Janson Brown, of Indiana, is in Southern Alabama speaking for the Hancock Democracy and sending all the voters home.
"C. A. ROBINSON."

Subscribed and sworn to before me, Charles F. Robbins, a Notary Public within and for Marion County, Indiana, this 20th day of September, 1880. CHARLES F. ROBBINS, Notary Public.

Then follow the affidavits of C. L. Shryock, Hilby Shryock, C. B. Cook, and James Coby, of Greenwood, Johnson County, that they were present and heard the above conversation between said Barnes and Robinson. This corroborated the reports that were in circulation three or four weeks ago as to the Senator's mission to the South, and probably accounts for the many new arrivals from Georgia reported to United States Marshal Dudley, the names of some of whom have already been given in these dispatches. It is for this reason, also, that Republicans should be on their guard next Tuesday against the importations which are going on without any attempt at concealment. The manner in which

THE NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE PLUG-UGLIES

have been rolling into Indiana is evidence enough of a grand scheme to defraud Republicans of their rights. The Hon. John C. New has received other dispatches to-day of similar purport to those reported in these dispatches this morning, showing that Sam Randall and other leaders in the East are sending their shoulder-hitters to Indiana for no other purpose than to repeat the frauds of 1868 in New York. The reception of these men by the Republican press and Republican managers, however, has evidently had the effect to intimidate, for the Democratic managers caused it to be given out to-night that they intended to arrest John C. New for intimidation and other illegal practices, and that, in case United States Marshal Dudley attempted the arrest of a single Democrat, they would also have him arrested. It is needless to say that neither New nor Dudley is in the least alarmed. Speaking of the threat, this evening, Mr. New laughingly suggested that Dudley could go his bail and he would go bail for Dudley. Col. Dudley says that he will sue the *Sentinel* for the publication of the bogus circular which appeared in that paper this morning with his name signed to it.

PREPARING FOR THEM IN COLUMBUS, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 8.—The political excitement increases each hour, and, up to the present time, the campaign has been conducted on terms of friendliness. But now the feeling is the most bitter ever known to have existed in this city. This is caused, no doubt, by the large importation of voters. The Police Commissioners having recognized the fact that the city was infested with repeaters and thugs from New York and Philadelphia, have issued an order for their arrest, and say: "There is no doubt but that these parties are sent here for the purpose of repeating. You will therefore spot them, and do your best to prevent this crime." A feeling of nervous anxiety prevails. Very little business is being transacted, and all wish the election over. A number of expert detectives have arrived to work among the gangs now here.

PASSING THROUGH PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 8.—Large numbers of Democratic repeaters have passed through this city en route to Ohio and Indiana. They are mostly from Philadelphia, though quite a number hail from New York. The most of these fellows will ultimately land in Indiana. Several Pittsburg roughs started West this morning. They are probably bound for the same destination. Of course, it is not definitly known what these fellows are up to, but it is generally understood that they are under the pay of the Democratic managers, and will be used mainly in Indiana, which State the Democrats seem determined to carry by fair means or foul. Two car-loads of Philadelphia and Pittsburg Republicans of high character have also gone West, where they will keep watch of the Eastern repeaters and point them out to the authorities whenever they attempt to vote. Col. Bayne, who is now in Indiana making tariff speeches, writes home that the Republicans stand a good chance to carry the State in spite of the immense frauds which will be perpetrated on election-day by the Democrats.

ARRIVING IN SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 8.—On the Lake Shore train west passing here this morning at 5 o'clock, over a dozen men got off on the opposit side from the depot, and were shirking away when noticed. They were followed and spotted, and will be prevented from voting. The Chairman of the County Central Committee has telegraphic advices of more on the road for this place. Detectives will be at the train to meet and locate them.

OHIO.

THE OUTLOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8.—The campaign in Southern and Central Ohio, so far as speeches are concerned, was brought nearly to a close by to-day's meeting. The Republicans have every reason to be gratified at the prospect. The last few days have been the best. The speakers, following the example of Blaine, have taken up the tariff question and pushed it home to the thirty thousand mechanics and artisans in the iron regions and manufacturing districts, whose wages are regulated by the price of produce. This line of attack has demoralized the Democrats more than anything since the campaign began. Speaker Randall, who is in the State, has suddenly become the most popular of the Democratic orators. There is no doubt as to the result on Tuesday. Careful Republicans place the majority at 15,000. There will be a large vote, and a full vote always means a Republican victory. In this election the interest in the State ticket, which contains no officer of more importance than Secretary of State, is not great, but people realize that the struggle next Tuesday is really between Hancock and Garfield, and they will vote with that in view. The large towns are full of Democratic repeaters, but they will operate with caution after Holland's experience in Cincinnati in 1876. The plan of challenging everybody will be generally pursued. Col. Ingersoll spoke to a great crowd in the Eighth-Street Park this evening.

HICKSVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HICKSVILLE, O., Oct. 8.—There is an unprecedented enthusiasm in Northwestern Ohio. To-day Gov. Foster and the Hon. A. M. Pratt spoke to the people of Defiance County, at Hicksville, to an audience consisting of from 4,000 to 6,000 people. At night a torchlight procession unequaled in this county took place. A meeting in the evening, consisting of numbers equal to that of the day, was addressed by L. B. Peaslee and K. V. Haymaker, brilliant young orators of the county. These meetings were intended as an offset to one held by the Democrats Sept. 17 adressed by Thurman and Hendricks, exceeding the Democratic meeting in numbers and enthusiasm. This means much in this stronghold of Democracy. The Republicans of this county predict very large gains.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8.—The Chamber of Commerce has voted to hold no session on Tuesday next, election-day.

INDIANA.

VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of this county were this morning detected in one of the many dishonest tricks that will be attempted to destroy honest Republican votes. One Roberts, formerly County Superintendent, now residing in Missouri, has made his appearance here, as it now transpires, to act as a catspaw in doing dirty work for his party. He has been detected distributing Democratic and Republican ballots,—the former correct, and the latter so arranged as to utterly destroy the vote of two of the candidates by printing the names with initials only instead of the full name, according to law. He has delivered these bogus tickets to several of the Township Trustees, and owing to the bungling of the latter in distributing the tickets prior to Tuesday the fraud was exposed. The game is evidently to distribute these illegal votes all over the State, making worthless the vote on two of the candidates, but so varying the names as to reduce the vote about evenly all over the State. The Chairman of the Central Committee denies all knowledge of the affair, but the circumstances in the case, with the fact that the ballots were wrapped in a copy of the county Democratic organ, looks very suspicious.

THE VOICE OF A BUSINESS-MAN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Oct. 7.—I beg of you not to cease your appeals to fair-minded people everywhere—Democrats, Greenbackers, and all—to give their support to the principles of the Republican party. What can business-men, manufacturers, mechanics, and farmers hope to gain by a change? No one can think to better the present condition of these classes. Then is it not wisdom to let well enough alone?

We have accomplished wonders in the last twenty years,—wonders in the mechanical arts,—wonders in the growth of our railroads, of city and country, of agriculture and of science. All this notwithstanding our great trials; notwithstanding we have passed through a bloody war, with all its calamities; through inflation, with its seeming advantages; through reaction, with its bitter experiences. We have reached resumption safely, and have arrived in the promised land of peace and prosperity. If we continue to stand by the principles and policy that have brought about these glorious results, in another twenty years we will still further astonish ourselves and the world with our growth and development, North, South, East, and West.

So believing, I hope and trust that the people will not unwittingly aid in clogging the wheels of Progress by voting for a change. Respectfully yours, P. E. STUDEBAKER.

IN GENERAL.

GARFIELD.

YOUNG VOTERS PAY HIM A VISIT.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—The First-Voters Garfield and Arthur Battalion of Cleveland went to Mentor this afternoon by special train of six cars and called on Gen. Garfield at his Lawnfield home. The train stopped at the farm, and the battalion, headed by a band, marched to the residence, where Ferman W. Grannis, President of the organization, made a brief eulogistic address, to which Gen. Garfield responded thus:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN: This is no ordinary event in the history of any man,—indeed, in the history of any people, when, as I am told, there are 400 young men here who have made this journey, not for any personal purpose, but to express that great, general, earnest purpose that arises in the hearts of active, intelligent young men when they first grapple the questions of their country. I know of nothing quite like this in our history. With all the pleasure it brings me, I am bound to say it brings a little disenchantment to me in this: always to this time I have been accustomed to consider myself a young man. [Laughter and applause.] If before your arrival anybody had raised the question, I should have asserted, with a good deal of indignation, if anybody had denied it, that I myself was a young man. But they tell me that you are to cast your first National vote at a Presidential election. If that is so, young man as I am, I was a voter before any of you were born. [Applause.] Now, if you are young men and voters, borrowing the language of Rip Van Winkle when he woke from that long sleep, "Who in the world am I?" [Laughter and applause.] I must have passed the very flush of youth, at least. But, young gentlemen, I have not so far left the coast of youth to travel inland but that I can very well remember the state of young manhood from an experience in it of some years, and there is nothing to me in this world so inspiring as the possibilities that lie locked up in the head and breast of a young man. [Applause.] The hopes that lie before him, the great inspirations around him, the great aspirations above him, all these things, with the untried pathway of life opening up its difficulties and dangers, inspire him to courage, and force, and work. It is a spectacle that the very gods would look down on, even in ancient Roman days, with more than ordinary interest. [Applause.]

Now let me say a single word or two in answer to this great kindness and compliment in coming to my house, about some of the thoughts that I know get into the hearts of young men to inspire them, and some delusions that are likely to get into their minds. Let me speak of one delusion, that I think, from the remarks of your Chairman, you are not likely to have. It is a delusion that affects all men more or less, particularly the young men,—the delusion that good things and great things are some way off,—yonder away, abroad. That is one of the delusions that I hope you are not harboring. To illustrate that, over here fifteen miles, where I spent my childhood, there is a lovely little brook and a gorge where we used to go down and find slate-stones and whittle them out into pencils for ourselves that were better than all the pencils brought from abroad. But if any boy ever brought into our school what is not in any English dictionary, but in the schoolboys' dictionary, a "boughten pencil," he could get a whole handful of home-made pencils for it. And yet every one of ours was better than the best that he brought from abroad. There was a delusion among us that outside of us, away from us, was glory, was greatness. Now, as to our country, let us not get any such delusion into our heads. I know that it is a good thing for us to know all about abroad, to know what it is, to enlarge our minds by it, but I want you to feel in the depths of your heart that there is no abroad in all this world that is half equal to the glory of being an American here at home, and to-day [great applause], right here in this yard, is a splendid specimen of American sovereignty, the roof and crown of this world of sovereignty. Enlarge it into the millions of men who vote, and you have the grand, august sovereign of this last and best born of time, the American Republic. [Applause.] Now that that sovereign shall be unshackled forever, that that sovereign be unpurchasable when it stands at the ballot-box to order the supreme will of the Nation; that that sovereign shall be unintimidated by mortal man when it letters that final omnific word that commands the continent; that is the great purpose that all true Americans should keep in their minds. [Great applause.] When I see such a band of earnest young men as meet me here to-day, I feel certain that if they would deploy themselves as a ballot-box guard to defend the purity of the American ballot-box [applause], to stand around it as around the cradle of our heir apparent of American sovereignty, such guardians, such defenders, will keep the Republic pure, and keep it free.

Young gentlemen, your visit to me gives me a compliment of the highest sort, and while it disenchants me, as I said a little while ago, it still reaches the hand of youth out to me, which I take with all cordiality and earnestness, and for your tendered support to me, which is not for my sake, but for the sake of the cause of which I am now the representative, I give you all the thanks of which my heart is capable. [Applause.] The house is small, the farm is small, the township is small, the county is a small one, but all there is in it to give, of generosity, and hospitality, and welcome that is in my hands to give is yours while you stay. [Applause and cheers.] I bid you welcome to all there is of us, gentlemen.

ENGLISH, ££. $.

HIS SWINDLE IN POLK'S ADMINISTRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—It is not necessary to characterize as spurious the receipts and other papers telegraphed from Indianapolis as the defense of William H. English against the charges made in the official papers of President Polk's Secretary of War, his Attorney-General, and his Commissioner of Pensions. This charge would be fairly made from the evidence of these receipts themselves, and from the facts set forth by the high Democratic official named and already published. But, accepting these papers as genuine, they by no means meet the case. They scarcely better it in any particular for Mr. English, and, in some particulars, they make it much worse for him, since they show that the written explanation which he made to Secretary Marcy in January, 1849, was false in the most material parts of it. The following points should be kept in mind in examining the defense:

1. His papers of administration were illegal.

2. With these illegal papers he received, by order of Secretary Marcy, the pension due to his mother and three of her sisters and two of her brothers. This money, as stated over the signature of Secretary Marcy, was for the exclusive use of these persons, each one being named; was not, as the Secretary expressed it, "as assets which go to creditors, but for the purpose of being paid to the children, the rightful claimants."

3. Mr. English drew the money Sept. 8, 1846.

4. Two years and three months thereafter the Commissioner of Pensions reported to the Secretary of War that he

HAD TAKEN OUT LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ILLEGALLY,

and that he had refused, on the ground of insolvency, to pay the money over to the heirs. This Secretary Marcy, after examination, also reported to the Attorney-General.

5. A lawful administrator, with full powers and evidence that the pension money had not been paid over, had appearrd in Washington, all the facts had been examined, and it had been decided by the Attorney-General of the United States that the only remedy for the heirs was in a reappropriation of the money by Congress. The administrator had returned to his clients, and they had become aware that their only hope of receiving any money was from English. This was nearly three years after he had received the money for their "sole use." Mr. English had also, in the meantime, been put out of the Treasury Department, because he could not properly explain the transaction when called upon by Secretary Marcy. Under these circumstances English had returned to Indiana, and, naturally, began to settle with the heirs for the pension money which he had held for "their sole use" for three years. At this point

MR. ENGLISH'S LETTER OF EXPLANATION

to Secretary Marcy becomes pertinent. It was as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1849.—*The Hon. W. L. Marcy, Secretary of War*—SIR: In relation to the subject matter of a conversation I had with you a few days since, I have to say most unequivocally that it is not true, as had been stated to you, that I have ever refused to settle with the heirs of my grandmother (Mrs. Easton). I was approached upon the subject by a certain Mr. Cooper, whom I knew to be a professional agent, and from whose character I had every reason to believe his only object was plunder in the shape of extravagant fees, etc. He approached me in a very impertinent manner, and when I asked him for his authority he failed to produce anything whatever, and I am now satisfied that he then had no sufficient authority. If he had anything at all from the heirs, I apprehend it was an old power of attorney authorizing him to prosecute the claim against the Government,—nothing more. Under these circumstances, I gave him no satisfaction, and it was then he posted off to Washington and, taking advantage of my absence, preferred charges against me. As to my accounts under the power conferred upon me, I have to say that the papers and vouchers pertaining thereto are on file in Indiana with the Court granting the authority, which, I supposed, was the proper place for them to be filed. With the papers will be found receipts in full in my favor from three or four of the heirs, and, if you desire, I will endeavor to withdraw them in order that they may be exhibited to you. Mr. Cooper is only mad because he was cut out of one-half the claim, which, I understand, is the amount he expected to receive had he procured the allowance. Hoping that what I have said will be satisfactory, and with the assurance that it will afford me pleasure to make any further statement I can, I close by subscribing myself, yours with respect,
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

BUT THE SECRETARY WAS NOT SATISFIED.

Mr. Marcy knew, in the first place, that Mr. Cooper had full legal authority, and every paper necessary to show it, and further, that the heirs were, through him, their lawful attorney, claiming that they had not received their money up to Nov. 25, 1848,—a period more than two years after English had received it for their "sole use." He also knew that there were six heirs named in his own order for payment to English as those to whom he was to pay the money and that from this explanation of English himself, written two years and eight months after he had received the money, he did not claim to have receipts except from "three or four" of the six. The whole explanation, in view of the gross facts disclosed to the Secretary in the record, was far from satisfactory, and, as a consequence, in four weeks afterwards, namely, on March 3, 1849, Mr. English had quietly left the Department in disgrace. The receipts which he now prints at Indianapolis show that the material declaration in this letter to Secretary Marcy was false, namely,—the claim that he had receipts from even "three or four" of the six heirs. It was the fact that he claimed to have only three or four that weighed most heavily against him. But it now appears, from the dates of the receipts he prints as a defense, that he

DID NOT HAVE A SINGLE RECEIPT

at that time from any one of them. The only paper of a date earlier than the letter to Secretary Marcy from any one of those named in the order for payment of the pension to English that would even answer for a receipt is the paper from his mother, making over her claims in the estate of her mother to her son, William H. English. As to these receipts, it is only necessary to say, further, that they are vague, and do not name any sum; that they are in part for settlement as administrator of the estate, when this pension under the law did not enter as assets, and need not have been included; and they do not cover a settlement of the pension case for all the heirs. As to what is termed "a decision of the case by the Commissioner of Pensions, dated Oct. 15, 1849," on which so much stress is laid, it was merely a general statement of the well-known Pension law in the case. One question which English thus asked about three years and a month after he received the money was stated in the very order from Secretary Marcy upon which he drew the money Sept. 8, 1846, in which "the only surviving children" who were to receive it were named, and the money made payable "for the sole use of these six heirs." Again, it should be remembered that the Commissioner of Pension, who wrote him this general letter is the same one who had reported officially to Secretary Marcy that "Mr. English was illegally appointed administrator, and now refuses to pay over the money," and had also united in a report to the Secretary that English "has not paid it over, and refuses to do so, and is wholly insolvent, as he says, and the security is insufficient and not liable for the amount." Neither of these opinions were ever recalled or modified by the Commissioner of Pensions, whose general letter on a point of plain law Mr. English now cites as a vindication. Aside from

THESE FATAL DEFECTS,

it is not reasonable to suppose that men of the ability and standing of Secretary Marcy and Attorney-General Yancey would have passed as severe judgments as they did upon a clerk whom they knew to be at hand, unless the case called for it. And, on the other hand, when Mr. English knew, as he himself says, that the fact of his paying over the pension had been disputed, it is not reasonable to suppose he would have allowed it to go on without full explanation, which could readily have been given if it had been an honest case, until it forced him out of the Department.

STILL ANOTHER.

Gen. Boynton sends to the Cincinnati *Gazette* to-night the voluminous court records in a case here, from which it appears that William H. English endeavored to withhold payment of rent from a widow woman, for which he was responsible, and did so until compelled to pay the money into court. The circumstances are these:

The records of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia contain a case against William H. English as an individual, and in his capacity as a member of the National Democratic Presidential Committee, which exhibits him in the rôle of failing to pay a widow a sum of rent amounting to $934 for the rooms of the Committee named. He was then a member of Congress. He was sued with the other members of the Committee, and, after the latter had been withdrawn from the suit as not responsible, English, who was responsible to use the funds of the Committee for this purpose, was proceeded against, and obliged to pay over $1,000, being the sum due with interest and costs. The case was begun in the Circuit Court of this District Sept. 24, 1861, under these circumstances: The National Democratic Committee appointed at the Convention in Cincinnati in 1856 met at Willard's Hotel Dec. 8, 1859, and elected a resident Committee. They rented a room, and for a time the rent was paid.

WHEN ENGLISH BECAME RESPONSIBLE

the payments closed. A suit was then begun by attachment. Upon this the Marshal attached English's interest in certain real estate in this city, appraised at about $1,600; but, as nothing more is heard of the property during these proceedings, it was probably found that English had transferred it. At any rate, when judgment was finally recovered it had to be collected in Indiana. This suit continued on the docket for several years, and was dismissed by the plaintiff against everybody but English, showing that he was regarded as primarily responsible, it being understood here that he was the Treasurer of the Committee. One of these continuances was based upon an affidavit made by English May 19, 1862, which stated that the testimony of Mike Clark was really wanted, and that Clark was then at Memphis, Tenn., but, owing to the disturbed condition of the country and the consequent interruption of its mail facilities, he (English) had been unable to communicate with or hear from Mr. Clark for months past, but that he had a reasonable expectation and belief that he would be able to procure Clark's testimony by the October term of the Court. Clark was at that time

A STAFF OFFICER IN THE REBEL ARMY,

and English seems, by his own statement, to have been in communication with him. A trial was not reached until after the old Circuit Court had been abolished and the new Supreme Court instituted in its place, when, on Oct. 24, 1864, the case was tried before Chief-Justice Cartter and a jury and a judgment rendered against English for $784.16 with costs. It being impossible to collect judgment here, a suit was instituted on the judgments roll at Indianapolis, and judgment obtained against English Oct. 17, 1865, which judgment was not paid by English until March 25, 1870.

PENSION LIES.

BY WHICH THE DEMOCRATS HOPE TO GET SOLDIERS' VOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—It will be remembered that, on the 20th of last month, Commissioner of Pensions Bentley addressed to the Hon. W. R. Myers, Democratic member of Congress from the Sixth Indiana District, and a candidate for reëlection, a letter conclusively showing that Mr. Myers, in his letter to Mr. Hettinger, of Indianapolis, in regard to the Pension Office, had misrepresented the condition of affairs, and concealed from him (Hettinger) material facts, and that Mr. Myers had been the instrument and advocate upon the Committee investigating the Pension Office of the Washington claim agents in their malicious attacks upon the Pension Office. So completely was Myers' tactics exposed that neither he nor, so far as known, any of his political friends have attempted to deny or explain the facts stated by the Commissioner of Pensions in his letter. It is now understood, however, that, at the last moment, when they think there will be no opportunity for response, the Democrats propose to trump up some kind of an explanation of Myers' position, with a view to

AIDING THE INDIANA ELECTION,

by cheating the soldiers into the belief that Mr. Myers had told the truth. There need be no fear, however, of the result of such tactics. Voters, soldiers, and civilians will readily see the extremity to which Mr. Myers and the Democratic party were driven by the facts and figures contained in Mr. Bentley's letter, which it is impossible to controvert. The point attempted to be made by Mr. Myers in his letter to Mr. Hettinger, was that the Commissioner of Pensions had fixed the monthly rate of pensions lower than that stated by the local examining surgeons, and, in so doing, had violated the law. Mr. Bentley's letter shows that it was the prerogative of the Commissioner of Pensions, and not of the examining surgeons, to fix the rate of pensions. In this respect Mr. Myers failed in his purpose, but the evidence presented to the Committee by Mr. Myers himself, as Chairman of the Sub-Committee which obtained the facts from the record of the cases in the Pension Office, convicts Mr. Myers of

AN ATTEMPT TO DECEIVE.

A Sub-Committee, of which Mr. Myers was Chairman, examined 497 pension cases. One hundred and seventy-two were for gunshot wounds and 325 for diseases. One hundred and fifty-seven of the whole number had two or more medical examinations, and 340 had only one examination. Four of the latter were allowed a rate higher than given by the surgeons, and 176 at the rate recommended by the surgeons. Of the 114 cases having two medical examinations the surgeons agreed in only forty-five cases, and in the forty-three cases which had three or more medical examinations, the surgeons agreed in only six of the cases. These figures are enough not only to show that doctors disagree, but that it would be impossible for the Commissioner of Pensions to rate the pensions according to the opinions of the doctors. If they cannot agree among themselves, how can it be expected that the Commissioner of Pensions, whose duty it is to settle the rates, should agree with them, and so it will be seen that Mr. Myers knowingly attempted to mislead the people, and his Democratic and claim-agent friends are ready to support him.

NEW YORK.

THE GREAT PARADE OF NEXT MONDAY NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—At noon to-day Gen. Aspinwall ceased receiving reports from organizations desiring to take part in the parade on Monday night. All organizations hereafter reporting will be assigned to a place in the rear of the third or last division of the parade. Gen. Aspinwall has issued orders to all organizations taking part in the parade, urging upon them the necessity of being at the point assigned to them for formation at an early hour, and also requesting them not to make any parade previous to the general parade, but to march, in as direct a line as possible from their headquarters to the position assigned them. The column will move promptly at half-past 8 o'clock. Postal-cards were this morning sent to all the occupants of houses along the line of march asking them to light up and decorate their houses as they may see fit on Monday evening. In Special Circular, No. 1, just issued from the headquarters, Gen. Aspinwall directs that the dress of all officers shall be as follows: Black or dark-blue frock coat, buttoned close up to the throat, black or dark-blue trousers with strap, soft black hat with small black plume on the left side, white or buff gauntlets. The Chief Assistant Marshal will wear a white and light blue sash over his right shoulder, extending down to and below the right hip. The Chief of Aids will wear a red, white, and blue sash. Assistant Marshals a white or light blue sash, and Aids a red, white, and blue sash. All officers will wear a black body-belt passing over the sash at the hip. When the procession starts, the head of the column will be at Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue. The line of march will be to Twenty-third street, to Madison avenue, to Fifty-seventh street, to Fifth avenue, past the reviewing stand at the Worth Monument, and dismiss.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

have arranged for a mass-meeting at Cooper Institute on Tuesday, the 26th inst., when John Sherman will deliver an address.

The closing meeting under the management of this Club will be held in Chickering Hall on Friday evening, Oct. 29.

Carl Schurz will probably deliver an address in German at Cooper Institute on Oct. 20.

THE WAR AGAINST DAVENPORT.

The Democracy of this city have taken up arms in earnest against John Davenport, the Supervisor of Election, on account of his efforts to protect the ballot-box from the frauds which have hitherto disgraced it. They have passed resolutions in public meetings denouncing the acts of that official in seizing the naturalization papers of persons who present them in the various registration districts, and declare such action a usurpation of their right to vote. Tammany-Hall pledges itself to stand by all who resist by all lawful and available means the seizure of their papers, and promises to fearlessly sustain them. It is a well-known fact, which cannot be successfully denied, that thousands of naturalization papers, issued to Democrats in 1868, are fraudulent and void. The Democrats know this themselves, yet a bold attempt is made to foist these illegal papers upon the country again, and to intimidate the Supervisor and his subordinates by sanguinary speeches and blustering resolutions.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

who is in this city to-day, expressed himself in favor of repeating the frauds of 1868 at the coming election if possible, and no doubt all will be done that can be done in that direction. The Executive Committee of the Irving Hall Democracy and the Tammany General Committee have appointed committees to test the question in the Federal Courts. Mr. Davenport has instructed the District Supervisors to enforce the law, and not to be intimidated. He declares that the United States statutes relating to elections must be enforced,—peacefully if possible, but forcibly if necessary. Policeman James H. Platt was tried to-day, charged with interfering with a District Supervisor, but he was discharged with an admonition. Several other arrests have been made, and the Democracy are much excited to-day. Many of them openly council violence. There is trouble brewing here for somebody very soon, and plenty of it.

BEECHER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher presided over a political meeting held in Brooklyn last evening in a tent in Flatbush avenue, and was the principal speaker. He made a noble effort, and was enthusiastically cheered. He addressed an audience of about 4,000 people. He said that though he was a clergyman he was not thereby debarred from exercising the privileges of citizenship, and one of these privileges was the right to address a political meeting. He paid a high tribute to Gen. Grant, and intimated that he would yet be President of the United States for a third term.

SEYMOUR.

THE OLD MAN RESURRECTED FOR THE OCCASION.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Chickering Hall was crowded in every part to-night with the Democracy of this city, gathered to hear ex-Gov. Seymour discuss the political questions which enter into the Presidential contest. Many times the number of those in the hall went away disappointed. They could not gain entrance.

Mr. Seymour was enthusiastically cheered as he appeared upon the stage, and, as he stepped forward to the desk, was compelled to stand silent for some time owing to the applause. Quiet being obtained, Mr. Seymour said in the course of a long address:

With all governments, under all conditions, there is peril on the one hand of resistance to the rightful authority; on the other, that the Government through corruption may destroy itself. On the one hand the peril of force, on the other hand that of fraud and injustice. When our fathers framed the Constitution they kept in view both these dangers. With great care and wisdom they defined the jurisdiction of the General and State Governments. There is no intelligent man who will not admit that the destruction of the rights of States would be followed by corruptions that in the end would shatter our Government to fragments. Our Government presents at all elections these two dangers more clearly than any other country. So far the pending election has been free from political excitement, which sometimes marks our political contests.

I come before you to-night an old man who has no personal interest in these affairs, but one who loves his country. I stand before you in the full belief that your interests are endangered to a degree you have not thought of. A few days ago the senior Senator of this State addressed a meeting of Republicans. He dwelt on the preponderance of Southern Representatives in Washington. But why does he not stop there? Why does he not tell you that he and his party make all this danger by centralizing power at Washington? He confines himself to threatened evils from the South. He does not

State that the evils grow out of the construction put upon the Constitution by those who have had control of the General Government for many years. Republicans have perverted the action of the Senate, and we demand it shall not be perverted and made a curse. The extension of the Senate's power is not for the people's good, but that these men may subserve their own ends. It is but a movement on the part of three men to move Wall street to Washington. Garfield clamors for more power, but when you touch down into their private affairs they resent it most quickly, as is right. Who will give up the power these men ask for? They cannot take except that which some one loses. You will give up what they gain. To whom will you give up? To these men who clamor for more power. What will you give up? It will not come from the impoverished South. Though they talk about the South, they mean you. Did you ever go out on a moonlight night and have an excited man come upon you and point to the moon and ask if there is not a change—revolution—going on there, and your imagination is a little excited, and you look at the man in the moon and then at your companion. But he is gone, and your pocket is picked. Now, whose pockets are to be picked? They point to the South to divert your attention in order to rob you. These men ask power not for their constituents, but for themselves.

Mr. Seymour referred to the Republican charges of Democratic unwillingness to keep the public faith. He cited instances in his experience as Governor of New York when he vainly endeavored to collect from Republicans funds to meet the State obligations in 1863 and 1864, and he added:

The meanest repudiators are they who profess honesty and poverty, and then spend money in riotous living.

And now I want to appeal to the business men, and then I will relieve you. I did not think I could speak so long. I did not know as I had strength to do it, but God knows when I stand up to speak of wrongs to my State and country I care not whether my strength fails or not. But I want to adjure business-men not to yield up their rightful powers or show indifference to their duties.

In closing, Seymour said:

Of the candidates I have nothing unkind to say. There is a bond of sympathy between Mr. Garfield and myself. He and I went into conventions not as candidates, and were both nominated. We both went around speaking; and he is going to be beaten, just as I was.

The speaker closed by a picture of Garfield taking the oath of Senator and Hancock that of President March 4, 1881.

GEN. HANCOCK.

HIS STATEMENTS.

New York, Oct. 8.—A reporter called on Gen. Hancock to-day in regard to the recently published interviews with Gen. Grant. Gen. Hancock said: "I have not replied, nor have I prepared a reply. In fact, I have not yet carefully read what Gen. Grant has said about me, and which has been given to the public through the medium of the press."

Of the assertion that, when

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

was looking for a commander, "Hancock's name was not even suggested for the place," Gen. Hancock says: "After the failure of the campaign, I was detained in Washington one month by Secretary Stanton, with a view of placing me in command of the Army of the Potomac, but I did not want it, and would not accept it."

Gen. Hancock's aids are Capt. Wharton, Capt. Ward, and Gen. Mitchell, who were with Hancock at the battle of Gettysburg. These are regarded as the "military family" of Gen. Hancock, one member of which family is understood to be the person who wrote the letter which appeared this morning in The Chicago Tribune. Gen. Mitchell was not at headquarters when the reporter called, but Capt. Wharton and Capt. Ward expressed much indignation, and said they did not believe any such letter had ever been written.

BARNUM.

SOME OF THE SALT WHICH HE HAS PUT ON THE TAIL OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—The following dispatch was received here to-night:

Richmond, Ind., Oct. 8.—W. H. Barnum passed through from New York for Indianapolis a few days ago in a through sleeping-car, in which he had a full section. He was accompanied by two men occupying the opposite section, who at first seemed to have nothing to do with him, and no acquaintance with him. It turned out, however, that they were in attendance as guards on his personal baggage, of which he had more than usual. All kept guard carefully all the time in his section. A detective spotted them in New York and kept note of their movements. At no time between New York and Indianapolis was there a moment when one of the three did not keep guard over the baggage. At every meal one stood guard while the others ate, and got nothing himself till one of the others relieved him. One also sat up while the others slept.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BUTLER'S PROGRAM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Gen. Butler has taken the trouble to deny, through a friend, that his aspirations for a Cabinet position led him to turn back to the Democratic party, and that a bargain was long ago made that, in the event of Hancock's election, he was to be Attorney-General. He would not take a seat in Hancock's Cabinet on any consideration. Butler is getting to be an old man, and would sooner be at home than away from it. He has now an immense law practice, and a most lucrative one, which he would have to relinquish if he took a seat in the Cabinet. He proposes to run again for Governor, however, and is confident of election if the Democrats are successful this year. Prominent Democrats intend to press ex-Gov. Gaston for the Attorney-Generalship should Hancock be elected, in recognition of his past services, and as compensation for his retirement from the Fourth Congressional District contest, which he has done, as he says, for the sake of harmony in the party.

WISCONSIN.

THE FIGHT OVER THE ELECTION OF CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Madison, Oct. 8.—Political excitement in this State centres chiefly on the result of the choice of Congressmen in the Second, Third, Fourth, and Sixth Districts. The First and Seventh are so largely Republican that it is merely a walk-away for Williams and Humphrey, the Republican candidates, and the Fifth is generally conceded to Bragg, the present Democratic member, although Elihu Coleman is making a gallant fight against him. Coleman challenged Bragg to a series of public debates at the chief places in the district, but Bragg declined the invitation.

In this district, the Second, some little nervousness exists over the report that the Democrats would attempt to colonize a few thousand repeaters through the agency of the Northwestern Railway, that is building a branch line from this city to Milwaukee, and will have a large number of workmen employed at that time. But it is understood *not* to be the policy of the Northwestern management to interfere in local elections, nor to lend itself to the advancement of either party's interest; especially would it be injudicious to array itself against a party that will have a large majority in the next Legislature. It is also remembered that

THE GRANGER LEGISLATION OF 1873,

which cost the railroads hundreds of thousands of dollars, was passed by a Democratic Legislature, signed by a Democratic Governor, and sustained by the opinion of a Democratic Chief Justice. It is also not forgotten that that agrarian legislation was wiped from the statute books of Wisconsin by a Republican Legislature. The district is too close to have any fooling, and the Republican managers are determined that there shall be none.

The Democrats profess to have some hope of carrying the Third District and electing Cothren over Hazelton, but the Republicans have advices from that district to the effect that all is well. The Democrats have induced Jones, the Greenback candidate, to withdraw, and they now hope to catch nearly all the Greenback vote. There is a certain consistency in the withdrawal of Jones, because Cothren entertains certain vagaries on the money question that are quite as wild as any fiat lunatic could desire. On the other hand, Hazelton is eminently sound and conservative, like all good Republicans, on the question of the currency. If it was not a Presidential year, Cothren might expect to get nearly all the inflation vote.

The Fourth District is boiling like a caldron. Both parties claim that they will be victorious in November. The Republicans are making great preparations for a monster mass-meeting at Schlitz's Park on the 15th inst., with Secretary Sherman as the orator of the occasion.

MR. DEUSTER'S RECORD

during the Rebellion is being made to tell against him. In 1863 there were draft riots in Washington and Ozaukee Counties, both in Deuster's district, and, as his newspaper, the Milwaukee *See-Bote*, had a large circulation there, the riots are charged to Deuster's influence. One of his editorials, written and printed when President Lincoln had called for "three hundred thousand more," furnishes the following treasonable extract:

The draft will be made—without delay, without postponement, without mercy or pity. When is not yet decided. But if it must be, if we are inexorably doomed to the slaughter-house, O then let the process be short and stretch not longer the victim upon the rack. Let the day be fixed when the execution is to take place, when the doomed shall take a last farewell of their kindred, of parents and brethren, of wife and children! Or is there to be an imitation of the bloody Jacobins of 1790, who every day sent a few car-loads of victims to the guillotine,—shall those men of blood be imitated in the tiger-like cruelty and devilish pleasure with which they gloated over the anguish of their victims? Lincoln's paternal Government cannot, will not, do that. Let the day of the execution, then, be appointed, for it is nothing else, and we will cry with Schiller:

> Hark the bells are tolling hollow,
> And the appointed hour has come;
> Be it so! In God's name, comrades,
> Hast we to the place of death.

Citizens, fathers of families, you who with heavy hearts look upon your dear ones, from whom in a short time you will be dragged away, God may pity you,—Abraham Lincoln, never.

Such language will no doubt endear Deuster to Joe Blackburn and the other Confederate Brigadiers on the Democratic side of Congress, but it should not get him the votes of the loyal men in the Fourth District.

The Sixth District has three candidates now in the field,—Bouck, Democrat, and present member; Guenther, Republican; and Stewart, Greenbacker. The two first named are as busy as bees, and the chances thus far seem to favor Guenther. It is still an unsolved problem whether the candidacy of Stewart will injure Bouck or Guenther the most. The Greenback voters are generally old Republicans, and vote that ticket in preference to the Democratic when they have no candidates of their own in the field; but Stewart is an old boiled-down Bourbon Democrat, and is expected to take some of that vote away from Bouck in the western part of the district, where he resides.

WATERTOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Watertown, Wis., Oct. 8.—This evening Casper Butz, of Chicago, and Elihu Colman, of Fond du Lac, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Music-Hall. Dr. K. Nateer, of Milwaukee, and J. C. Gregory, of Madison, held forth to the Democracy at Turner-Hall.

GERMAN COPPERHEAD VENOM.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Milwaukee, Oct. 8.—Young Germans ask sometimes whether the Copperheads—the friends of the Rebels and traitors in the North—really behaved so badly during the Civil War as charged against them. The *Freie Presse* of Milwaukee is occupied at present in giving a complete answer to this question, by means of extracts from the old files of the Milwaukee *Seebote*, which was then, as it is now, under the management of P. B. Duester, member of Congress from the Milwaukee District, and candidate of the Milwaukee Democracy for reëlection.

Oct. 20, 1862, the *Seebote* thus rejoiced over the "Golden Circle," whose object was to support the Slaveholders' Rebellion in the South by stirring up civil war in the North:

The Knights of the Golden Circle have increased their numbers. The whole State has entered the magic circle. The Abolitionists have discovered that it is a circle of fire for them. The people regard it as a rainbow of promise.

The *Seebote* constantly spoke of the war waged for the preservation of the Union as an "unjust and unlawful war of aggression," and defended the most unreasonable and unjust of all rebellions as a "holy war of defense." When the well-known Copperhead troubles over the drafting of troops broke out in the Counties of Ozaukee and Washington in the otherwise loyal State of Wisconsin, the blame was generally attributed to the inflammatory remarks of the *Seebote*.

But its conduct was worst in the decisive year 1864. That it fought the reëlection of the great Lincoln was certainly no crime, but the way in which it did it—the way in which it attacked President Lincoln, who had fulfilled with such moderation and magnanimity his duty of defending the Union—was atrocious.

On the 14th of September, 1864, the *Seebote* published at the head of its editorial columns an abominable caricature of the, though homely, good and heart-winning features of

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

and followed it by an article whose principal points are these:

You men must look steadily at this gallows-bird and hang-dog face, which you ought to keep away from the eyes of your wives in order that they may not miscarry. There is a fearful record in this face. In it is written: "Thus looks a tyrant." And this is the portrait of the Presidential candidate of the Abolition party. The soul of their candidate is as black as the party. Yes, look closely at this face. Study it, and you will find the key to all the deeds which this creature, who claims to be entitled to the name of man, has committed during last the three years. Look closely at this face; for you cannot find another like it if you hunt through the photographs in all the penitentiaries and bridewells. And when you have looked at and studied this face closely, you will no longer wonder why the heart bleeds when it wanders over the ruins which Abraham Lincoln has piled up during three years and a half; you will no longer be surprised that the eye fills with tears when it gazes upon the hundreds and thousands whom Abraham Lincoln has murdered, the blood that he has shed, the hearthstones which he has desolated, the women whom he has deprived of husbands, the children whom he has torn from fathers, the people whom he has dishonored, the laws which he has broken, the Constitution which he has trodden under foot, the need and unutterable misery which he has brought upon uncounted thousands. Fanaticism, lust for blood, tyranny, contempt of every better, noble feeling and honest shame, evil, cunning, trickry, and craft,—in a word, the imprint of the demon looks at you from this face. Keep this picture as a remembrance for your descendants, and also as a frightful warning for them, since it will tell them of their folly when they chose an Abraham Lincoln President of the United States.

BRICK POMEROY'S IDEAS.

In another place the *Seebote* gives the following remark of the traitor Brick Pomeroy: "And, if Lincoln is elected in order to play the buffoon for another year, then we trust that some bold hand will pierce his heart with a dagger for the public good." But the *Seebote* adds to the above words the following of its own:

Strong doctrine! And yet when one thinks how many thousands of men this Lincoln has unnecessarily and criminally led to the slaughter! Will God's wrath impose him for four years longer on this sorely persecuted country?

Such things were printed and written by the *Seebote* on the 14th of September, 1864, against the noble Lincoln under the heading "The Widow-Maker of the Nineteenth Century."

Seven months later, on the 14th of April, 1865, the glorious, reëlected Lincoln fell, as these traitors wished, by the arm of the assasin.

ILLINOIS.

BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 8.—No more enthusiastic or deeply-interested audience has been seen at a political meeting for years in Bloomington than assembled to-night at Durley Hall to listen to the Hon. C. S. Smith, recently chosen pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, who was to speak upon the political issues under the auspices of the colored Garfield and Arthur Club. The hall was crowded with an audience composed largely of white persons, and embracing many Democrats. The meeting was opened by music by a brass band.

Mr. Smith was three terms a member of the Alabama Legislature, and engaged many years in political work in the South, and therefore knew whereof he spoke regarding that phase of the issue of the present campaign. He gave facts and figures showing that the colored race and all Republicans are disfranchised, and urged that the Republican party can do more to break up the Solid South and obtain a free ballot by sending to the South such men as Grant, Conkling, Blaine, and others, and persist in carrying on aggressive campaigns there, basing his argument upon the fact that the Republican majorities are there and only need encouragement and sympathy.

The climax of his speech regarding a free ballot was reached when he drew forth thunders of applause by the following utterance:

When I remember the terrible massacres of New Orleans, Memphis, Meridian, Clinton, Eufaula, and Hamburg, the cruel and deliberate murder of the tender and innocent Julia Hayden in Tennessee, and poor Luke in Mississippi; the butchery of the Chisolm family—father, son, and daughter; the burning of school-houses, the whipping and assassination of teachers, and the slaughter of Republicans, both white and black, and for no other reason than that the South might be made solid, I here declare, as startling as the announcement may fall upon your ears, that I would rather see the country plunged into another war than that the Solid South should triumph at the ballot-box next November.

The speech was often interrupted by applause, and created the greatest enthusiasm.

Mr. Smith is a valuable addition to the Republican list of orators in Illinois.

THE HON. D. C. SMITH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Tribune has already referred to the fact that the Democratic managers in this (the Thirteenth) district have, through the personal organ of Mr. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Congress, made an attack upon the integrity of the Hon. D. C. Smith, of Pekin, Republican nominee, by digging up in the Bankrupt Court at Springfield the records in the bankruptcy of Mr. Smith in 1873. The article in the *Courier* to which reference is made was prepared by R. E. Williams, of this city, the well-known railroad attorney and loan agent, and is conclusively shown by the daily press of this city to be a garbled, unfair, and partial statement of the case, intended to injure Mr. Smith personally and politically. The article conceals the fact that the bankruptcy was involuntary and was brought upon him by injudicious speculations in railroad building. In the spring of 1873 Mr. Smith became a member of the contracting firm of H. Sandford & Co., for the purpose of building the Danville, Paris & Vincennes Railroad. Mr. Sandford was a wealthy citizen of Paris, Edgar County, Ill., and among others who were members was the Hon. John C. Short, of Danville. The road in question is one which promised its projectors vastly better than it was able to fulfill, though it now forms an essential link in the great railroad system of the State of Illinois. At the time Mr. Smith entered this firm he, in common with the other members, signed a statement showing how much he considered himself worth, which he placed at $50,000. The firm failed, not by any crookedness on Smith's part, and all the members of the firm went into bankruptcy, so that the liabilities, amounting to $300,000, are liabilities of each and all, and not wholly the liabilities of Mr. Smith, as the impression was sought to be conveyed. Mr. Smith not only furnished the $35,000 he agreed to, but far more. Mr. Smith's individual paper has never been dishonored, and he personally owes nothing. The attack has recoiled on the Democrats and their candidate, and the garbled statement of the case is execrated by all fair-minded men.

PANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Pana, Ill., Oct. 8.—Never in the history of this place have the Republicans had such a large and enthusiastic demonstration. The town has been filled with Republicans. Over 1,000 torches were in the procession. After the torchlight procession, Hayward's Opera-Hall was completely packed, having a capacity to hold 900. Not one-half of those present could gain admission. R. W. Wilcox, the Mendota carpenter, spoke for an hour and a half, making one of the most powerful and convincing speeches ever delivered in the city.

The Democracy also had a meeting, addressed by ex-United States Senator Tipton, of Nebraska, and Gen. Palmer, at Buell's Hall. Their object was to excel the Republicans, and so boasted upon the streets. They had only one hundred in their torchlight procession, and they didn't have their hall more than half-full at any time during the speaking. Their effort was a complete failure.

The Republicans have done well, and have made many votes by this meeting.

LACON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lacon, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Hon. L. E. Payson, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, delivered at the Court-House in this city last night one of the most eloquent and convincing political speeches ever listened to in this county. The building was densely crowded, many being compelled to remain outside for want of standing room. The speaker held the audience entranced by his eloquence for more than three hours, and to-day the masterly effort is the prevailing topic of conversation. Judge Payson is very popular in Marshall County, and, feeling that he will be an honor to his district when elected, and a host in the battles of the Nation against the encroachments of the Brigadiers, old Marshall will give him a rousing majority this fall.

ELGIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Republicans this evening held a demonstrative meeting at the Opera-House, being addressed by Judge Benjamin Smith, of Woodstock. During the evening the Elgin Timers, one of the local campaign clubs, were presented with an elegant banner by the lady admirers of Garfield and Arthur.

CENTRALIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Centralia, Ill., Oct. 8.—An enthusiastic meeting was held in the Republican wigwam here this evening, and was addressed by the Hon. E. Callihan, Elector at Large for this State, in an eloquent, forcible speech. It was pronounced by many as the best speech of the campaign, full of convincing argument. Mr. Callihan speaks in Carlyle on Saturday evening, and is doing good work.

IOWA.

RETURNING SENSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Keokuk, Ia., Oct. 8.—In conversation with a prominent Democrat he said: "If I knew that Garfield would really take the 'bull by the horns,' down South, and by proclamation or otherwise compel a decent respect to the laws of liberty, of free speech, and personal safety, I would vote for him and work for him, for, although I have been a life-long Democrat, I can see clearly enough without my glasses that the bad men of my party in the Southern States will be made worse by the election of Hancock. I do not fear for the Northern States. They will take care of themselves whoever is made President, but Hancock will not, nor do I see how he can consistently, cage, or even tame, that bad spirit which prevails, and that encourages intolerance of free speech, and which it is all folly to deny exists. I am not a politician, but a business-man, and from a business standpoint I am tired and sick of hearing my brethren boast of this 'free country,' when I know by my own experience that it is a lie all over the South. No man who has anything to sell, or even who wants to buy, can to-day do so unless he indulges in and uses the peculiar sentiments of the region during his negotiations. The moment he unguardedly utters 'Northern sentiments' (as they call all sentiments that are not in accord with theirs), that moment prices go up, or negotiations end. I say I am totally sick of a principle anywhere found which will and does set at defiance the freedom of thought and the right to speak it, though it may differ from others, and which enters so largely into the usages of the South. Now, your Mr. Hayes has been so handled by these bad politicians that they have been encouraged, and I believe Hancock will do as well as Hayes has done; but good sense teaches me that if Hancock takes the benefit of 138 votes which they proffer him without a pledge, he will in turn grant them all they ask without a pledge, and that means four years more of increasing terror and intolerance. And yet while I believe Garfield could to a great extent settle this question if elected, what assurance have I that he will? Andy Johnson said traitors should hang, and if he had not fearfully forgotten his pledge we would to-day have been a united people. What we most need now is an Andrew Jackson, and I would vote for him let him be Democrat, Republican, or Greenbacker. What we want is one year of rigid enforcement of law, and let it become known that guilty men will be punished, and that a difference of opinion is not sufficient grounds for Ku-Kluxism and murder, and the right of free speech in politics as well as in religion is a fact, a living epistle and not a dead letter. If I finally conclude that Garfield and his party are most likely to insure this result, I will vote for him; otherwise I shall this time not exercise my franchise, because of the reasons assigned."

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 4.—The Banner Republican State, with its certain huge majority for Garfield and Arthur, is by no means dormant on the subject of politics. Everybody is interested; even the ladies at tea-parties discuss the merits of the Republican party and the treacherous and treasonable movements of the Rebel clique, though there are none to speak in favor of the Secession crew. If the women of the land could vote, there would need be no cause for stumping in Indiana or New York, or any other State,—for they are not so short-sighted that they cannot see danger ahead, and see it as imminent as in 1860. And they remember well what followed those danger-signals. They would not rush blindly and madly into trouble for the purpose of trying to secure some of the spoils.

No such prosperity has ever prevailed throughout this Nation as now; and the only wonder is, why so many persons vote the Democratic ticket in the North. It is to be expected that the traitors of the South will adhere to their efforts for the Lost Cause; but here, where men with the welfare of the country and their homes at heart should live, there is no excuse. Iowa has in round numbers, according to the census, 4,000 school-districts, 10,000 schools, 21,000 teachers, 365,000 pupils, and a school fund of $3,500,000. It is not so very strange that Iowa does roll up large Republican majorities,—for, where the school system of a State is like this, the cause therefor is cause also for the absence of Democrats.

THE HANCOCK AND ENGLISH FOLLOWERS

of this city are few, and they are evidently disheartened. Their leaders from all over Iowa have gone to Indiana to help the keepers of Libby and Andersonville, and their sympathizers, get control of the Government. Everything that could bark has been sent down there. A short time since they had a meeting here, at which not more than fifty persons were present; and of that number several were Republicans who thought it a gathering of the speaker's creditors; and all the Greenbackers in town (seven) but one were also among the audience. On the other hand, the Hon. B. R. Sherman, Auditor of State, addressed the Republicans at their Wigwam, and 2,000 persons were present. Republican meetings are all largely attended, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. The people are agitated over the coming election more than ever before at any election. It has in it a meaning for them that cannot be misunderstood. They do not forget war and bloodshed very easily. Some Democratic vandal attempted to start the "329" business here, but gave up the job. He had better get printed a few thousand posters with "Three hundred thousand lives and great treasure lost, occasioned by our brothers in the South" thereon, and put them up, signing himself "Northern Rebel."

The Sixth and Seventh Congressional Districts are safe beyond a doubt, and the course of the Greenbackers

HAS BEEN RUN IN THIS STATE.

There were a good many favorers of "credit money" in this county last year; but they were nearly all poor farmers living in a strip of woodland where crops were not as they desired, and they wanted something—anything, in fact—for a change. Change was what they did want, and plenty of it. With the magnificent crop of 1880, they can find no fault, and consequently have "shut up." Their leader was in town the other day, and, when interrogated as to the outlook for his party, replied, "She's gone to h—l"; and added, "and I'm going to work to remove that mortgage on my farm, and hope to be shot if anybody finds me chasing around after a rag young one again."

The letter of D. G. Goodrich, editor of the *Tribune* of this city, to the Dubuque *Times*, recently, caused great commotion among the Greenbackers of Northeastern Iowa. He has received scores of letters from his old Greenback brethren throughout the State, more particularly from the Third District, where he at one time held the balance of power; and they indicate a great change in the situation. Some of them express surprise at his movement, but say, "From this time I am not a Greenbacker." He also received letters from Indiana, congratulating him that he had returned to the straight path. The Greenbackers will very soon be a thing of the past. Iowa Democrats have made every effort to have them pull their chestnuts from the fire, but the G.-B.'s did that in one or two cases, and don't propose to do it again. They want to die with some hope for a happy hereafter; but to have anything more to do with the Democrats they know would forever bar them. F.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Opera-House was packed from pit to dome to-night to hear the Hon. David H. Jerome, Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan, speak. The greater part of his speech was devoted to showing, by comparing facts and statistics, the difference between the North and South in financial, educational, and moral views, the one being strongly Republican, the other solid Democracy. From actual census returns he gave figures to show that, while in Michigan and Illinois only three persons out of one hundred could not read or write, in the Southern States over forty in a hundred could not read. The same ratio of taxpayers existed.

The speech was full of solid sense and facts, and was heartily applauded.

CALIFORNIA.

THE GOLDEN STATE WAS SAVED TO THE UNION NOT BY THE UNKNOWN HANCOCK, BUT BY LINCOLN AND GEN. SUMNER.

The New York *Tribune* has the following interesting letter, called out from a member of the firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., by the claim that Gen. Hancock was prominent in the efforts to save California from seceding:

Buffalo, Oct. 2, 1880.—*To the Editor of the Tribune:* Your reference to the claim made by Gen. Hancock's biographer that he was conspicuous in his efforts to save California to the Union at the outbreak of the Rebellion, reminds me of the exciting events of that period. It was my fortune to be a member of the Legislature of California in 1861, that remarkable winter when the Southern States were going out of the Union—on paper—and when it was feared that efforts would be made to take California into the Southern Confederacy. Day after day and week after week were consumed discussing Union resolutions and questions affecting the right of secession. About one-third of the members were Southern born, and they were as anxious to promote the success of the Rebellion as any resident of South Carolina.

We knew not at what moment an attempt would be made for the adoption of a secession ordinance. Union men were resisting this disloyal tide, but the name of Gen. Hancock, in connection therewith, was never mentioned to my knowledge. Indeed, I did not know there was such individual in the State. California was saved from an attempt at secession by the foresight and prompt and prudent action of President Lincoln. Shortly after his inauguration he commissioned Gen. E. V. Sumner, of this State, and ordered him to repair to California and relieve Gen. A. S. Johnston, then in command of the Pacific Department. Gen. Sumner went aboard the steamer in New York incognito, and his departure was not known publicly until he reached his destination. Reaching the Golden Gate at midnight he commanded the Captain of the steamer to come to anchor in the habor until daylight, while the General took a small boat and went ashore. Calling upon Gen. Johnston, at his lodgings at the Oriental Hotel, he advised the latter that he had been appointed his successor. Gen. Johnston replied that, if he would call upon him at headquarters in the morning, the Department would be turned over to him. "Gen. Johnston, there is the authority under which I am directed to take command of the Department of the Pacific, and I insist upon being placed in possession, here and now."

The transfer was then made, and the news sent by telegraph all over the State on the following morning, and never was a set of men so chopfallen as were the Secessionists, both in and out of the Legislature. Lincoln, Gen. Scott, and a Republican Congress were bitterly denounced for the gross outrage upon a brave General.

Upon repairing to the barracks Gen. Sumner found thousands of arms and accoutrements stored there, of which no loyal man in the State had any knowledge. The presumption was that these were the quota which had been sent to California in the grand distribution by Buchanan's Cabinet, preparatory to the organization of the Rebellion, and that Gen. Johnston had been placed in command with instructions to aid in carrying the State into rebellion. This secret was undoubtedly in the possession of Democratic members of the Legislature.

Gen. Sumner at once reshipped the surplus arms and ammunition to Washington, where they were so much needed in the early days of the War, and Gen. Johnston went to Southern California, where Hancock has been reported to have been stationed, organized a company of secession sympathizers, stole an equipment of arms from the State, marched across the continent, joined the Confederate army, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh.

That is how California was saved to the Union, and in the affair Gen. Hancock took no part, nor was he known there then as a man of any prominence, if known at all. F. F. Fargo.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SECOND RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District, after a twelve hours' session, and on the eighty-eighth ballot, nominated Jonathan Chace.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.

Middletown, N. Y., Oct. 8.—The Democrats of the Fourteenth District have nominated Lewis Beach for Congress.

TWENTIETH PENNSYLVANIA.

Lock Haven, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Republicans of the Twentieth District have nominated Thomas H. Murray for Congress.

NOTES.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CENSUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Some of the Democratic press are congratulating Gen. Francis A. Walker, Superintendent of the Census, upon his report that the census of 1880 in South Carolina is correct, but that of 1870 was incorrect. It is difficult to see wherein Gen. Walker can derive any comfort in the belief that the census of 1870 was incorrect, inasmuch as he was the Superintendent of the Census of 1870 as well as that of 1880. The Washington *Star*, which claims to know the details of the report of the special agent submitted to the Interior Department by Gen. Walker, says:

It is demonstrated that the census enumeration of 1880 was honest and accurate, and that of 1870 was imperfect and defective throughout. The inquiry in South Carolina went back to 1860, tracing families then enumerated, on through the census of 1870, and down to the present year. It was discovered that numerous families enumerated in 1860 and 1880 were omitted from the returns in 1870, though they had existed in the State continuously during these years. Counties that showed the largest increase this year as compared with 1870 were most thoroughly investigated, and it was found that the last enumeration was correct, though, in some cases, it showed an increase of 80 per cent.

WEAVER WANTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 8.—The Greenbackers have been announcing for several weeks that Gen. Weaver, Presidential candidate, would make seven speeches in Michigan, opening at Grand Rapids, and continuing with Jackson, Battle Creek, etc. He gave one political speech at Grand Rapids, and to-day the Greenbackers publicly announce that he will not be here this fall, that he has been assigned to speak in Illinois. Just why this was done, and what it is for, is not at present known by the public, but it is conjectured that he found Michigan an unprofitable field, and thought his time could more profitably be employed where the people read less Republican papers than they do in this State. He will speak in Illinois till the 11th, and then devote the remainder of his time till election in Iowa. So say the Greenback leaders.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bradford, Pa., Oct. 8.—Gov. Hoyt, Lieut.-Gov. C. W. Stone, and other State dignitaries paid a visit to Bradford to-day. The Governor was escorted to the hotel by the military to-night. There was a Republican torchlight procession. Less than 500 torches were in line. At a meeting held after the procession speeches were made by the Governor, Lieut.-Gov. Stone, Gen. Beaver, the Hon. S. R. Mason, Judge Williams, Judge Olmstead, Judge Wilson, the Hon. C. P. Vedder, and the Hon. F. L. Blackman. The Governor, who is accompanied by his wife, leaves to-morrow afternoon for the East. Mr. Hoyt received at the St. James Hotel this evening.

HADLEY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—H. H. Hadley, who has been prominent in connection with an association of Conservative and Independent Republican voters, so-called, in New York, which is acting in the interest of the Democratic party, is discovered to have been one of the persons connected with the unclaimed interest schemes in the Treasury Department, by means of which attempts were made to extort large fees from persons to whom the Treasury owed money. The Government arrested some of Mr. Hadley's associates for swindling.

THE "NATIONAL VIEW."

The *National View*, which appears to-night, in an editorial referring to the reports that it recommends fusion in Indiana and has sold out to the Democrats, emphatically denies the story, and urges the Greenbackers not to permit their organization to be broken down through bribery or any other influence. The same paper is very emphatic in denouncing the treachery of Lum, whom it calls a "dirty Judas."

SUPERVISORS.

A great many applications have been made to the Department of Justice for the appointment of Supervisors of Election in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and other Northern States. The appointments are made at the instance of both political parties, strictly in accordance with the Election laws.

HELD IN $2,500 BAIL.

New York, Oct. 8.—Thomas Finley, Inspector of Elections, arrested for interfering with Supervisor of Election David W. Ives, in discharge of his duties on the last day of the registration, was held by United States Commissioner Dural in $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE WEATHER.

Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C., Oct. 9—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer easterly to southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, and during the day slowly falling barometer.

For the Lake region, slightly warmer southeast to southwest winds, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or slowly falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, local rains, warmer southerly winds, and low barometer, followed by cooler westerly to northerly winds and rising barometer.

Cautionary signals continue at Houghton, Duluth, Marquette, and Escanaba.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.034	49	57	S.	8	......	Clear.
1 a. m.	30.033	56	58	S.	9	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.006	63	47	S.	10	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	29.904	70	36	S.	12	......	Clear.
9 p. m.	29.965	65	52	S.	8	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.977	61	55	S.	6	......	Clear.

Maximum, 71; minimum, 48.5.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.	Rn	W'th'r
Albany	61	52	S. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Alpena	60	57	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Breckinridge	82	63	S. E., brisk.	....	Fair.
Buffalo	63	58	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
Cairo	74	66	Calm.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	71	56	N. W., gentle.	....	Clear.
Chicago	70	61	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
Cincinnati	72	60	Calm.	...	Clear.
Cleveland	61	59	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Davenport	73	62	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Denver	72	58	S., light.	....	Clear.
Des Moines	75	62	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Detroit	65	54	S., gentle.	....	Clear.
Dodge City	86	68	S., brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	75	..	....	....	....
Duluth	62	54	Calm.	....	Clear.
Erie	58	54	S., brisk	....	Clear.
Escanaba	60	58	S., fresh.	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	70	..	....	....	....
Fort Gibson	78	64	S. E., fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	64	65	S. E., fresh	....	Clear.
Indianapolis	72	62	S. E., light	....	Clear.
Keokuk	74	62	S., fresh	....	Th'ng.
La Crosse	77	65	S., fresh	....	Fair.
Leavenworth	75	65	S., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Louisville	73	64	E., gentle	....	Clear.
Madison	73	61	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Marquette	69	58	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Memphis	75	69	S. E., gentle	....	Fair.
Milwaukee	71	60	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Nashville	79	67	Calm	....	Fair.
New Orleans	76	72	N. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
North Platte	84	60	E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	78	65	S., brisk	....	Clear.
Oswego	64	55	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Pioche	47	45	S., fresh	.37	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	72	57	E., gentle	....	Clear.
Port Huron	64	51	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Rochester	70	56	S. W., fresh	....	Clear.
Sacramento	65	59	N., gentle	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	73	57	S. E., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	61	55	S., fresh	....	Clear.
San Francisco	59	56	S. W., light	....	Clear.
Shreveport	73	64	Calm	....	Clear.
Springfield	72	60	S., fresh	....	Clear.
St. Louis	76	64	S., fresh	....	Clear.
St. Paul	76	66	S., fresh	....	Hazy.
Toledo	64	54	Calm	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	74	68	E., gentle	....	Fair.
Virginia City	51	..	....	....	....
Winnemucca	55	44	N., fresh	....	Cl'dy.
Yankton	83	63	S., fresh	....	Clear.
Vincent	75	..	....	....	....

YELLOW-FEVER.

New York, Oct. 8.—The following four new cases of yellow-fever have been admitted to Quarantine hospital: Alfred Warner, second mate, and Walter Durphy, John Devean, and John Melanson, seamen from San Domingo, and Albert Smith, a colored seaman from the bark Erinaugh.

An Episode of Ku-Kluxism.

From "Bricks Without Straw," Albion Tourgee's New Book.

"Bring a light!" shouted the leader. One of the men rushed into the house of Nimbus and snatched a flaming brand from the hearth. As he ran with it out of the front door he did not see a giant form which leaped from the waving corn and sprang into the back door. He did not see the black, furious face, or the right arm, bare above the elbow, which snatched a sabre from the top of a cupboard. He did not see the glaring, murderous eyes that peered through the vine leaves as he rushed, with flaming brand aloft, out of the house to the hut of Eliot. As he reached the door the light fell upon the preacher, who sat upon the bed. The fear of death had passed away, even the fear of suffering had gone. His lips moved in prayer, the forgiving words mingling with the curses of his assailants: "O God, my help and my shield!" ("Here he is,—God damn him!") "Forgive them, Father"—("I've got him!") "For they know not—a-a-h!"

A long, shrill shriek—the voice of a man overborne by mortal agony—sounded above the clamor of curses and above the roar of the blazing church. There was a fall upon the cabin floor—the grating sound of a body swiftly drawn across the surface—and one of the masked marauders rushed out dragging by the foot the preacher of the gospel of peace. The withered leg was straightened. The weakened sinews were torn asunder, and as his captors dragged him into the light and flung the burden away, the limb dropped, lax and nerveless, to the ground. Then there were blows and kicks and curses from the crowd, which rushed upon him. In the midst one held aloft a blazing brand. Groans and fragments of prayer came up through the din.

All at once there was a roar as of a desert lion bursting from its lair. They looked and saw a huge black form leap from the porch of the other house and bound toward them. He was on them in a minute. There was the swish of a sabre swung by a practiced hand, and the high peaked mask of the leader bent over the hissing blade, and was stripped away, leaving a pale, affrighted face glaring stupidly at the ebon angel of wrath in the lurid firelight. A fearful oath came through the white, strong teeth, which showed hard-set below the mustache. Again the sabre whistled around the head of the avenger. There was a shriek of mortal agony, and one of the masqueraders fell. The others shrunk back. One fired a shot. The man with the torch stood for the moment as though transfixed, with the glaring light still held aloft. Then, with his revolver, he aimed a close, sure shot at the dusky giant whom he watched.

Suddenly he saw a woman's naked figure, that seemed to rise from the ground. There was a gleam of steel, and then down through the mask and flesh and bone crashed the ax which had fallen by the door-step, and the blood spurted upon Lugena's unclothed form and into the face of the prostrate Eliab, as the holder of the torch fell beside him. Then the others gave way, and the two black forms pursued. There were some wild shots fired back, as they fled toward the woods behind the road.

Then from its depths came a flash and a roar. A ball went shrieking by them and flew away into the darkness beyond. Another, and another, and another! It was not the sharp, short crack of the revolver, but the fierce, angry challenge of the rifle. They had heard it before upon the battlefield, and terror lent them wings as they fled. The missiles flew here and there, wherever a masked form could be seen, and pursued their fleeing shadows into the wood, glancing from tree to tree, cutting through spine and branch and splintering bole, until the last echo of their footsteps had died away.

Then all was still, except the roar of the burning church and the solemn soughing of the pines, as the rising west wind rushed through their branches.

A MENTOR INCIDENT.

Gen. Garfield and the Freedmen.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

Painesville, O., Oct. 1.—I was at Gen. Garfield's home in Mentor yesterday. The family, with a few friends, were gathered in the parlor after breakfast, when two carriages drove up, filled with colored people. They proved to be the Jubilee Singers from the Fisk University in Nashville, Tenn. Of course they were all Republicans, and finding themselves, when in Painesville, so near the home of the Republican candidate, they came to call upon him. Soon they gathered around the piano and began to sing the peculiar pathetic religious songs of their race,—those sad, weird melodies born of oppression, which express the longing of a slave for a liberty that was only hoped for in the Christian Heaven of another world. The little company of listeners was deeply moved by the music, the melodious voices, and the earnest devotional expression of the singers. When they were about to go they turned toward Gen. Garfield and sang an impressive benediction with these words: "The Lord be with you; the Lord guard and preserve you; the Lord lift up His countenance upon you and give you peace." There was silence for a time, as the music died away. Then Gen. Garfield, who had stood by the mantel with bowed head, spoke to the band of singers very earnestly and solemnly, saying:

"My friends, for my family and myself I thank you for this visit and for the songs you have sung. While I have listened a thought has come to me which may encourage you.

"A voice has gone forth before every great good that was ever achieved in this world. A voice in the wilderness was the herald of our Savior. In the War for the Union the thunder of our guns on a thousand battlefields was the voice that prepared the way for the liberty that came to your race.

"Now, friends, the earthly savior of your people must be universal education; and I believe that your voices are preparing for the coming of that blessing. You have sung a great university into being. You have sung before kings and princes. You have sung to the meek and the lowly. You have sung to the hearts of your people, and I hope and believe that your voice are heralding the great liberation which education will bring to your lately-enslaved brethren. You are fighting for light and for the freedom it brings; and in that contest I would rather be with you and defeated than against you and victorious. In the language of the song you have just sung I say to you, 'March on, and you shall win the victory—you shall gain the day.'"

One of the singers, Mr. T. J. Louden, made this reply:

"I have no words to express my own feelings and the feelings of those who are associated with me here this morning, nor can I express how much real pleasure it has given us to be here and listen to the words that you have given utterance to. You know how we have been looking to the future, how the wheels have seemed to roll backward for the past few years. We know not whether they are to stop in their backward movement now. You cannot realize with what hope and expectation we look to your elevation to the lofty seat that is within the gift of this country. You do not know how we cling to every word that you utter, and especially to the sentiments that you have just expressed touching the rights of our people.

"We are of you, we are for you, and we are with you in this struggle, even as we were in the bloody conflicts that closed it seems but yesterday. I believe that the records do not bear an account of any traitor to the Government of the United States with a black skin, and I believe that we are as faithful and true to-day to those who were victorious in that great struggle as we were then. We look forward to the success of those who were successful in that great contest with no less longing and expectation than we did when the guns were thundering upon those thousand battle-fields of which you have just spoken, and I can only say, from a full heart, God bless you and give you success! For that we shall hope, labor, and pray, and look forward to with longing expectancy."

Mr. Louden had talked with me the evening before about the fears entertained by the intelligent colored people about the future of their race in this country in view of the reaction which seemed to be sweeping away all the safeguards thrown around their freedom and political rights by the Republican party. Something of this apprehension found expression in his response to Gen. Garfield. He spoke with evident emotion. No one present could help feeling that the great work of the Republican party for the emancipated slaves was not yet ended, or fail to sympathize with their dread of having their destiny committed to the party which opposed every step taken to give them liberty and citizenship. E. V. S.

Peck-Adillocs.

New York, Oct. 5.—Mrs. Ellen P. Peck, of No. 307 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, who has become known through her alleged swindling of B. T. Babbitt, the millionaire soap-manufacturer, out of $10,000, and also through the alleged embezzlement of about $20,000 worth of diamonds from John D. Grady, the diamond-peddler, who died a few days ago, was to-day arrested in Brooklyn by a Deputy Sheriff, on a charge of having defrauded Sohmer & Co. out of a piano worth $500.

Mrs. Peck was indicted last spring twenty-five times in connection with the alleged robbery of Grady, and, being acquitted upon one indictment, a nolle prosequi was entered by District-Attorney Catlin as to the others. When B. T. Babbitt's bookkeeper ran away with $200,000 Government bonds Mrs. Peck claimed that she could recover them, or a large part of them, through the bookkeeper's wife, with whom, she said, she was in confidential relations. She began to play the rôle of a female detective, and Mr. Babbitt did not discover that her representations were fraudulent, as he afterward claimed they were, until she had obtained about $19,000 from him. She was indicted for the alleged offense, but was never tried, the indictment being pigeon-holed. She was sent to jail to-day on this latest charge, denying her guilt as she had done on the others, and cheerful in the hope of soon getting out again.

Misplaced Sympathy.

Galveston News.

Last Sunday, about 11 o'clock in the morning, a prominent citizen of Galveston sneaked into a saloon through the back door, and, finding the proprietor present, asked him to sell a bottle of his best old rye whisky.

"You don't catch me desecrating the Sabbath. There are three or four fellows waiting for a chance to catch me selling whisky on Sunday, to have me indicted. I don't propose to take any risk," replied the prudent poison-manipulator.

"I wouldn't ask it for myself, but it is for a poor devil who has got badly hurt," urged the kindhearted man, swallowing a big lump.

The saloonkeeper looked sorry, and picking out a bottle, handed it over, his chin quivering with emotion, and said: "There, take it; I won't charge you a cent."

The other philanthropist put the bottle under his coat and slid out. Just as he went out the door, the barkeeper called out to know what was the name of the injured man. The other party stuck his head through the door and called out: "I haven't picked him out yet, but there are three or four of them who have been talking about me, and just as soon as I brace up with three or four drams, I'll hunt one of them up, and make him look like a side of raw beef."

JAMS AND MARMALADE.

Try Moir's Genuine Scotch

JAMS AND MARMALADE,

For Lunch, Tea, Omelets, &c.

They have the full flavor of the fruit, and are superior to Preserves.

The Seville Orange Marmalade, Raspberry Jam, Strawberry Jam, Raspberry and Currant Jam, Red Currant Jam, Black Currant Jam, Damson Jam, Greengage Jam, Gooseberry Jam, Apricot Jam,—all in nice pound white pots, with fancy labels.

Moir's Real Scotch Keppers Herrings, in Tins.

For sale by all Grocers. Manufactured only by

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, London, Aberdeen, and Seville.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY..............Manager and Proprietor

THIS SATURDAY MATINEE, THIS SATURDAY NIGHT,

The Eminent Actor,

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH,

Supported by Mr. FRED B. WARDE and a Powerful Company.

Under the management of Mr. WM. M. CONNER.

This Saturday Matinee—Prices only 75, 50, and 25 cts.—only time of

OTHELLO.

IAGO..............MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH
Othello, F. B. Warde | Desdemona, Miss Kate Forsyth

This Saturday Night, only time of

RICHARD III.

DUKE OF GLOSTER, afterwards King Richard III..............JOHN McCULLOUGH
Richmond..............F. B. Warde

JACK CADE Sunday Night.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

EXPOSITION!

Open Day and Evening.

Magnificent Display in every Department of Industry and Art.

Superb Music, with three celebrated Soloists.

Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

THE OVATION INCREASES

To the Favorite Tragedian,

THOS. W. KEENE

This Saturday Matinee---HAMLET.

This Saturday Night---RICHARD III.

Sunday Night---RICHARD III.

Monday, Oct. 11—The Great Character Actor, MR. B. MACAULEY, as UNCLE DAN'L in the "MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND BARRETT MATINEE!

This day at 2 p. m.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

MR. BARRETT as CASSIUS.

This Saturday Night, Last Performance of

JULIUS CÆSAR.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, RICHELIEU. Mr. Barrett as the Cardinal.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

West Side, Halsted-st., near Madison.

Every Evening and Matinees this week,

GUS BRUNO, CARL HERTZ, COGILL BROS., EDITH LYLE, CHAS. GLIDDEN,

In their Great Specialties.

W. J. Thompson, Geo. Learock, Miss Georgia Tyler, and the Stock Company, in the drama,

"FOR A LIFE."

Admission—15, 25, 35 and 50c.

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UNCLE JOSH'S FAREWELL.

TWO LAST PERFORMANCES OF

DENMAN THOMPSON'S

JOSHUA WHITCOMB.

Last Matinee. Last Night.

MONDAY,

MARY ANDERSON as JULIET.

Seats can now be secured.

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TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

THE GRAND CONSOLIDATION,

Sprague's Original Georgias

AND

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GO TO THE APOLLO

And find out who is to be

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

Highly entertaining performances every evening and Sunday and Thursday matinees.

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Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.

To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, Oct. 10, at 2:30,

"What Must Ingersoll Do to Be Saved?"

BY

JUDGE JOEL TIFFANY.

Admission 25 and 50 cents.

NOTICE.

The Hall, corner West Washington and Green-sts., has been fitted up with

NEW HARDWOOD FLOOR, &c., AND DINING-ROOM ADDED.

Is now ready for Parties. Apply to P. SHRUM, at hall.

MEDICAL.

RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE

Fully 25 per cent of the human race are victims to partial or complete impotency. This startling assertion will be fully corroborated by every intelligent physician. The principal causes producing this disease are indiscretions or excesses. Some of the common symptoms are loss of vigor, spermatorrhœa, pain in the back, disposition to avoid society, languor, gloomy forebodings, mental distress, nervous debility, and leucorrhea (in females), debilitating dreams, etc. Let no false modesty prevent the parent from warning the child of this great evil. Secret habits are the result of ignorance.

There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's Vital Restorative has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely vegetable, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 20 rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietors, Room 40 World Building, New York. Send for circular. Box of 120 pills $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.

CERTIFICATE.

Paris, July 12, 1873—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. B. L., 35 years old, had been a widower twenty-five years; nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhœa, and for ten years with nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's Vital Restorative. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in nine months he was restored to full health and vigor,—got married, and has two fine children.

Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months. DR. M. PERIGORD,
Medicine de la Hospital Charity.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agents for the Drug Trade.

Notice is hereby given that T. A. Smith, Room 1 Singer Building, St. Louis, Mo., is no longer authorized to act as general Agent for Ricord's Vital Restorative, and his appointment as such has been revoked. All persons are hereby cautioned against imitations of Ricord's Vital Restorative, as none is genuine without my signature on every box. The genuine can be had of me at Room 40, World Building, New York City. S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.
By F. H. BACON, his attorney in fact.
Dated St. Louis, Sept. 20, 1880.

CAUTION.

It has been brought to my notice that a former agent of mine in St. Louis is preparing a spurious imitation of Ricord's Vital Restorative, and is using my trade-mark. The public are cautioned against dealing with any one claiming to be general agent, as I have no general agents.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

No R. V. R. is genuine unless my autograph signature is on every box. Richardson & Co., of St. Louis; T. L. Lyons, of New Orleans; John Keechan, of Cincinnati; Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., of Chicago; Smith, Doolittle & Smith, of Boston; and Charles N. Crittenton, of New York, are the only recognized wholesale agents for the sale of Ricord's Vital Restorative to the trade, and all genuine boxes are procured of them by retail druggists for the convenience of the public. Ricord's Vital Restorative will be kept for sale by all retail druggists, or may be procured by addressing me direct.

S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor,
Room 40 World Building, New York.

Notice is hereby given that R. L. De Lisser, of 28 Beekman-st., New York, who has been my agent for the Ricord's Vital Restorative, is no longer authorized to act as such, and his appointment as such has been revoked.

CAUTION.

It has been brought to my notice that De Lisser is advertising under the name of Morrison, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, a spurious imitation of Ricord's Vital Restorative. The public are cautioned that no Ricord's Vital Restorative is genuine unless my autograph signature is on every box, and Messrs. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., 92 Lake-st., are the only authorized wholesale agents in Chicago.

S. B. SIGESMOND, M. D.

New York, Oct. 1, 1880.

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The Tribune.

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LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, between Randolph and Washington. Engagement of T. W. Keene. Afternoon, "Hamlet." Evening, "Richard III."

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. "Julius Caesar." Afternoon and evening.

Haverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of John McCullough. Afternoon, "Othello." Evening, "Richard III."

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Denman Thompson. "Joshua Whitcomb." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre. Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Minstrel entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "For a Life" and variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition. Lake Front, opposite Adams street. Day and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

I. O. F.—Members of I. O. F. will meet at Lodge Hall, 180 and 182 Twenty-second-st., Sunday, Oct. 10, at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of the late Brother Sebastian Bitterlin. RUD BOSSHARD, O. F. F. W. SCHAEL, Secretary.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock for Work on the M. P. and M. E. M. Degrees. Visiting companions always welcome. By order of ROBERT MALCOM, M. E. H. P. JOHN O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

GEORGE LOWRIE and David Thomas, of Nelson County, Virginia, recently assaulted, outraged, and robbed a widow named Massie, of that place. They were arrested and placed in the County Jail, from whence they were taken yesterday by a band of armed men and lynched.

DE LESSEPS recently announced at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences that the operations for carrying on the Panama Canal scheme were fully agreed on, and were about to be begun under the auspices of a syndicate composed of the principal monetary concerns of Europe and America.

DE JARNETTE, the young Virginian telegraph operator who shot his sister rather than she should lead a life of prostitution, has been granted a supersedeas. De Jarnette was to be hanged on the 21st inst. The arguments in the case will be heard December next by the Virginia Supreme Court.

FOUR yellow-fever patients, Alfred Warner, Walter Dunphy, John Devan, and John Melanson, seamen from San Domingo, were admitted to the Quarantine Hospital at New York yesterday. Albert Smith, a colored seaman on the bark Erinagh, which has already contributed several patients, was also admitted.

MULE-BUYER BARNUM was guarded by two stalwart Democrats on his way from New York to Indiana recently. While one of these guards slept the other kept watch over Mr. Barnum and his money-bags. The latter are said to have been quite large, and to have contained enough bills to buy a good many mules and steel rails.

ST. JULIEN failed to beat even his own record at the Washington, D. C., race-track yesterday. He made the first quarter in 33¼ seconds, the half-mile in 1:05¾, and the mile in 2:13¾. Considering that the horse has been suffering some time from a very severe cold, the record made is good, and those who witnessed the race were apparently much satisfied.

WHILE the value of the imports into Great Britain and Ireland for the month of September, 1880, exceeds the value of the imports for the corresponding month of last year by $32,500,000, the value of the exports for September, 1880, exceeds the value of the exports for September, 1879, by only $13,125,000! This does not indicate an increase of prosperity in Great Britain.

SECRETARY EVARTS has evidently heard from ex-Mayor Colvin's friend, King Kalakaua, and refuses to recognize Morena as the accredited Ambassador of the Hawaiin Government, or to take cognizance of any matter which he wants to bring before the attention of the United States Government. Morena is a fraud. Kalakaua has found it out, and Secretary Evarts knows it.

THERE was a large Republican meeting and an imposing torchlight procession at Bradford, Pa., last night. Gov. Hoyt, Lieut.-Gov. Stone, Gen. Beaver, and Judges Williams and Olmstead addressed the meeting. Great enthusiasm was manifest. Bradford promises to do its duty by the party of National Union, of financial honesty, and of honest purpose, this fall.

JAMES COULL, who steered the British boat, the Shannon, in the action against the American boat, Chesapeake, off Boston harbor in 1813, died the day before yesterday in London, and was buried yesterday with military honors. The naval battle in which Coull participated was one of the few encounters of the kind in which the British obtained an advantage over the Americans.

ABOUT 400 young men of Cleveland who will cast their first vote next Tuesday called on Gen. Garfield yesterday at his home in Mentor and presented him with an eulogistic address. Gen. Garfield replied in a humorous, happy, and eloquent speech, in which he recalled the ambitions of youth, the struggles of life, and offered the young men a few words of appropriate advice and hearty thanks.

THE Counties of Galway and Mayo, in Ireland, have been proclaimed by the Government. This means that an additional force of soldiers and policemen will be sent into these counties. It was near the line between the two districts that Lord Mountmorres was killed recently. Resistance to eviction and to the service of ejectment decrees is almost general throughout both counties.

FOR the year ending June 30, 1880, the issues of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal-cards aggregated in value the sum of $32,097,312, or 8 per cent more than for the previous year. The revenue of the Post-Office Department depends mainly on these sources. It is thought that in consequence of the great increase in mail matter the Post-Office Department will soon become self-supporting.

IT having come to the knowledge of the Police Commissioners of Columbus, O., that there are a number of Democratic thugs from other States in their city, they have issued orders to the detective force to arrest them on sight, and run them in. The thugs come principally from New York and Philadelphia, and are known to the police, who will certainly prevent them from accomplishing the purpose for which they were imported by the Democratic managers.

A BRIDGE which was being built over Chippewa Falls, Wis., gave way yesterday when a heavy timber fell on it, and six men fell into the river. One of the parties, William Brown, was killed by the injuries received in the fall; the five others were rescued. The work on the bridge was exceedingly defective, and, had not the accident occurred yesterday, a more serious one would probably have occurred in the near future.

THE Committee of the Spanish Parliament intrusted with the revision of the Cuban Tariff law has submitted a report favoring a reduction in the duties on articles of consumption, machinery, and manufactured goods. The Committee favors the admission of Spanish cereals into the island free of duty, and a reduction of 10 per cent on cereals imported from other countries. Should the recommendations of the Committee be adopted, American trade with Cuba will be very beneficially affected.

AN Italian paper, in an article said to be officially inspired, says that the Powers will soon recall their Ambassadors from Constantinople, that the international fleet will be ordered to the Bosphorus, and that Turkey will be prevented from sending troops or provisions to the army which will resist the expected Greek invasion of the Turkish border provinces. Advices from Vienna tend to confirm this view of the case, and also indicate that the Powers will act in harmony with England.

THE law of Indiana requires that the names of all candidates voted for shall be written out in full. The Democrats have agents all over the State distributing tickets with the names of the Republican candidates printed with initials, while the names on the Democratic ticket are written out in full. The trick has been discovered and exposed at Vincennes, where one Roberts has begun to distribute the ballots too soon. The Republicans require to be on their guard against this peculiar Democratic trick.

JOHN G. THOMPSON, Democratic Boss of Ohio, with his usual audacity and after his peculiar fashion, claims everything. He claims that Lang, the Copperhead candidate for Secretary of State, will be elected Tuesday, as will ten Democratic Congressmen. Of course this is all talk,—empty talk at that. The Republican Campaign Committee say the State is Republican beyond a peradventure, and that thirteen Republican Congressmen will be elected, leaving only seven to the Democrats instead of the ten they are claiming.

THE National Commercial Convention, or rather the Convention of Ship-Owners, now in session at Boston, adopted resolutions yesterday favoring the creation of a Department of Commerce, the Chief of which they want to be a Cabinet officer; also, in favor of applying the English system of measurement to American vessels. The resolution in favor of free ships and the one favoring a repeal of the Navigation law were defeated. The motion for the abolition of compulsory pilotage was adopted by a vote of 24 to 19.

THOMAS FINLEY, a Democratic Inspector of Elections of New York, was arrested yesterday for interfering with Supervisor of Elections David W. Ives, of that city, while in the discharge of his duty last Tuesday. Finley was held to bail in $2,500 by United States Commissioner Duval to await the action of the Grand Jury. Finley got into trouble by following John Kelly's advice. It is not likely that many other Inspectors of Election will act as Finley has done. The United States Grand Jury will not be under the control of the Tammanyites, which makes some difference.

SUPERVISOR DAVENPORT, not deterred by John Kelly's bluster or by the threats of the Tammany thugs, keeps right on doing his duty, seizing the fraudulent naturalization papers issued in 1868. He expresses his determined purpose to continue in the good work. The Tammany Society has passed resolutions promising to stand by all who resist the seizure of the papers, and Horatio Seymour, whose majority in New York in 1868 was due to these frauds, also counsels the Tammanyites to resist the seizure of the papers. Supervisor Davenport has law and justice on his side, and he has the courage to carry out his purpose and prevent fraudulent voting.

MRS. LIZZIE F. RALSTON, widow of the San Francisco suicide banker, has filed a complaint in the San Francisco Superior Court, demanding an accounting of the estate of her husband on the part of Senator Sharon, one of the executors. The complaint sets forth that Sharon was a business partner of her husband; that their partnership business at the time of her husband's suicide involved the amount of $30,000,000; that immediately before he put an end to his own life Ralston made a trust-deed of his property to Sharon; that the latter has custody of the partnership books; that no inventory of Mr. Ralston's estate has ever been made; and that Sharon by false representations and other means has defrauded her in the settlement of the estate. The whole complaint, of which the above is a bare synopsis, is quite voluminous, and the 'Frisco lawyers will have a long wrangle and probably large fees before the case is settled.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR delivered a long and rambling address to a large number of Democrats at Chickering Hall, New York, last evening. His principal theme was State-rights. He deplored what he called the misinterpretation of the Constitution by the Republicans. He was rather severe on Senator Conkling. He wound up his long and discursive speech by saying that there was a bond of sympathy between himself and Gen. Garfield. He said he, like the latter, went into convention as a delegate, and was, like Gen. Garfield, nominated without seeking the nomination. He should have closed the parallel at this point, for, while he was defeated, there is no such doubt of Gen. Garfield's election as to justify a further comparison.

DEMOCRATIC ballot-box stuffers continue to pour into Indiana from New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places. Their destinations seem to be Terre Haute, Evansville, and the Democratic counties in the southern part of the State. One of the plans of the Democrats seems to be to send these thugs into the backwoods, dress them up as wood-cutters, and haul them to the polling-places in their wood-cutter's regalia, where they will have some Bourbon Democrats of the approved style to swear that these thugs have worked for them for six months and more. It is the intention of the thugs to avoid the large Republican cities like Indianapolis. Some of the repeaters are also intended for Cincinnati, where Hunt and Banning need their help. A large number of respectable Republican business-men from Pennsylvania have gone to Indiana, and will be distributed among the polling-places there that they may point out some of these repeaters and prevent their voting.

THE demonstration of the Boys in Blue at Indianapolis yesterday was magnificent. No such gathering was ever before seen in that city. Enthusiasm was fever high. There were at least 8,000 persons in procession, and the streets were lined by over 50,000 people. The procession, which was divided into three divisions, consisted of the Boys in Blue, the Garfield and Arthur, Lincoln, Washington, Union, and Tippecanoe Clubs, and the Knights of Columbia, an organization of mechanics and laborers 1,000 strong. A noticeable feature of the procession was a large canal-boat on wheels, the significance of which seems to have been fully understood by the enthusiastic and applauding thousands along the line of march. Several of the manufacturing establishments of the city and neighborhood were appropriately represented. The pageant was one of the finest, largest, and most imposing ever seen in this country, and is proof positive of the estimation in which the country's defenders are held by the American people. After the procession was over speeches were delivered at different points in the city by Senator Conkling, Postmaster-General Maynard, Gen. Kilpatrick, Gen. Banks, Judge Tenney, and others. In the evening there was an immense torchlight procession, in which about 10,000 persons participated. Senator Conkling's speech was more than usually eloquent. His feeling allusion to the great War Governor of Indiana, Oliver P. Morton, was greatly appreciated. He paid his respects to Joe Pulitzer, of St. Louis, in a way that gentleman will not very soon forget. There is no reason to doubt that his appeal to the patriotic men of Indiana to stand by the party which saved the Union, whose legislation has brought about prosperity, and whose efforts enfranchised a race, will have good effect and meet with a cheering and gratifying response next Tuesday.

DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS IN INDIANA.

The Democratic leaders are carrying into effect their plot to repeat on a larger scale the infamous frauds upon the ballot-box that were perpetrated four years ago in Indiana under the loose Election laws of that State, and are hurrying forward their thugs and scoundrels from the large cities into that State with even more boldness and assurance and with less care for concealment than they did in 1876. Almost every train that leaves the East for Indianapolis is bringing them in squads of from twenty to thirty. Philadelphia is contributing the largest number of repeaters, but New York, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, and Chicago are also furnishing their quotas of plug-uglies and professional repeaters. The streets of Indianapolis, Logansport, Fort Wayne, and towns and villages along the Ohio River are swarming with these imported scoundrels from the dens, and sinks, and saloons of other cities, whose only mission in Indiana is to vote as often as they can next Tuesday and carry the State for the Democracy against the will of the citizens, in which business they are greatly assisted by the absence of a Registry law. Over 1,000 of these voting villains have already arrived in the State, and it is understood that at least 1,000 more are on the way, and will be placed before Tuesday to assist the Democracy in stealing the election by all the devices known to these professional repeaters.

Some detectives employed by the Republican State Committee to spot these villains so that they may be pointed out to the authorities and arrested are confident that there are as many as 5,000 fraudulent voters in the State. These scoundrels do not go to Indiana of their own notion. They have not the means to get there. They are employed and paid by prominent Democratic managers, men high in the party and well known to the country as political leaders, and among them William H. Barnum himself, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee. Read the following dispatch sent by him to one of the Democratic Aldermen of Philadelphia:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—*William McMullen, Ninth and Bainbridge streets, Philadelphia:* I have been purchasing steel rails. The tracks are all ready for laying. Come at once with well-seasoned ties. Select none but best material.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
Chairman National Democratic Committee.

No one will fail to understand the import of this dispatch. The sender had not even the wit to conceal his official designation, which never would have been used if the dispatch had pertained to legitimate business. What terms of denunciation can be too strong for the conduct of this man, a United States Senator, the head of the Democratic party, a member of the church, a professedly moral man, taking an active part in engineering such a fraud to steal a State? What terms of denunciation can be too strong for the Mayor of this city, who is sending his detectives and policemen to Indianapolis to protect Chicago Democratic roughs who are going there to vote? It is the same old game that was practiced four years ago and managed by the same men, who are pouring out money like water to colonize the towns of Indiana with thousands of illegal voters and overcome its honest Republican majority.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, commenting upon this audacious and villainous scheme, says:

It is the firm determination of the Republican Committee to prosecute them to the extent of the law, as also their employers in Indiana, whose agency in this nefarious business is well known and can be clearly established. To that end the Committee asks earnestly the aid and coöperation of every Republican in the State. A fraud of most gigantic dimensions is on foot, and well under way, to carry the State elections by villainous means. It commands desperate and reckless men and abundant money. It is prompted and supported by men of wealth and prominence in our own State, who are known. To defeat this fraud, to convict and punish its authors, should be the duty and the pleasure of every good citizen. Without the active aid and determined support of good citizens no committee can cope with the organized and desperate band of scoundrels now contemplating this great outrage.

It is the duty of the Indiana Republicans to head off this invasion. It is not enough to employ policemen and detectives to spot these scoundrels. It is not enough to warn them. It is their duty, if professedly honest Democrats have not the decency to assist them, to stop it themselves at all hazards. Any of these imported repeaters caught in the act of voting should be shot on the spot. No jury will convict any citizen for protecting the ballot-box,—for putting lead into an imported ballot-box stuffer or repeater. If he is killed in the perpetration of his infamous work, no crime will be committed except his own. He has no more right to live than a burglar detected in a man's house in commission of theft. If a citizen has the right to kill a burglar who has invaded his premises and is stealing his property, the citizens of Indiana have the same right to kill repeaters who have invaded their State for the purpose of defiling the polls and stealing its vote. The first duty of the citizen is to stop imported voting, and to stop it he is warranted in using any means necessary, whether it be intimidation, imprisonment, or death.

The attempt to steal the vote of a State and subvert the will of its people is only another form of treason. This audacious and unholy scheme of the Democrats to secure the control of power strikes at the very foundations of free government. It is a fraud of monstrous proportions that inevitably prepares the way for revolution, because results obtained in such a manner are not binding upon any citizen. It leads directly to the Mexican system of pronunciamentoes, civil war, and chaos. Against this dangerous villainy of desperate politicians the freemen of Indiana should protect themselves, and they can do it if they are active and resolute on election-day. They will be warranted in using any means to protect the ballot-box.

If the Republicans of Indiana do their duty fearlessly and confront these imported thugs as they go to the polls, not one in ten of them will succeed in voting, and those that do should be made to suffer the consequences. The issues pending upon the election next Tuesday are too important and too momentous to be treated lightly. The whole country is looking towards Indiana, and good and honest men everywhere will expect Indiana Republicans to guard the ballot-box and preserve its purity at all hazards.

THE Irishmen of Chicago, who are largely laborers, say "they want a change" of Administration, and hence intend to vote for Hancock and English. Ask them if they also want a million of negroes from the South to come North to compete with them in all kinds of labor, and with one accord they say No! But when the Confederates are placed in power the negroes, hope of justice will vanish and they will rise up and leave the land of their oppressors as the Jews left the land of Egypt and fled to Judea. They too will want "a change," and nothing can stop them,—nothing except actual reënslavement. They will come North in droves and seek work in all the cities at such wages as they can get. They are now only paid 50 to 60 cents a day by the Democrats of the South, for very hard work on the plantations. They would be happy to receive 75 cents to $1 a day in Chicago for doing the work that Irishmen and other foreigners charge $1.75 to $3 a day for doing. When they come North these black men will be voters, as they are native-born citizens, and don't have to wait to be naturalized. The Irish formerly voted to keep the colored race in slavery, lest if they became free they would compete with Irish labor. But they are now free; and it would be a striking consequence of Irish partisan blindness if by their votes they should make Hancock President, put the persecuting South into control of the National Government, and cause an enormous exodus of Southern blacks to the cities and towns of the North. If this happens the Irish Democrats will have nobody to blame but themselves, for if they had voted for Garfield and kept the Republicans in power the blacks would have remained in the South.

THE CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.

Nine years ago this morning the larger and more valuable part of the City of Chicago was a mass of smoldering ruins. In a few hours of time its stores, banks, its offices, its churches, its public buildings, its newspapers, and thousands upon thousands of its business houses and most elegant residences had been consumed. Its streets were indistinguishable heaps of brick and stone and twisted iron. Thousands of its people were homeless. Its business was paralyzed. Rich men in an instant of time were made poor and the poor were without food, clothes, or shelter. For a day it almost seemed as if the people of the stricken city were plunged into hopeless gloom and hemmed in by a fate so pitiless that there was no way of escape. But it was only for a day. The smoldering ashes had not cooled before relief came pouring in from every part of the world. Short time was spent in lamenting. The courage of the people was as unprecedented as the calamity. Before the sun had twice risen upon the scene of ruin their old courage, and grit, and energy had returned, and the work of restoration was begun while yet the lurid fires were burning and the glow of flame had not faded out of the sky. Food and clothing came in generous quantities. Money was sent lavishly. Laborers came by thousands, and over thousands of acres of ruin the cheery sounds of the hammer, the ax, the saw, and the trowel were heard, rebuilding the City of Chicago, replacing homes, and offices, and the places of business with better and handsomer ones than had stood in the same places before. And so the work went on, even through the days of another great fire, through the dark days of a wide-spread panic which crippled the business of the country and made thousands of rich men poor, through the great labor-disturbances which for a time paralyzed the industries of the country and destroyed existing values, on and on, in spite of tremendous obstacles, until this morning those who went through those dark days may congratulate themselves upon the marvelous work that has been achieved. A greater, stronger, better, handsomer city stands in the place of the old one, so fair and complete in its proportions, so wonderful in its growth, so powerful in its influences, social, moral, political and commercial, that the old one is almost forgotten. Here and there a speck of ruin upon some vacant lot recalls the old story of disaster, or some crumbling fragment of wall stands as a monument of the fury of that great conflagration, but the rapid growth of the new has almost obliterated the old, and the memories of that October day, nine years ago, grow fainter and fainter, until even now it seems as if it must have been ages ago that the flames swept across such vast areas of destruction. Chicago has not enough of a past to live in yet. She lives and works in the present for the future, and has no time for reminiscence or revery. And yet, looking back to-day to that fearful morning, it is pleasant to contemplate the vast work that has been done; to realize that what seemed then an unmitigated, irretrievable disaster had unseen promises of a grander fruition even in its black and ugly ruins; that not even yet has the great City of the Lakes accomplished its destiny; and that at no time in its history has it been so strong as it is to-day. In its vast increase of population, in the extent of its trade, in the growth and development of its material resources, there is every reason for congratulation, and to go on with renewed determination, under the blessing of God, increasing its strength, extending its influences, and broadening its proportions.

A SUBJECT FOR NAST.

That interview between Gen. Grant and Gen. Hancock in 1868 is the curiosity *par excellence* of reconstruction reminiscences. For more than a quarter of a century Gen. Hancock had been a regular army officer. He ought to have known, one would think, something about the duties of an army officer. But Gen. Grant found it necessary to address him in language appropriate to the understanding of a raw recruit. Said Gen. Grant:

General, you and I are soldiers—army officers. We have life positions; we serve under successive Administrations without regard to party. It is our duty to enforce the laws of Congress. We are not responsible for the wisdom of the laws; Congress bears that responsibility. We simply enforce them.

Hancock might have replied: "The President is Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the United States. He is your superior officer as well as mine. I am bound to obey him, and he wishes to aid the South in reinstating slavery and white supremacy. He is opposed to nigger domination." But in 1864 Hancock had received a few votes for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He had got the Presidential "bee in his bonnet." In his head a single idea was enthroned. This was the idea: How shall I endear myself to the Southern Democrats? And he had answered it in this wise: By endearing myself to the ex-slaveholders. And how shall I make them love me? queried the doughty General. The reply was easy: By doing what they wish me to do. What do the ex-slaveholders wish me to do? proceeded the army officer of twenty-five years' experience. No difficulty about this branch of the subject. They wish me, proceeded the soldier whose duty it was to obey orders, not question their wisdom,—they wish me to nullify the law of Congress under which I am acting. Continuing the process of ratiocination, he reflected: If I displease the South their candidate for President I can never be, but if I silence my sense of duty and do the bidding of the South, who knows, the doors of the White House may open to me. I'll accept the bribe, but I can't meet Gen. Grant's arguments without according the credit of the job to President Johnson. To secure the reward I must stand in the breach. I must show that I am willing to become the unquestioning instrument of the South. I must show that I am willing to throw my sense of duty to the winds, that I hate "niggers" and worship the idea of white supremacy. Here goes: "Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination"!

Gen. Grant was astonished. His surprise tied his tongue for a moment. There was a silence, during which Gen. Hancock doubtless hung his head in shame. This encouraged Gen. Grant, and he renewed his urgent appeal to his brother officer. "General," he exclaimed, "it is not a question of nigger domination. It is a question of doing our sworn duty." What a deep, impressive silence reigned in that room after this ringing utterance! The dropping of a pin upon the floor would have disturbed it. What a subject for the painter the strange scene furnishes. The General of the army of a great Nation just saved from the rude assault of traitors pointing out the plain path of duty to his friend and subordinate, and pleading with him as man, patriot, and officer to follow it. The friend and subordinate, flushed with shame, his head inclined to hide the confusion of his face, his shrinking attitude in painful contrast with his huge bulk, cowed by a sense of duty already forsworn in his heart, and of right and justice about to be trampled upon in his person, with the passion of ambition urging him forward and the guilt of a conspirator knotting his brows,—Gen. Hancock at last straightened up and breaks the oppressive silence with a dogged reiteration of his original querulous evasive remarks: "Well, I'm opposed to nigger domination." The subject is a fit one for the pencil of Nast.

IRISHMEN VOTING FOR HANCOCK AND A NEGRO EXODUS INTO THE NORTH.

There is in the minds of a large body of voters in the cities and large towns of the North an undefined, unexplainable, but nevertheless immovable prejudice against the negroes of the South. Thousands of these persons, mainly of Celtic foreign birth, and all engaged in unskilled labor, recognize in the pro-slavery tendencies of the Democratic party the more certain degradation of the negro, socially and politically, and they propose to vote for Hancock under the delusion that the success of the Democratic party will in some way benefit the white laborers at the cost of the black ones.

The negroes, from being slaves and chattel property of the oligarchy, are now freemen. They are laborers, and long inured to the performance of the severest physical toil. They are agriculturists, fully competent to perform all the work of the farm; they have furnished the Southern States for a century with the carpenters, bricklayers, masons, blacksmiths, shoemakers, and other workmen of the mechanical trades. They constitute a population of five millions, all of them—men, women, and children—trained to labor from their earliest years.

These people, as freemen, ask the privileges of free citizens to labor, receive their wages, to hold and own property, and the opportunity to exercise the political rights of citizens, all at the South. This they are now practically denied in all the Cotton States. The fact that there has been a Republican President between them and their oppressors is all that has kept alive in the hearts of these millions of negroes the hope that at some time they would have "a white man's chance" in the South to make a living and enjoy security of person and property.

As each of the Southern States has passed under Democratic domination this hope has grown weaker, and, should Hancock be elected in November, it will pass away. There is not a black man or woman on the remotest plantation in the South but understands, feels, and is convinced that the election of Hancock and English and the return of the Democratic-Confederate party to power will mean the practical reënslavement of the colored race; that it will mean the extinction of even their present nominal political rights, and with these will perish also their civil rights, and all dreams of becoming owners of property and controlling their labor.

And here is where this abject and degraded condition of the five millions of negro workmen assumes formidable proportions in the labor economy of the Northern States. What is to become of these millions of free workmen? During the last year the violent proceedings in two of the Mississippi River States against these negroes caused an exodus to Kansas and elsewhere of 30,000 colored persons. These people were poor, almost destitute, and with no matured idea of where they were going. It was sufficient that they were escaping from a land of bondage and injustice to a land where they could find personal safety and be free to labor and receive the wages they earned. That the exodus was not greater was due to the want of means, and the refusal to give them transportation, and especially to the assurance that so long as there was a Republican Administration they would have some protection at home. These black people found homes in Kansas, some in Nebraska, and a few in Illinois and Indiana. But the election of Hancock will destroy the last dream of peace and safety for the Africans at the South, and the exodus which was with such difficulty arrested last year will instantly break forth anew. It will be confined to no locality and no State. It will move from every Southern State, and the blacks will flee as from a pestilence. It will move by families, by church congregations, with the pastors at their heads. It will move by settlements and districts. It will proceed by every conveyance, and in wagon and on foot, by water and by rail, the whole body moved by the common purpose to escape from the land of bondage to a land of freedom. It will far exceed the immigration of the poverty-stricken Irish, driven to this land as an asylum from the oppression of English rack-renting landlords.

If Hancock and English are elected, from one to two millions of Southern blacks will flee to the North during the ensuing four years.

What effect will this exodus from the Solid South have upon the Irish and other foreign laborers who will come in competition with it? How can the Irish and other foreign laborers object after they have brought it about by placing the "Solid South" in power? These swarms of blacks, driven out of the South by the political action of the Irish in the North, will naturally flock into the cities and towns of the North and seek the labor now performed by foreign laborers. They must have bread, and to obtain it will work for whatever wages they can get. They will undertake, at far lower wages, to perform all the rough, hard work now done by Europeans. We will not expand on this subject at present, but leave it for those vitally interested to reflect upon. If they are wise they will so vote as to induce the blacks to stay where they are. But if they are hankering for a change they can get it, in the shape of a million of black competitors within two years. These blacks are citizens and voters and have a perfect constitutional right to come North, which they will be sure to do when a little more Southern Democratic oppression and injustice are heaped upon them. Their cup is now nearly full to overflowing.

GEN. HANCOCK says if he were President he would veto bills providing for the payment of Rebel claims. But what would he do about certain other bills? Would he veto a bill for a reorganization of the Supreme Court in the interest of the Democratic party? Would he veto a bill repealing the present statute prohibiting the payment of Rebel claims? Would he veto a bill relegating the subject of Rebel claims to the Court of Claims? Would he veto a bill providing for the partition of Texas into five States? Would he veto a bill providing for the admission of the Mormon Territory of Utah as a State? Would he veto a bill providing for the admission of the Greaser-peopled Territory of New Mexico as a State? Would he veto a bill designed to make fraud easy by repealing the Supervisors of Election law? Would he veto an appropriation-bill for the payment of the regular Union pension-list with a rider attached providing for the payment of Rebel pensions? Would he veto a bill providing for the refunding of the cotton tax, amounting to seventy million dollars?

GEN. HANCOCK is not feeling comfortably since reading Gen. Grant's recollections of Order No. 40 and the levee bond business. The New York *Star* says:

Notwithstanding reports in this morning's newspapers to the contrary, Gen. Hancock came to New York from Governor's Island yesterday in a rage about Gen. Grant's interview with Dr. Fowler. He had a talk with August Belmont and other Democrats, and insisted on writing immediately a reply. But before long he yielded, and upon their suggestion determined not to do anything about it at present, but treat the matter as beneath his notice. This will be his course under the restraint of friends. The most influential men in the Democracy are strengthening their advice for him to keep quiet.

What is there Gen. Grant said which Hancock can deny? That he has been crazy to be President is notorious. He has been a standing candidate ever since 1864, when his name was first proposed. Grant is fully justified in saying that "the glitter of the Presidency has turned his head." It is no exaggeration of language to say that "Hancock has been crazy to be President." But these are not the material points of the interview. When Hancock agreed to supersede Gen. Sheridan he well knew what dirty work Andy Johnson was sending him to New Orleans to perform. He well knew what the unreconstructed Rebels expected of him. He was not in the dark in regard to Sheridan's reasons for removing the robber ring of Levee Commissioners who were trying to spout four millions of State 7 per cent bonds at 35 cents on the dollar when the law fixed 80 cents as the minimum price of sale. As soon as he reached New Orleans he set at work to crush the Union men, both white and black, and put Rebels in power, and he undertook to restore the levee thieves to office long enough to enable them to hypothecate the four millions of bonds and get their hands on the money. He lent himself as a superserviceable tool to these plundering thieves, knowing them to be such. No denial he can make will rub out his disgraceful record. It will stick like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. It is not remarkable that his discreet advisers implore him to write no letter in reply to Grant's statements in the Fowler interview, as they cannot be refuted, and the more the matter is stirred the worse it will smell.

H. H. HADLEY, representing himself as an earnest seeker after truth, wrote a letter to Gen. Garfield asking for an explicit answer to the various campaign lies affecting the latter's character. Gen. Garfield returned a number of documents fully covering the ground. Hadley wrote a rejoinder in which he professed to be totally dissatisfied with the explanation contained in these papers, and to be convinced by the attention he had given the case that it was his duty to vote for Hancock. The correspondence was then published. Persons who have read the correspondence will be interested, in the name of all that is moral, and good, and pure, in learning who this immaculate and sensitive soul, H. H. Hadley, is. The truth follows close on the heels of slander. Far from being an embarrassed seeker after truth and an independent voter, it appears that he is Secretary of a mock association of "independents" which draws its support from Mr. Barnum's barrel. He has, besides, an unenviable reputation in insurance circles in New York. The New York *Tribune* gives the names of half a dozen bogus life companies started by him, and quotes the testimony of C. C. Hine, proprieter of the *Insurance Law Journal*, to show that Hadley is an unscrupulous fraud. The New York *World* (Democratic) in its issue of Aug. 21, 1878, advocated the disbarment of Hadley for cooking up a scheme to furnish false securities to bankrupts, and the New Jersey Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey, one of the most prominent and influential Democrats in that State, wrote as follows about him less than six months ago: "He is a fraud, and cannot be exposed amiss. He was connected with other insurance and check frauds than those you mention, to my positive knowledge." The pretense of this adventurer that he was concerned about the morality of Gen. Garfield's public life is, of course, amusing enough, from one point of view: but it shows, besides, what desperate shifts the Democrats are reduced to in their efforts to make effective their mud campaign against the Republican candidate.

A "WAR DEMOCRAT" now engaged in business in Little Rock, Ark., has furnished the key to the mysterious "counts" which the Confederate party has lately made in that State. The appearance of fairness baffled the Republicans for a time. Votes were freely taken, without a challenge, and honestly put in the box. Watchers were admitted to the polling-room when the votes were counted, and all the usual forms were observed. The fraud consisted in changing ballot-boxes. Two boxes were made precisely alike. One was filled with ballots in about the proportion desired, giving the Democrats a considerable majority. The other was put in the window empty, and the ballots of voters were regularly deposited in it. When the polls closed the box containing the honest vote was locked up in a cupboard with the fraudulent box, and a trustworthy Democrat kept the key. When the judges were ready to begin the count the Democratic custodian unlocked the cupboard, *took out the wrong box*, and the canvass of the stuffed vote was solemnly proceeded with. It is believed that this ingenious method of deceiving and cheating voters is common at the South. It is more insidious and dangerous than the plan of carrying elections openly by force and fraud, as it produces no such feeling of indignation among Republicans South or North, and it quiets the negroes, who cannot be much longer induced to remain in a country where they are publicly deprived of their political rights.

THERE is complaint that the members of the Republican party lack pugnacity and a disposition for rough-and-tumble encounters in the pending canvass. What wonder, when the character of the opposition is considered. A party of gentlemen will cross the street rather than encounter a party of professional shoulder-hitters. Republicans as a rule shrink from a contest with ruffians whose pockets may be presumed to be full of pistols and knives, unless forced to it. All the slums of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Louisville, Chicago, and St. Louis are emptying their surplus of plug-uglies into Ohio and Indiana, there to vote, and repeat, and swagger, and swear, and fight, in the interest of the Democratic party. No wonder that quiet citizens dread the vile contact and the disgusting encounter. But the price of liberty now, as ever, is eternal vigilance. The hired ruffians, bristling with pistols and knives, and smelling of rotgut whisky, must be met, cowed, and beaten, or they will seize the reins of power. If the Democratic party wins the race, the imported scoundrels who are swarming over Ohio and Indiana will have a finger in the Government pie. They will have the ear of the party leadership, and when, as a mob, they threaten to burn and pillage, they will be addressed by a Democratic Senator or Cabinet Minister as "My friends!"

SOME person sends a dispatch from this city to the New York *World* claiming that Trumbull, the Republican sorehead apostate, will be elected Governor. The fellow ciphers out his majority in this Munchausen style:

We believe that on a full vote Illinois is Democratic; that only a fraction of the real vote of the State has been called out, and that an active canvass will bring out between 70,000 and 80,000 votes that have not heretofore been polled. In counties in the southern part of the State, where the Democrats are in the majority, they have been content to carry their local tickets, and have largely refrained from voting because of the supposed impossibility of carrying the State (?). In the northern counties, where the Republicans have a large majority, there has been a still greater disinclination on the part of Democrats to vote (?). In De Kalb County, for instance, there is one township where four years ago *one solitary* Democratic vote was cast. There were plenty of Democrats there, as is indicated by the fact that in that very township they now have a Democratic club comprising over ninety members (?). It's the same all over the State.

As he is careful not to name the township in De Kalb County, will some one inform THE TRIBUNE what its name is? It must be a remarkable community where of ninety Democratic voters only one went to the polls at a Presidential election! But how does this chap know that "70,000 to 80,000 votes have not been polled heretofore"? The vote cast in 1876 corresponded quite closely to the number of citizens entitled to vote. He gets his 80,000 by reckoning absentees. It is notorious that the Democrats were far more enthusiastic for "Tilden and Reform" four years ago than the Republicans were for Hayes and Wheeler, and a decided majority of those citizens neglecting to vote were Republicans. Tilden received 60,000 more votes than Seymour, for whom the Democrats put forth their utmost efforts. Yet the Republicans beat Tilden 20,000, and did not half try. This time they are all going to the polls, and their majority will not fall under 30,000 in the State.

THERE is a lull in business. In the midst of an era of magnificent prosperity doubt and apprehension suddenly take the place of hope and confidence. There is fear of Democratic and Confederate success in November; that's all. The manufacturer notifies his agents to take a reef in their sails, to curtail rather than extend operations: he is afraid, not of a Democratic squall, but of a Democratic storm, which will wreck all his ventures. The merchant's sales fall off suddenly: his customers are fearful of Democratic success, and they want to make everything "snug" to avert the apprehended catastrophe of bad government and consequent hard times. The banker notes the shrinkage of business with alarm and draws in his loans and extends favors grudgingly, that he may increase his reserve: he is afraid that the Democratic party will achieve power and raise the d—l with the finances and currency of the country. Government bonds decline: capitalists are afraid that the Democratic party will get into power and ruin the credit of the Government. These are portentous signs. They show that solid men, men who have a large stake in the country, are in mortal terror of Democratic rule. It is in their power to avert the apprehended disaster. Will they do it?

THE unexpected comes as often as [illegible] from a really clever woman in the shape of a bit of astounding credulity. Gail Hamilton was one of the last persons in the country who would under ordinary circumstances be suspected of a credulous nature. Yet she was completely duped by the fraudulent Ladies' Deposit Company in Boston. She wrote a letter that appeared in the Boston *Advertiser* the very day of the failure of the Company in which she undertook its defense. To her mind there was nothing suspicious in a proposition to pay 8 per cent *a month* interest, though a schoolboy might have told her that the existence of a savings-bank on that basis was a mathematical impossibility. Pawnbrokers' rates are 10 per cent a month for the first month and about half that afterwards; and the money of the Ladies' Deposit Company, borrowed at 8 per cent, could not be invested even in a pawnbrokerage establishment at a profit; the expenses of both operations having to be paid out of a margin of 2 per cent, not counting delays in making investments, or allowing for the inexperience of the lady managers.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—Please answer the following questions through the columns of your paper: (1) Were the Returning Boards as they existed in several of the Southern States four years ago appointed by the General Government or by the several States for which they acted? (2) Do Returning Boards exist in any of the States now; if so, what States? (3) Also, please define the duties and powers of a Returning Board. F. C. E.

Answer—(1) Returning Boards are a necessity wherever there is an election. Generally, every Board which canvasses the returns and declares the result of an election is a Returning Board. These are all created by law. There is a Board, or some other legal body, provided by law to canvass the returns of every election in every town, county, or State. (2) The Returning Boards in the Southern States, concerning whose action in 1876 there was so much controversy, were created by State laws; each under the law of its own State. Every State has a law of this kind, but they are by no means alike, and the mode of canvassing the returns, and the process, duties, and jurisdictions of the Boards of Canvassers, differ widely in the various States.

EDWARDS PIERREPONT raised a note of warning in his New York Cooper Union speech. He besought the "millionaires, rich men, and respectable conservatives of New York," to remember that it only needed "a resolute leader of the populace with courage in his heart and brains under his hat" to make them very uncomfortable. He added: "We are prosperous just now, and all is quiet,—it will not be so always,—and then you will want a Government such as you will not find if you shirk political duties." Of this the New York *Times* says: "One obvious application of these remarks is that such a Government will certainly not be supplied by a party which will make any concession to ignorance or demagogism which would help it to gain or to keep its hold on power, and that a party which will triumph, if at all, in virtue of the support of the lowest elements in Northern cities and the organized ruffianism of Southern States, is more likely to truckle to the preachers of a Socialist propaganda than protect the interests which their dupes may, one day, be goaded on to assail."

AT the meeting of the Union League Club in New York last week the utmost interest was shown in the campaign. "Old men who never manifested spirit before pounded the desks with their fists and promised thousands to the cause." John I. Davenport made a detailed and most remarkable statement, claiming that the city was full of Southern men who came to vote, and only to vote; that he was rapidly marking them, but the work was very expensive. "Clean them out and go on with your work at any cost; we will pay for it," and such excited remarks, was heard all over the hall.

THE worst spot for the Republicans in Indiana is Fort Wayne. It is filled up by a foreign Ultramontane majority, who can vote under the defective laws of that State without becoming citizens. Many of the thugs and vagabonds sent into the State from the Eastern cities and from this city are being sheltered in Fort Wayne, where they expect to get in their villainous work next Tuesday. It will require great vigilance, energy, and courageous effort to repress the repeaters and prevent them from getting in at least 1,000 spurious tickets.

EXTRACT from a private letter of a working member of the Indiana Republican State Committee to the editor of THE TRIBUNE:

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 8.—In reply to your wish for "bottom facts" about the result of the election, I have only time to say, we have got 'em this beat, but don't blow about it in your paper or encourage your people to bet. It is a tight race, but if we can suppress the repeating of the imported vagabonds we shall elect Porter by quite a snug majority. I think I know what I am talking about. Yours in haste,

THE best balance Democratic bookkeeping can make is this:

4 m. @ 35	$1,400,000
1 @	[illegible]
Democratic debt	$1,[illegible]

And the [illegible] item is wholly fictitious,—a campaign forgery.

EX-REBEL officers in Washington say openly that they will get places in the army "when Hancock is elected." This would be strictly in accordance with the Democratic policy which has sought to reduce the army and retire officers, so that on the first scare the vacancies might be filled again.

JOHN KELLY can't for the life of him imagine what "4 m. @ 35" stands for unless it is a new kind of bitters. He thought of sending a case of the tipple to the Boss of Governor's Island, but friends earnestly advised him to wait awhile.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, of Milwaukee, sends word to THE TRIBUNE that the report of his conversion to the Republican party is "without a shadow of foundation." Mr. Mitchell has

been a life-long Democrat, and a ve… one, having represented his party in C… The statement that he has decided to … Garfield and Arthur this fall appeared … lieve, in the New York *Times*.

MR. ENGLISH, being asked to solve … die "4 m. @ 35," replied hesitatingly tha… posed the symbols signified "4 mortga… per cent per annum." But Mr. Hancoc… is sure this is not the true interpretatio…

THE Democrats are enraged at Ge… for having told the truth, which is an u… able sin in the Democratic code.

PERSONALS.

It has now been discovered that 3… to Mr. Tilden's approaching birthday.

Senator Conkling hates the sight o… band. On this platform Mr. Conkling … in with a whoop.

A New York woman is wearing a… bonnet. The people are looking to … derbilt to lower the record.

Ouray left $200,000 worth of prop… no will. His heirs will now learn that … is mightier than a tomahawk.

The Cathedral of Cologne, which … dedicated next week, has been 63… process of erection. The American c… evidently came from Cologne.

"Give Me My Heart" is the title … sent in by "Penelope." Certainly; we … it by return mail. If any more of you… is missing notify us by telegraph.

From the fact that a St. Louis … cently published an article headed, "… Business-Men," it is evident that som… merchants have been paying that city …

Mr. Barnum has entered into … partnership which is limited to n… years. If the people were only sure … quit at the end of that time the world … be so dismal, after all.

Some Arabs have offered to p… President Grévy a pair of white ho… President has refused to accept t… representative tried to buy them, but … was that "Arabs never sell their hor… is very poetical—that is, it is wholly u…

He opened the door cautiously, a… his head in a suggestive sort of way, … were more to follow, inquired: "… editorial rinktum?" "The what? … "Is this the rinktum—sinctum—sa… some such place where the edit… "This is the editorial room, yes sir. … "No, I guess I won't come in. I wa… what a rinktum was like, that's all. … our garret, only wuss. Good da… *Bowser.*

Some time ago Col. D. R. Anth… Leavenworth paper, was shot at by a … Thurston. The latter missed his a… two other men. He was arrested a… penitentiary for a long term of ye… the trial was in progress the Kansas … published an article reflecting seve… action Anthony was taking. Last … manager of the *Times* was in Leave… tending a meeting of the Press Asso… Anthony received him with the gre… ness, and sent his carriage to take … the fair-grounds. While there an o… on him, served papers on him for … damages at $10,000. To say that the … was mad but feebly expresses the si…

THE SHIPPING INTE…

Resolutions Adopted by th… Commercial Conventi…

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—In th… Commercial Convention the discu… free-ship resolution was resumed… gate being limited to ten minut… amendments were offered to the… but all were voted down, and the… as reported by the Committee, … in the following form: That … clearly and forcibly proven tha… present condition of affairs our s… not prosper or even maintain it… petition with the navigation of … time Powers. Therefore we c… Government to aid in the restora… commerce by granting bounty of … ton per year for sail tonnage, and … ton for steam tonnage for a perio… years after the passage of this a… apply only to vessels engaged … trade, and not to exceed 15 year…

After recess, the Convention ex… decided opposition to free ships, … advising the repeal of navigation…

A resolution was adopted t… foundation for all measures pro… ing to ocean-commerce, and the … igation interests of the country, … tion petition Congress to establi… ment of Commerce, to be preside… separate Cabinet officer, and th… assume and exercise the powers … the Constitution to regulate … through that Department.

A resolution was also adopte… gress be petitioned to amend the … to the admeasurement of vessel… accommodations for officers an… be exempt from measurement, … space as is available for the car… ured, and that the English law… measurement of both steam and … sels be adopted, so that Ame… will be placed on an equal foot… sels of that nation.

A resolution calling for the … compulsory pilotage was adopt…

A TIMELY INSTITUT…

From the Chicago Times of Oc…

"Among the best-advertised … tutions in Chicago at the prese… of the Fidelity Safe Deposit C… announcement that their vaults … safe and they were ready to … that had been deposited wi… while the fire was burning, wil… people to avail themselves of … depositing their valuables in t… deed, such an institution will … for placing actual funds no… commercial use."

The above, written only a … great fire, has truly been verif… demand for boxes since tha… membered occasion has ne… placing of a number of ne… Chicago people may well be … stitution that passed throu… preserving all its contents. … against thieves as fire, and u… management of Mr. Robert… its reputation as the most tr… tution in the city. If you … compartment, call early at … Randolph street.

THE WIDOW RALS…

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—L… of the late W. C. Ralston, ha… plaint in the Superior Court … Sharon. The document co… and is to the effect that Rals… were partners in business; … also one of the executors o… will, of which complainant … ciary; that their partnership … time of Ralston's death … value, in round numbers, o… Ralston, just before hi… Sharon a trust deed … erty; that Sharon has … of the partnership books an… inventory of her late husb… been filed by the executors; … false representations and o… defrauded her in the settle… estate of a large amount, fo… mands an accounting and su… may prove just.

INSURANCE

NEW ORLEANS, La., O… cargoes on the steamers … Benalla, wrecked at St. … Azores, were insured in … Syndicate for $245,000. … composed of the Factor… New Orleans, the Crescent, … Insurance Companies.

THE BALTIMORE CE…

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Th… ebration of the founding of… tury and a half ago, will be … fair. Processions are arra… in the week, supplemented … illuminations.

No other Whisker Dye equ…

been a life-long Democrat, and a very active one, having represented his party in Congress. The statement that he has decided to vote for Garfield and Arthur this fall appeared, we believe, in the New York *Times*.

MR. ENGLISH, being asked to solve the riddle "4 m. @ 35," replied hesitatingly that he supposed the symbols signified "4 mortgages at 35 per cent per annum." But Mr. Hancock says he is sure this is not the true interpretation.

THE Democrats are enraged at Gen. Grant for having told the truth, which is an unpardonable sin in the Democratic code.

PERSONALS.

It has now been discovered that 329 refers to Mr. Tilden's approaching birthday.

Senator Conkling hates the sight of a brass-band. On this platform Mr. Conkling could go in with a whoop.

A New York woman is wearing an $8,000 bonnet. The people are looking to Mrs. Vanderbilt to lower the record.

Ouray left $200,000 worth of property and no will. His heirs will now learn that a lawyer is mightier than a tomahawk.

The Cathedral of Cologne, which is to be dedicated next week, has been 632 years in process of erection. The American contractor evidently came from Cologne.

"Give Me My Heart" is the title of a poem sent in by "Penelope." Certainly; we will send it by return mail. If any more of your anatomy is missing notify us by telegraph.

From the fact that a St. Louis paper recently published an article headed, "Views of Business-Men," it is evident that some Chicago merchants have been paying that city a visit.

Mr. Barnum has entered into a circus partnership which is limited to ninety-nine years. If the people were only sure he would quit at the end of that time the world would not be so dismal, after all.

Some Arabs have offered to present to President Grévy a pair of white horses. The President has refused to accept them. His representative tried to buy them, but the reply was that "Arabs never sell their horses." This is very poetical—that is, it is wholly untrue.

He opened the door cautiously, and poking his head in a suggestive sort of way, as if there were more to follow, inquired: "Is this the editorial rinktum?" "The what? my friend." "Is this the rinktum—sinctum—sanctum, or some such place where the editors live?" "This is the editorial room, yes sir. Come in." "No, I guess I won't come in. I wanted to see what a rinktum was like, that's all. Looks like our garret, only wuss. Good day."—*Robert Bonner.*

Some time ago Col. D. R. Anthony, of a Leavenworth paper, was shot at by a man named Thurston. The latter missed his aim and hit two other men. He was arrested and sent to penitentiary for a long term of years. While the trial was in progress the Kansas City *Times* published an article reflecting severely on the action Anthony was taking. Last Friday the manager of the *Times* was in Leavenworth attending a meeting of the Press Association. Col. Anthony received him with the greatest politeness, and sent his carriage to take him out to the fair-grounds. While there an officer waited on him, served papers on him for libel, laying damages at $10,000. To say that the *Times* man was mad but feebly expresses the situation.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST.

Resolutions Adopted by the Boston Commercial Convention.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—In the National Commercial Convention the discussion of the free-ship resolution was resumed, each delegate being limited to ten minutes. Several amendments were offered to the resolution, but all were voted down, and the resolution, as reported by the Committee, was adopted in the following form: That results have clearly and forcibly proven that under the present condition of affairs our shipping cannot prosper or even maintain itself in competition with the navigation of other maritime Powers. Therefore we call upon the Government to aid in the restoration of our commerce by granting bounty of (blank) per ton per year for sail tonnage, and (blank) per ton for steam tonnage for a period of (blank) years after the passage of this act. This to apply only to vessels engaged in foreign trade, and not to exceed 15 years of age.

After recess, the Convention expressed its decided opposition to free ships, and against advising the repeal of navigation laws.

A resolution was adopted that, as the foundation for all measures proposed relating to ocean-commerce, and the general navigation interests of the country, this Convention petition Congress to establish a Department of Commerce, to be presided over by a separate Cabinet officer, and that Congress assume and exercise the powers granted by the Constitution to regulate commerce through that Department.

A resolution was also adopted that Congress be petitioned to amend the law relating to the admeasurement of vessels, so that the accommodations for officers and men shall be exempt from measurement, or only such space as is available for the cargo be measured, and that the English laws for the admeasurement of both steam and sailing vessels be adopted, so that American vessels will be placed on an equal footing with vessels of that nation.

A resolution calling for the abolition of compulsory pilotage was adopted,—24 to 19.

A TIMELY INSTITUTION.

From the Chicago Times of Oct. 18, 1871.

"Among the best-advertised business institutions in Chicago at the present time is that of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company. The announcement that their vaults were entirely safe and they were ready to hand over all that had been deposited with them, even while the fire was burning, will induce more people to avail themselves of this means of depositing their valuables in the future. Indeed, such an institution will be a good place for placing actual funds not employed in commercial use."

The above, written only a week after the great fire, has truly been verified. The large demand for boxes since that ever-to-be-remembered occasion has necessitated the placing of a number of new boxes lately. Chicago people may well be proud of an institution that passed through such a fire, preserving all its contents. It is as proof against thieves as fire, and under the careful management of Mr. Robert Boyd it retains its reputation as the most trustworthy institution in the city. If you would secure a compartment, call early at the vaults, 143 Randolph street.

THE WIDOW RALSTON.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Lizzie F., widow of the late W. C. Ralston, has filed a complaint in the Superior Court against Senator Sharon. The document covers 265 pages, and is to the effect that Ralston and Sharon were partners in business; that Sharon was also one of the executors of her husband's will, of which complainant was sole beneficiary; that their partnership property at the time of Ralston's death amounted to the value, in round numbers, of $30,000,000; that Ralston, just before his death, gave Sharon a trust deed of his property; that Sharon has had the custody of the partnership books and papers; that no inventory of her late husband's estate has been filed by the executors; that Sharon, by false representations and other means, has defrauded her in the settlement of Ralston's estate of a large amount, for which she demands an accounting and such restitution as may prove just.

INSURANCE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 8.—The grain cargoes on the steamers Robinia, Stag, and Benalla, wrecked at St. Michaels, in the Azores, were insured in the New Orleans Syndicate for $245,000. The syndicate is composed of the Factors' & Traders' of New Orleans, the Crescent, and the Teutonia Insurance Companies.

THE BALTIMORE CELEBRATION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—The approaching celebration of the founding of Baltimore, a century and a half ago, will be an elaborate affair. Processions are arranged for every day in the week, supplemented by banquets and illuminations.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

LOCAL POLITICS.

The Republican Campaign Committee Preparing for Business.

Mayor Harrison, Mike McDonald, and the Indiana Election.

Club Meetings Last Night—A Beaten Candidate to Run Independent.

The Republican County Executive Committee held a short session yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The full Committee was present. All of the candidates were present at some time during the session, and were called upon to give their views as to the conduct of the campaign.

The Committee organized by electing J. T. Rawleigh Chairman, L. T. McConnell Treasurer, and George M. Bogue Secretary.

Mr. McConnell subsequently stated that his business demands were so pressing that he could not spare time enough to fill his duties as Treasurer or even to act on the Committee.

Mr. George Bass was then elected Treasurer in his place.

The standing Committees were then chosen, as follows: Finance, Messrs. Swift, Gilbert, and McConnell; Halls, Raber, Folz, and Spofford; Speakers, Campbell, Quirk, and Bogue; Printing, Hesing, Bass, and Plautz; Campaign in County Towns, Campbell, Allen, and Bogue.

A discussion on headquarters followed. In addition to the places mentioned yesterday a store on Fifth avenue, between Madison and Washington streets, received favorable consideration. The Committee on Halls was instructed to secure headquarters immediately.

The Committee then adjourned until 9 o'clock this morning.

THE MAYOR AND THE INDIANA ELECTION.

The Mayor yesterday reiterated his determination to send policemen to Indiana to protect the independent voters Tuesday, and it was in the presence of Mike McDonald, who called at his office to assure him that the "independents" were going out upon every train, and would need protection. His Honor would not say when his "guard" would start, but he did say that the city would not be called upon to defray their expenses, and the reader can draw his own conclusions. Supt. O'Donnell was subsequently asked as to the number of men to be sent, and was amazed. Said he, "We hain't enough men to take care of the city, really, and you bet that we don't send any outside."

This leaves matters in rather an awkward shape, especially since the Mayor and Chief of Police do not agree in their stories on the subject. The inference to be drawn, however, is that his Honor is doing some mysterious work in the party's interest in Indiana, of which Supt O'Donnell knows nothing, and that Mike is arranging the "details," and is to have charge of all the men sent, which amounts to an absolute assurance that no Chicago Democrat will be interfered with in voting early and often. Just where Mike proposes to locate the Mayor's legion no one knows, and who will constitute it is equally in doubt; but it is known that some of the city employés have already been shipped for work, notably Dawson, of the Health Department, who is reported to have been soundly thrashed by some of the Hoosiers for his impertinence during a preliminary visit of two weeks ago. The work of the "policemen" will be watched with interest Tuesday.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House. It was decided to hold the mass-meeting next Thursday evening in McCormick Hall instead of in Central Hall, the rent for the latter place being considered too high. Mr. Bogue, Secretary of the County Executive Committee, was present and gave notice that the Central Club would be expected to give out no more uniforms or naturalization papers until after the County Campaign Committee is organized. After hearing a report of the work accomplished, the Committee adjourned.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

in the Arcade court yesterday were crowded with an unusually choice collection of disreputables, and the Campaign Committee was able to do almost nothing beyond listening to appeals for aid from the "tarriers" in the outer room. A large number of clerks are at work sending out circulars denouncing the County Commissioners for redistricting the wards, and giving the Socialists judges in place of the Democrats in the heavy Socialistic wards. The Committee is giving out openly that one reason why the candidates must be heavily assessed is that "detectives" are being sent to Indiana, and that Cook County is expected to devote a large portion of its campaign fund to that purpose. This is also another alleged reason why the assessments will not be finally made up until after the Indiana election.

DEERFIELD TOWNSHIP,

in Lake County, heretofore Democratic, will undoubtedly be carried by the Republicans in November. The meetings of the latter, wherever held, are well attended—better than ever before, and, what is somewhat surprising, many Democrats are always present—men who wish to be informed of the real issue, and are not Democrats because their fathers were, or because their associations have been Democratic. Thursday night another rousing meeting was held at Highland Park, over 200 voters being in Central Hall. Speeches were made by Gen. Thomas and Thomas Cratty. The latter's was an able and convincing argument, as was evidenced by the congratulations of Democrats, who took off Hancock badges which they had been wearing and said they intended to vote for Garfield. The interest in the election is increasing all over the county, and "things are getting red-hot." Monday night a meeting will be held at Highwood, with William Henry Smith and S. M. Millard as speakers, and Friday night another will be held at the Four Corners, which will be addressed by Dr. Koch and Mr. Behl.

A LITTLE SORE.

It is very evident that Eugene A. Sittig, of the Fifteenth Ward, the defeated Republican candidate for State Senator in the Sixth District, is on the war-path. At least that would be the impression from what he said to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday morning. "Do you know," said he, "that Klokke has treated me —— mean. I had that Convention sure, but Klokke cheated me out of it. I heard that he said that I didn't vote for Logan for Senator four years ago, until I was 'seen.' I just met Klokke on the corner of Washington street, and I said some hard things to him, and I expect I made a —— fool of myself; but I was hot, and I couldn't help it. He then said in the presence of a witness that I did not vote for Logan for Senator until I had been 'seen.' 'All right,' I said; 'Klokke, that's a —— lie!' I voted for John A. Logan because Charley Farwell told me to, in the interest of the Republican party. Charley is a —— good friend of mine, and I wouldn't have gone back on him, but I am going to run independent and beat Farwell and the Republican ticket over there in the Third District. And, don't you know, I can hurt them. It is a lie that I was seen before I voted for Logan. I got $120 or $130, I believe, to pay my election expenses, for having extra tickets printed, etc. And if you call that 'being seen' I want to know it. I don't think it influenced me one bit. Charley Farwell came to me and told me to vote for Logan, as that was the best thing that could be done. George Adams told me that he didn't care if I did run independent. You know that I am the only one who ever defeated Conrad Folz in the Fifteenth Ward in eleven years. I don't care if Democrats did vote at the primaries. The boys wanted me, and I've got that ward solid. You bet your life I'll be elected. I don't care for George Adams, but I will hurt Charley Farwell and the whole ticket. I have got the Fifteenth Ward solid, and I don't care whether I am elected by Republican or Democratic votes, it's all the same to me. But I'm going to run independent and hurt the Republican ticket."

Comment upon such a statement by a man who pretends to be a Republican is superfluous. Both Democrats and Republicans will beware of such a man. He has no backers, and will not poll fifty votes.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Young Men's Republican Club of the Twelfth Ward at their regular meeting Thursday:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Club that all the marching companies of the Twelfth Ward should attach themselves to the veteran organization of torch-bearers, known as the "Boys in Blue," commanded by Gen. U. S. Grant.

Resolved, That the officers commanding marching companies in the different wards of the West Side be asked to join in meeting for the purpose of electing a Division Commander, who shall look for orders to the General commanding the Illinois Division of Boys in Blue, as Union veterans.

DEMOCRATIC COLONISTS IN INDIANA.

The Democrats of this city are raising a hue and cry that Chicago is being winnowed of Republicans to send to Indiana, and that large numbers have left here for the purpose of trying to vote in Lake and other Indiana counties adjoining the Illinois line. This outcry, it is believed, is made for the purpose of covering up Democratic delinquencies. It has been noticed for many days that the roughs and hard cases of Chicago—people who always vote the Democratic ticket—are disappearing, and that in the direction of Indiana. There is no doubt but what large numbers of them have been sent from here into that State for the purpose of voting election-day. There are not enough Republican thieves and roughs in this city to carry a solitary Indiana precinct, and whatever Chicago is doing in the way of voting in Indiana is done on behalf of the Democratic party.

A CONFERENCE.

It is understood that representatives from the State Central Committee, the County Executive Committee, and the Central Garfield Club will have a meeting Monday to settle on the work to be done by each, and to prevent clashing.

THE CLUBS.

It was Company D, and not C, which made such a fine turnout Thursday night at the meeting of the Sixteenth Ward Garfield and Arthur Club.

A regular meeting of the Fifth Ward Union Veteran Club was held last evening in Raber's Hall, No. 139 Archer avenue. It was resolved to stand by the Republican county ticket. Several speeches were made.

The Citizens' Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward opened their new club-room, No. 1176 Milwaukee avenue, last evening. It is one of the best appointed headquarters in the city. Speeches were made by Gen. Mann, and others.

The First Ward Flambeau Club held a meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and made arrangements for the parade Thursday evening. The flambeaus carried by this Club are novel, and attracted general attention at the last turnout.

The Thirteenth Ward Veterans met last evening at No. 696 West Lake street. After long discussion over business matters, the Club called Mr. Thomas Millard to the platform, who delivered a fiery philippic against Hancock, English, and Democracy. A number of new members were admitted.

A well-attended meeting of the Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fourth Ward was held last evening in Armory Hall. Speeches were made by Gen. John A. McDowell and Richard Tuthill, Esq. The young men feel rather "sore" over their defeat at the primary, but they have resolved to say nothing about it except that they expect to try conclusions with the "old men" again. It is current in the ward that one faction are trying to induce Judge Otis to withdraw from the Democratic ticket, and, in the event of success, intend to put forward an independent Republican for the purpose of defeating Mr. Condee, who is not liked by this faction. Several gentlemen in the ward state that the same men are endeavoring to crowd Mr. O. S. Cook from the ticket, and altogether things are "rather mixed" in the Fourth.

The Young Men's Garfield and Arthur Club of the Fourteenth Ward met at Aurora Turner Hall last evening. The attendance was quite large, the membership is growing, and the organization promises to do effective work during the campaign. Speeches were made by several of the candidates, including W. A. Phelps, Jacob Gross, O. L. Mann, and Justice Matson. The latter declared, for the first time in public, that he would accept the nomination for Coroner. He had not sought the office, and it was not to his individual interest to accept it, but he would serve the party, and enter upon an active canvass. H. L. Hertz, who had been a canddate for the same office, also spoke, and said he would take particular pleasure in supporting Mr. Matson and the entire ticket. The meeting was one of the best of the campaign, and the Club agreed to attend, as a marching body, the mass-meeting in the Eleventh Ward, to be held at No. 400 West Madison street, Monday evening.

The Scandinavian Garfield and Arthur Club held a regular meeting last evening at the hall corner of Chicago avenue and Sedgwick street. The attendance was unusually large and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested, there being two companies of marching clubs with uniforms and torches present. Brief speeches were made by C. R. Matson, F. F. Cragin, F. C. De Lang, A. G. Lundberg, P. A. Sundelius, William T. Johnson, Thomas Cannon, H. P. Brusewitz, Peter Johnson, and C. F. Peterson. At the conclusion of the speeches a preamble was adopted which set forth the fact that a new precinct had been formed out of portions of the Second and Third, known as the Second Precinct, bounded by Wesson, Division, Franklin, Wendell, and Hobbie streets; and that the County Board, at the request of the member of the Cook County Republican Central Committee from the ward had fixed the voting-place at the southeast corner of Elm and Townsend streets, in a quiet and orderly neighborhood. At the last meeting of the Board the voting-place was changed to No. 318 North Market street, far from the centre of the precinct and in not quite so reputable a neighborhood. The Club protests against the change as injurious to the voters of the district, and a committee of five was appointed to lay the matter before the Board, and have the voting-place fixed in the old location.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Cratty, who has been making successful campaign speeches in this county and elsewhere, has been obliged to cancel his engagements, as he has entered into the firm of Tenney & Flower, who insist on his making no more Republican campaign speeches.

Gen. Weaver, candidate of the Greenback-Labor party for President of the United States, arrives in this city this morning. Arrangements have been made for his reception and escort to the Palmer House, where he will be during the day. This evening he speaks at Farwell Hall.

Kirk Hawes will speak in Quincy this evening, in Kewanee Monday, and at Moline Tuesday evening. These appointments were made before he received the nomination for Judge. After they are filled, Mr. Hawes will devote his entire time to the campaign in this county.

THE ST. LOUIS CENSUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—A delegation of St. Louis merchants is here endeavoring to induce the Superintendent of the Census to order the taking of a new census of that city. They have called upon Gen. Walker, and have presented the stock arguments which have been current in the St. Louis papers for many weeks. Gen. Walker is not in a condition of mind to accept reports that the census of 1880 is defective, but, as his agents have already reported that the census of 1870 in some particulars was defective, it may be that Gen. Walker will be able to convince the St. Louis people of the known fact that the population of that city was grossly exaggerated in the former census.

SHORT-HORNS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 8.—The Association of American Short-Horn Breeders will hold their eighth annual Convention in this city, coming together on the 27th inst. The indications point to a large attendance. The Lahr House has been designated as Association headquarters.

A Bloodthirsty Mandarin.

China Mail.

A tale of peculiar horror comes from the Swatow quarter. The military Mandarin for the Kit Yang District, Pung Tye-jen, who will be remembered as the Mandarin who gave the order for the compradore Ah Pac to lose his head, and was also intimately concerned in the Lee Lum Kwai affair, has been distinguishing himself in thoroughly Chinese fashion. Some small official, who has held the position of Tax Collector, had been murdered by the people, who, exasperated probably by his eternal and extensive squeezes, considered taking the law into their own hands to be the only way of getting rid of him. For this daring outrage against law and order Pung Tye-jen undertook to inflict punishment upon the residents, and did so with a completeness we rarely see equaled. He first secured the services of a gunboat to protect or cover his retreat, the place where the inhabitants had done as we have stated being within reach of the guns of a man-of-war. The place was then besieged, and the soldiers killed something like 700, it is said, of the people who were supposed to have taken part in the uprising against authority and had caused the death of this petty official. The number of those destroyed by the avenging army of Pung Tye-jen is variously estimated from 400 to the figure above stated. Surely an ample satisfaction to even a Mandarin of the bloodthirsty character which this man has acquired.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Failure of St. Julien at Washington to Beat His Own Record.

More Split Heats and Postponements at Louisville—Nashville Races.

The Clevelands Taken into Camp by the Nationals at Washington.

THE TURF.

CENTRAL PARK TRACK.

There will be a trotting matinée and a bicycle race this afternoon at the Central Park track, commencing at 2 o'clock.

ST. JULIEN AT WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—There was a very large attendance to-day at the National Fair Grounds, to witness the attempt of St. Julien to beat his record of a mile in 2:11¼. The day was fine and the track in absolutely perfect condition. Experienced horsemen say that the track is better and faster than the one where St. Julien first made his first remarkable record. It is said that the course is four or five feet longer than one mile. The horse was brought out, and made several trials around the track. He seemed to be in excellent condition, and attracted universal admiration. The first trial mile he made in 2:19¼. Then after about a half an hour he was started for the great contest of the day. He passed the half-mile pole in 1:06, and it was then thought certain that he would not equal his former record. From that point, however, he seemed to increase his speed, until within a few yards of the judges' stand, when for some unaccountable reason he materially slackened his marvelous pace, and passed under the line at 2:13¾. The failure to maintain his former record was disappointing. Nevertheless, the vast crowd greeted the wonderful horse with great applause for an exhibition of speed the equal of which a very small number of those present had ever seen.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 8.—Fourth day of the fall trotting meeting. First race, purse $800:

Alcantara	1	3	5	4	1	0
Post Boy	4	4	1	2	3	0
Silverton	3	1	2	3	7	0
So-So	8	6	4	1	4	6
William H.	0	5	3	7	2	dr
Convoy	7	2	8	5	5	dr
Lonture	2	7	6	8	6	dr
Lumps	0	8	7	dr		

Time—2:23; 2:23¼; 2:23½; 2:24½; 2:24½; 2:26¼.

William H. and Lumps trotted a dead heat for fifth place in the first heat; Alcantara and Post Boy tied for first place, and Silverton and So-So for second place in the last heat; so the race went over unfinished till Saturday.

Second race, purse $800, open to all pacers:

Sorrel Dan	3	4	3	0	1
Mattie Hunter	1	3	4	4	2
Rowdy Boy	4	2	1	0	3
Lucy	2	1	2	3	4

Time—2:18¼; 2:17¼; 2:16½; 2:17; 2:16¼.

Sorrel Dan and Rowdy Boy paced a dead heat for first in the fourth heat. The finish was postponed until to-morrow on account of darkness.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Third day of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association. The weather is clear and pleasant, track good, and attendance large.

First race, a mile dash for 2-year-olds, was won by Silex, Bootjack second, Minnie H. third. Time, 1:45¼. Won by two lengths.

Second race, one and one-eighth miles, selling race. Matagorda first, Alaska second, Knight Templar (favorit) third. Won by a length. Half a length between second and third. Time, 1:59¼.

Third race, one and a half mile dash. Won easily by Fair Count; Long Taw second two lengths off, Mary Walton a bad third. Time, 2:41¼.

BASE-BALL.

NATIONAL VS. CLEVELAND.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—Clevelands, 1; Nationals, 5. Game called at the end of the sixth inning.

WISCONSIN.

Sugar-Cane and Apples—Accidental Poisoning—Damages Awarded in a Civil Action.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—Waupaca County is producing large quantities of ambet sugar-cane this year, and thousands of gallons of sirup, and thousands of pounds of sugar are being made therefrom. The farmers intend to raise all their sugar and sirup hereafter.

Regarding the Wisconsin apple crop, a Janesville letter says: The apple crop is assuming a great deal of importance in this region, outranking the culture of tobacco, taking it altogether. The yield is large, and they can be bought on the streets in this city for 25 cents a bushel, and excellent varieties at that. Every season the extent of the apple product increases and the quality improves.

Dr. R. H. Williamson, a gentleman well and favorably known in this city (Milwaukee), having practiced medicine here for several years, is lying at the point of death in the Kirby House from the effects of a dose of morphine. It is believed that he has been having domestic trouble, judging from the fact that he left home and took a room at the hotel. He also wrote some strange letters about the time of taking the drug. His friends claim, however, that he has been out of town for a few days, and put up at the Kirby House in the night rather than disturb his family, and that he swallowed the morphine to induce sleep.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Oct. 8.—The jury in the case of Bartholomew vs. Gross, the plaintiff claiming $5,000 damages for injuries received in being ejected from a building, returned a verdict for $1,000 in favor of plaintiff. The trial caused considerable interest, and occupied the attention of the Circuit Court for nearly a week.

CANADA.

An Insurance Case.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Oct. 8.—The case of Neill vs. The Union Insurance Company of Maine came up in the Assize Court to-day. It is a very important one, as it affects the liability of the insurance companies for the acts of their agents. John Neill was killed on the railway here Oct. 22, 1879. The premium on his life policy had been due in August preceding, and a check had been given the agent for the Union Mutual Company for the amount on Sept. 24, but the check had not been cashed up till the time of his death, although the agent had given receipt for the premium. The question was, should the Company be held liable for the acts of their agent. The jury held that the Company was liable, and a verdict was given for the full amount, $5,000. This is the second trial of this case, and the verdict has been the same on both occasions.

A Joke on McQuade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Gen. James McQuade, a well-known Democrat, is now in Indiana, working for candidates of his party. A story told at his expense excited much amusement among the Republican members of the Stock Exchange to-day. Circulated in Wall street offices and everywhere it was heard with hearty laughter. It is said that the General had occasion a day or two ago to send two dispatches to friends in this city, one to a lawyer in regard to business connected with his visit to Indiana, the other to a political friend. By some accident the dispatches were exchanged, the lawyer receiving the one intended for the political friend. The lawyer puzzled long over the message, but was obliged to lay it aside for a future explanation. During the day the person who received the second dispatch visited the lawyer's office, and handing him the dispatch remarked: "I think this was intended for you." The lawyer read it carefully, and then turning to his visitor replied: "Then this one must have been meant for you; we are both satisfied." The other then read the following message from his friend in Indiana: "Prepare for a first-class funeral."

A Novel Egg-Farm.

The Farallone Islands are about thirty miles from the mouth of San Francisco Bay, and they are the home of innumerable sea-fowls. When San Francisco first began to be a city, its constant cry was for eggs. To supply the lack of eggs the project of stealing those of the gulls and the muhrs of the Farallone Islands was undertaken, and it proved successful, and has ever since been maintained. The birds are too plenty to count or to estimate, as may be inferred from the fact that the egg-gatherers bring in often, or used to gather, 500 dozen in a day; and a great many of the nests are inaccessible, a great many others devastated by the rivalry of the birds themselves, and, of course, a large part of the birds at any one time are not laying. The egg-season is from May to August, and, if even 400 dozen is the rule, the harvest would be pretty near 500,000 eggs. The quarreling between the gulls and the muhrs leads to the loss of a good many muhr eggs, which the gulls at every chance destroy. The egg-business is conducted by a company which has the right. It pays egg-gatherers five cents a dozen, and sells them in San Francisco at a considerable advance.

HISTORICAL.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT FIRE.

Nine years ago to-day, as every person then resident in Chicago will vividly remember, occurred the burning of our beautiful city, and what has followed? Many predicted it would take at least twenty-five years to rebuild, and to-day, nine years after, we have one of the finest business and resident cities in the world. In looking over the first issue after the fire of a leading Chicago paper we find the names and business-cards of some of the then, and now, most prominent Fire Insurance companies and agencies. Below is a review of the companies and the agencies representing them:

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Considering the enormous amount of losses sustained by the burning of our city on this its ninth anniversary, it is hardly to be wondered at that so many comparatively young companies failed, but what is most a matter of surprise is the manner in which some companies (especially foreign ones) came to the rescue of those fortunate enough to have policies in, for instance, such a standard company as the one at the head of this article. This Company has now a Board of Directors in Chicago. Its American business is kept entirely separate from the home office, but at the time of the fire authority was given to the Chicago office to draw on the head office in England for the full amount of the losses caused by the fire, which left the assets in this country undisturbed by the calamity. The total amount paid by this Company was $3,272,782.26, dollar for dollar. Out of this enormous amount the Illinois Central Railroad was paid $182,158, that being the largest amount paid by one Company to any corporation or firm. The Chicago Board of Directors are three of our best and wealthiest citizens, being John Crerar, of Crerar, Adams & Co.; Levi Z. Leiter, of Field, Leiter & Co.; and George Armour, of Armour, Dole & Co. The statement of the United States Branch, on Jan. 1, 1880, shows the substantial standing of the Company in this country.

Total assets in United States	$4,376,961.45
Total liabilities	2,569,915.31
Surplus	$1,807,046.14

The above statement is the best proof of the perfect reliability of this popular Company, of which Mr. William Warren is Resident Secretary, with office in Oriental Building, No. 124 La Salle street.

C. H. CASE.

1. Only agency having several companies at the time of the Chicago fire whose companies all paid in full.

2. Of the companies then represented the Royal and Insurance Company of North America are still represented, and the aggregate assets of the two companies exceeds thirty millions of dollars ($30,000,000).

3. The real standard of strength is the amount of net assets over liabilities. The Royal has the largest surplus of any foreign company doing business; North America the largest surplus of any American company now doing business or ever organized in this country. North America paid $700,000 at Chicago and over $1,000,000 in Boston, and has paid over fifty millions of dollars for losses since its organization, A. D. 1794.

Royal commenced business in America in 1852, and has advanced by a truly Royal progress to its present leading position here, doing now the fourth largest fire business of any company in the United States.

4. Mr. Case has also an agency of the London & Lancashire Fire-Insurance Company, which commenced business in this country in July, 1879, and has since received a larger amount of new cash premiums than any foreign company ever did in the same time. It is controlled and managed by the wealthiest and most enterprising business-men of Liverpool, and its devotion to fire insurance only and the unlimited liability of its stockholders makes its policy and indemnity rank with the very best. Its deposit in the United States for the benefit of policyholders now exceeds one million dollars, nearly all of which is invested in United States bonds.

Office, 120 La Salle street.

MILLER & DREW.

This firm, so long and favorably known, represent the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, well known and popular for its fair dealing with the public. Its losses are settled on the broad basis of indemnity. There are but few companies in the country that do a larger business, which is well distributed to avoid calamity in sweeping fires. Its Board of Directors in New York are leading men, known throughout the United States for business probity, and they take active interest in the management of the United States business. The cash fire assets of the Company are $6,537,551.63. Of this amount $1,743,440.92 is on deposit in hands of trustees in the United States. The net surplus is $3,234,893.87, which is the strongest test that can be applied to any corporation.

This firm are also agents for the Shoe & Leather, Prescott, and Mechanics' Mutual, of Boston, and the "Security," of New Haven, all well known for their responsibility and equity in all business transactions. Parties intrusting the care of their business to Miller & Drew will be assured of its being properly attended to, and located only in companies of undoubted responsibility.

E. E. RYAN & CO.

This is one of the oldest and best-known firms engaged in fire-insurance, and one that enjoys the proud distinction of having paid over $2,000,0 0 losses to the citizens of Chicago during its long and honorable career of over sixteen years. In the *Evening Post* of Oct. 10, 1871, appears the card of this office, with the comfortable announcement that all claims on account of the great calamity would be paid in full, and the splendid record thus established has since ranked this firm among the leading agencies of the Northwest, both in patronage and professional esteem. Messrs. E. E. Ryan, H. De Roode, and A. D. Kennedy compose the present firm, and are well known as underwriters of distinguished ability, whose administration has been equally satisfactory to their companies and customers. They now represent five of the best American companies, all of which are old and conservative and possessed of large resources, invested mainly in United States bonds. All losses are promptly adjusted and paid at their office, 210 La Salle street, corner Adams. In addition to their large and growing local business, Messrs. Ryan & Co. are also the Managers of the Western Department of the old Clinton Fire-Insurance Company of New York City, embracing the operations of this strong and popular Company for the Western and Northwestern States.

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY

of Chicago was the only home company which passed through the calamity of nine years ago with unimpaired capital, and why? The theory of the Company since its organization has been to avoid the fatal results of such sudden occurrences by accepting no risks in large cities, but confining itself to the insurance of detached dwellings, farm property, churches, and school-houses, carrying no single risk in excess of $5,000. The Company was organized in April, 1859, and has done an active and prosperous business for over twenty-one years, during which time it has issued 380,000 policies, and has paid $2,000,000 in losses. In their annual statement Jan. 1, 1880, they show cash assets of $880,074.93, in addition at same date holding installment notes to the amount of $1,319,170.53. We certainly feel a pride in the national reputation this home company has achieved.

R. S. CRITCHELL & CO.,

Major Block, represent the Phœnix, of London; Springfield Fire & Marine, of Massachusetts; First National, of Worcester; Lumbermen's, of Philadelphia; Meriden, of Connecticut, and Enterprise, of Cincinnati, with combined assets of over eight millions of dollars. These companies paid in the aggregate over one million dollars in losses in the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871, all losses having been paid in full. The agency has a well-established reputation for intelligent, fair, and prompt dealing.

No agency made a better record at that time than that of Arthur C. Ducat (now Ducat & Lyon). His companies paid out, without delay or litigation, more than $5,000,000, the Home, of New York, alone losing over $3,000,000. We believe no agency paid more. Ducat & Lyon still represent four of the companies he had then,—the Home, Howard, Citizens', and Manhattan, all of New York. They form a very strong combination.

RELIGIOUS.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The House of Bishops and the House of Deputies, comprising the Protestant Episcopal Convention, met to-day in one body, called the Board of Missions. Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware, presided. The venerable Bishop Smith opened the session in a brief address. The Rev. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, New York, read the general report of the missionary work in different parts of the world, calling special attention to the work in Japan, China, Hayti, and the Mexican Republic. The Rev. R. H. Clarkson, representing Nebraska and Dakota; the Rev. Dr. Williams, of Georgia; Bishop Tuttle, from Montana; Biship B. W. Morris, of Oregon; Bishop O. W. Whitaker, of Nevada; Bishop William H. Hare, of Niobrara for Arkansas; and Bishop Elliot, of Western Texas, made reports. The Bishop of Pennsylvania read the report of Bishop Perrick, of Cape Palmas, South Africa. Bishop Cox read the report of Bishop Hally, of Hayti, and Bishop Lee that of Bishop Riley, of Southern Mexico. The reports of the missionary work were not completed when the Convention adjourned for the day.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Both Houses of the Protestant Episcopal Convention held a joint session this morning as a Board of Missions, Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, presiding, and making a brief address.

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Secretary of the House of Bishops, read the report of the Board of Managers of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society. The total income for missions from 1874 to 1877 was $932,897, while from 1877 to September last it reached $948,958. The Domestic Committee, since the last general Convention, has fallen short in its returns of the standard attained in the triennium previous $120,000. The Foreign Committee, on the contrary, advanced $138,000 beyond any earlier figure. The Board thankfully acknowledges the efficiency of the Mexican League and the assistance of the Woman's Auxiliary. The latter of these agencies has contributed $195,524 in money, beside books, clothing, and hospital stores valued at $208,000.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 8.—The farewell meeting of the American Board was held this morning. The reports of various missions were read, and it was stated that the estimates from the foreign field call for $660,000 to prosecute the work next year. Several missionaries were introduced, who are about to leave for foreign shores. The Convention terminated with prayer, a hymn, and benediction.

BAPTIST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Oct. 8.—The semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of the West closed the second day of its session to-day. The morning hour embraced devotional meeting, discussions as to the best helps for mission circles, reports of committees, free conference, and adjournment.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 8.—The President, on his return, had a reception from the school children of Vancouver. He also visited the Chinese quarters in this city. Saturday morning the party will start for Puget Sound.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate is particularly recommended for wakefulness, hysteria and other diseases of the nervous system.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The greatest blessing ever offered to suffering humanity is Arend's Kumyss. In dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc., it acts like a charm. Distress, depression, uneasiness vanish. Comfort takes their place. Appetite and strength return as if by magic. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a food in form of a pleasant milk wine. It represents all the elements of nutrition in a vitalized and easily digested form, and nothing else so rapidly enriches the blood. Treatise on Kumyss sent free to any address. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

The public will beware of a fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

Iron in the Blood. Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef enriches the blood, aids digestion, cures dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, and female complaints.

America again takes the lead. "We could hardly believe our good luck when we ventured to ask for Burnett's Extract of Vanilla in Paris, to have it handed us; it was like meeting an old friend."

Travelers, stop at the Astor House, New York.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Cloak Dept.

Paris, Berlin, and London "Novelties" in

Outside Garments,

Excelling in Elegance of Material, Richness of Ornamentation, Beauty of Design, and Variety of Style all previous displays.

Mantles, Dolmans, Sacques, and Circulars,

In Plain and Brocaded.

Plush, Velvet, Satin, and Silk,

Richly Trimmed.

Fur, Plush, and Satin Lined

Elegantly Embroidered

Cloth and Silk Garments.

Fur and Plush Trimmed

Cloth Sacques and Dolmans,

Light and Dark Colors.

Ulsters, Havelocks, and Circulars,

In Great Variety.

Cloaking Cloths.

Children's

Dresses and Cloaks,

In Every Style.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st. Washington-st.

DRESS GOODS.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE,

Madison and Peoria-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Invite examination of their recently-opened importations of

Autumn and Winter DRESS FABRICS!

Comprising all that is

Choice, Fashionable and Elegant

In Color, Texture, and Design,

And now displayed on our counters at prices that prove that

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

Many Late Novelties being specially imported by us, can only be found here, besides which we exhibit large lines of

Mouchoirs,
Mouchoir Plaids,
Velours a Soie,
Jersey Cloths,
Stockingettes,
Camayeux Brocades,
Jardinier Novelties,
Figured Satines,
Foules,
Tweed Mixtures,

And other Fashionable Costume Cloths, with Latest Border Trimmings.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN

Brocade Velvets, Plushes,

And Latest Faconnie Materials for Trimmings and Overdresses.

Perfect assortment of NEW SHADES in SATINS and BROCADES at close prices.

In the matter of fine and complete assortment at the LOWEST PRICES it certainly DOES

"Pay to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

POTTERY WARES.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

83 & 85 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

Continue their importations of Elegant Pottery Wares. Novel, Artistic, and Useful Goods opened daily. We invite purchasers to examine our stock and prices.

MALT BITTERS.

MALT
UNFERMENTED
MALT BITTERS
TRADE MARK
Malt Bitters Company
MALT AND HOPS
BITTERS

FOOD AND MEDICINE.—Prepared, without fermentation, from Canadian BARLEY MALT and HOPS, MALT BITTERS are warranted more Nourishing, Strengthening, Vitalizing, and Purifying, by reason of their richness in Bone and Muscle Producing Material, than all other forms of malt, or medicine, and free from the objections urged against malt liquors. For feeble digestion, sick headache, constipation, inactive stomach and liver, deep-seated coughs, consumption, weakness of the kidneys and urinary organs, emaciation, mental and physical debility, ulcerative weaknesses of females, exhaustion of nursing mothers and the aged, they are truly marvelous.

MALT BITTERS combine a Food and a Medicine in the most perfect form yet devised, and commend themselves to the weak, convalescent, overworked, debilitated, nervous, sleepless, and melancholy, as the purest, safest, and most powerful restorative medicine.

Ask for MALT BITTERS prepared by the MALT BITTERS COMPANY, and see that every bottle bears the TRADE MARK LABEL, duly signed and inclosed in wave lines as seen in cut.

MALT BITTERS are for sale by all druggists.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. R. T. WHELPLEY, [illegible] Lake-st.

FOREIGN.

The Withdrawal of the European Ambassadors from Constantinople Threatened.

England Proposes to Seize an Island in the Greek Archipelago,

To Hold It as a Base for Further Naval Operations if Necessary.

Galway and Mayo, Ireland, Declared in a State of Disturbance.

Garibaldi's Son-in-Law to Be Released by the Italian Government.

Fifty Persons Suffocated by Foul Air in a Mine in Prussia.

TURKEY.

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ORDERED TO THEIR SHIPS.

CETTINJE, Oct. 8.—The Russian Embassy has been instructed to send all officers on leave of absence to their ships, as they sail immediately.

SEAPORTS THREATENED.

A Paris correspondent reports that there is reason to believe that the fleets will seize several of the chief ports of the Ægean Sea to cut off supplies and money from Asia and the islands to Constantinople.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—The *North German Gazette*, Prince Bismarck's organ, considers that, as in some quarters an execution against Turkey is advocated, it is not inopportune to reprint protocol eighteen of the Berlin Congress. The protocol shows that the Congress rejected both the Russian proposal and the Austrian amendment respecting the control and supervision of the execution of the Treaty of Berlin, and that the Turkish Plenipotentiary, declaring that he was ready to carry out the treaty, declined to submit to any control.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—Germany will refuse to give any armistice to coercive measures against Turkey, unless all the Powers participate in them.

STRONGLY DISAPPROVED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 8.—The conference of the Ambassadors strongly disapproved the Porte's attitude. The Austrian and German representatives are nevertheless trying to induce the other Ambassadors to avoid hasty action.

MORE PRESSURE.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The *Diritto* says: "The new proposals of England have not yet been dispatched to the Powers. It is probable, however, the Powers will recall the whole diplomatic corps from Constantinople and send the international fleet to the Bosphorus. It is unlikely any Ottoman ports will be blockaded, but it may be expected the fleets of the Powers will prevent Turkey from sending ammunition or men to the Hellenic provinces to resist annexation to Greece."

The *Diritto* is doubtless informed from official sources.

FALSE ALARM.

CETTINJE, Oct. 8.—Tuesday night an accidental fire broke out at Svanja. The Albanian mountaineers opened a fusillade from one end of their position to the other, doubtless taking the flames for a Montenegrin signal of attack, and kept up a heavy fire until dawn.

ALL AGREED.

VIENNA, Oct. 8.—The *Political Correspondence* says England has received the declaration of all the Powers that they are prepared to assent to the proposal of England to seize some place in the Archipelago. The commanders of the fleet are instructed to prepare to depart in forty-eight hours for a fresh destination.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—The Board of Trade returns for the month of September show the value of imports into the United Kingdom to be £6,500,000 in excess of the same month last year, and the value of exports £2,625,000 in excess of the same month last year.

NO MORE WILL STEER.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—James Coull, the sailor who steered the Shannon in the action with the Chesapeake off Boston Harbor in 1813, died to-day, aged 95. He will be buried with military honors.

BURNED.

The Park Street Spinning Company's mill at Heywood, containing 40,000 spindles, was burned.

STATE OF DISTURBANCE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 8.—The *Gazette* contains a proclamation declaring Galway and Mayo in a state of disturbance, and requiring additional police.

SPAIN.

CUBAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

MADRID, Oct. 8.—The Committee intrusted with the revision of the Cuban customs tariff have completed their report. It proposes a reduction of duties on articles of consumption, machinery, and manufactured goods, and a suppression of differential flag dues, and recommends the free importation of Spanish cereals into Cuba and the reduction of ten pesetos per barrel on foreign cereals. The report will be submitted to the Cortes.

FRANCE.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—De Lesseps announced at the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences that operations for carrying out the scheme of the Panama Canal are about to be begun, under the auspices of a syndicate composed of the principal financial establishments of America and Europe.

BANK STATEMENT.

The decrease of specie in the Bank of France the past week as corrected is 21,790,000 francs in gold and 3,681,000 francs in silver.

VARIOUS.

INSURRECTION SPREADING.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—A dispatch from Van says the Kurdish insurrection is spreading.

MINE DISASTER.

BERLIN, Oct. 8.—A telegram from Breslau reports that an accident occurred on the 6th inst. in a mine near Kattowitz. Fifty-four workmen were overwhelmed. It is feared that fifty were suffocated.

TO BE RELEASED.

ROME, Oct. 8.—The Ministers have unanimously decided to recommend a reprieve for Maj. Canzio.

History of the War—Arrangement of the Official Records as Far as Now Ready for Publication.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The following is the arrangement of subjects in the first series of the official records of the War of the Rebellion, as far as now prepared for publication:

VOLUME 1.

Chapter 1—Operations in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, Dec. 20, 1860, to April 14, 1861.

Chapter 2—The secession of Georgia, Jan. 3-26, 1861.

Chapter 3—The secession of Alabama and Mississippi, Jan. 4-11, 1861.

Chapter 4—Operations in Florida, Jan. 6 to Aug. 31, 1861.

Chapter 5—The secession of North Carolina, Jan. 9 to May 2, 1861.

Chapter 6—The secession of Louisiana, Jan. 10 to Feb. 19, 1861.

Chapter 7—Operations in Texas and New Mexico, Feb. 1 to June 11, 1861.

Chapter 8—Operations in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Missouri, Feb. 7 to May 9, 1861.

VOLUME 2.

Chapter 9—Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and West Virginia, April 16 to July 31, 1861.

VOLUME 3.

Chapter 10—Operations in Arkansas, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Missouri, and in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River, May 10 to Nov. 19, 1861.

Chapter 11—Operations in Texas and New Mexico, June 11, 1861, to Feb. 1, 1862.

VOLUME 4.

Chapter 12—Operations in Kentucky east of the Tennessee River, and in Tennessee, July 1 to Nov. 19, 1861.

Chapter 13—Operations in North Carolina and Southeastern Virginia, Aug. 1, 1861, to Jan. 11, 1862.

VOLUME 5.

Chapter 14—Operations in Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Northern Virginia, Aug. 1, 1861, to March 17, 1862.

Chapter 15—Operations in West Virginia, Aug. 1, 1861, to March 17, 1862.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREGGSVILLE, Ill., Oct. 8.—Joseph Manly, a brakeman on the Hannibal & Naples Railroad, in attempting to get on the pilot of the engine at Valley City, this morning, fell under the drive-wheels, which cut him in two.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 8.—This afternoon, in the north part of the city, Tony Vanderzalm was riding on a flat car, sitting on the brake, when a sudden slacking of the train threw him down between the cars, and both his legs were cut off above the knee. He lived three hours in the greatest agony, dying at 7 o'clock this evening. He was a lumber dealer in good circumstances, about 35 years old, and leaves a wife and six children.

BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 8.—William Wilson this evening was thrown from his horse to the track of the Bradford, Bordell & Kinsira Railroad, and before he could get out of the way a train passed over his body, killing him instantly.

THE FITCHBURG ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Dexter T. Tompkins, of Charlestown, with his wife and mother-in-law, was among those who were seriously injured by the accident on the Fitchburg Road. He could not be removed from Littleton. Isaac Sargent, brakeman, had his hand sprained, and received several cuts on his body. T. J. Dickson, Assistant Road-Master, has a scalp wound and a cut in the shoulder. H. W. Ball, of Waverly, Mass., is slightly injured. Mrs. Albert Cox, of Charlestown, sustained painful injuries about the back. Several others were slightly injured, but were able to reach their destinations, upon the arrival of the train, without assistance. Their names could not be ascertained, as they left the depot immediately.

There were about forty passengers, many of whom were returning from the Unitarian Convention at Saratoga.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Oct. 8.—One of the most painful and singular accidents that ever happened in this section occurred here this afternoon. Joseph Umber, a farmer living a few miles from this city, while returning home in company with his wife, was fatally burned and his wife seriously. The man was under the influence of liquor, and, having a lighted pipe in his mouth, accidentally let it fall in the wagon, setting fire to some hay in the box and igniting this clothing. Before assistance arrived, their clothes were nearly burned off them. The man cannot recover. There being a high wind, it was very difficult to extinguish the flames. The wagon was entirely consumed except two wheels.

NEBRASKA ACCIDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8.—Two shocking accidents, resulting in death, occurred in this vicinity yesterday. Willie Walker, 9 years old, while herding cows, accidentally shot himself. Before the body was found, hogs had eaten away a greater portion of his face while still alive.

A young man named Smith while pushing a flat-car at the town of Roca fell, and a car behind him passed over his body from head to foot.

The Directors' car of the Burlington & Missouri ran into a freight-train near the Kansas line early Friday morning. No lives were lost. The train was wrecked.

THE TUNNEL DISASTER.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—The jury in the Hudson River Tunnel disaster rendered the following decision this morning:

That Peter Woodland came to his death at Jersey City on July 21, A. D. 1880, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock a. m., while in the performance of his duty in the temporary entrance of the Hudson River Tunnel, by the caving or falling in of the said temporary entrance, between the shaft and the tunnel proper of the Hudson River Tunnel; and that, further, while, like all great undertakings, this enterprise may be considered a bold one, and some portions of the labor connected with it may be deemed extra hazardous, we find that no fault or blame can be attached to its projector, Col. C. D. Haskins, nor the Board of Directors of the Company, nor that either of them, directly or indirectly, are connected with the death of the late Peter Woodland.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

WATERBURY, Conn., Oct. 8.—Two laborers, Thomas Kilroe and M. Nicol, were killed this forenoon by the caving in of a bank. Kilroe's head was mashed to a jelly, and Nicol was frightfully mangled.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 8.—A son of Mr. Petoon, living near Belmond, Wright County, was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a gun. The load passed up through his chin, tearing one side of his head completely off.

BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—The false work of the new bridge at Chippewa Falls was broken to-day by a heavy timber falling, and six men were thrown into the river. William Brown died from his injuries. The rest were rescued without serious injury.

FIRE RECORD.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 764 at 5:15 last evening was caused by a fire in the basement of the Union Brass Manufacturing Company's building, at the northwest corner of Ohio and Franklin streets. The fire originated in the varnish room, supposedly from spontaneous combustion. The damage to the building and stock is estimated at about $400, which is fully covered by insurance.

The alarm from Box 381 at 8 o'clock last evening was caused by a fire in a barn in the rear of No. 355 West Madison street, owned and occupied by C. Connell. A horse valued at $150 was so badly burned that it is thought it cannot live, and about $50 damage was done to the structure and contents. The fire was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the hay-loft. There was no insurance upon the place.

AT DAYTON, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUPACA, Wis., Oct. 8.—The barn of E. Barwell, in the town of Dayton, was entirely consumed by fire, together with 1,000 bushels of grain, ten tons of hay, some farming implements, and a valuable span of horses. The loss will amount to $4,000. No insurance. The fire originated from spontaneous combustion.

AT MOLINE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOLINE, Ill., Oct. 8.—A store belonging to John Vanluvance was burned to-day. The loss is $3,400, of which $3,000 was insured in the British American and $400 in the Home of New York.

AT MANNING, S. C.

MANNING, S. C., Oct. 8.—The stores of M. Levi and W. Weinburg burned yesterday. Levi's loss is $35,000; insurance, $20,000. Weinburg's loss is unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—The soda-water establishment of Otto Zweitiusch was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by fire this morning. The loss is covered by insurance.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Arrived, Neckar, from Bremen; Silesia, from Hamburg; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 8.—Arrived, Baltic, from New York.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Steamers Bolivia and Mosel, from New York, and Illyrian, from Boston, have arrived out.

TOM HUGHES.

Arrival of the Distinguished Englishman in This City.

A Brief Interview Concerning His East Tennessee Colony.

A Dinner Given Him Last Night by the Chicago Literary Club.

Remarks by Dr. Herford—Address of Welcome by Mr. E. G. Mason.

Mr. Hughes' Reply—A Compliment to Chicago and Chicagoans—The Public Library.

Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., to whom reference was made in Friday's TRIBUNE, reached the city yesterday morning, and was driven at once to the residence of the Rev. Brooke Herford, whose guest he is. A TRIBUNE reporter saw him there about half-past 10 o'clock, and had a brief talk with him. He is every inch an Englishman; about five feet nine in hight, fairly proportioned, with white mutton-chop whiskers and side hair, having none on top of his head. He is apparently about 55 years of age. He was somewhat nervous and uneasy yesterday on account of a carbuncle on his left hand, which is very painful. The carriage was at the door waiting to take him to the boulevards, and he naturally preferred looking at Nature adorned to answering an interviewer's questions. He, however, submitted for a moment or two, and this was

THE CONVERSATION;

"How many people are in your Rugby colony?"

"There were about 200 at the opening."

"All emigrants?"

"No; thirty or forty emigrants."

"When will more come?"

"As soon as I return to England and report others will be sent over. But I don't know whether they will come in the winter or wait until spring. Probably some will come at once. As to the Americans, I don't know when they will go. A lot of names are registered at Boston, and I am going there to see about them."

"It is the intention to admit any one?"

"Any one who will accept our rules about liquor, and conform to the sanitary arrangements."

"The sale of liquor is to be prohibited?"

"Yes."

"What are the sanitary rules?"

"They are not completely established yet; but we consider conofrmity very important, and bind everybody to conform to them when they shall be established. They are designed to keep the place healthy,—control the drainage, etc."

"What are your impressions of America so far as you have seen it?"

"I can't answer that. One's impressions differ about the various sides of American life."

"When will you return to England?"

"On the 6th of November."

"How long will you remain in Chicago?"

"Only two days. I came here by special invitation of an old friend. I had hoped to have staid sometime in Chicago, but have been quite unable to arrange for it, my time was so occupied beforehand. I have so much to do that it has been difficult to get here at all."

This ended the interview, and the reporter reluctantly accepted the inevitable.

Mr. Hughes spent most of the day in driving around the city with his friend Mr. Herford, viewing the boulevards and visiting the Stock-Yards. After the drive he lunched with Mr. Wirt Dexter and a party of friends.

THE LITERARY CLUB DINNER.

In the evening, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Mr. Hughes was tendered a complimentary banquet and reception by the Chicago Literary Club, one of the old organizations of the city. The affair was successful and enjoyable, but was strictly private. The reception was held in Parlor 44, immediately adjoining the ladies' ordinary, where the banquet was served. The dining-hall was handsomely decorated with flowers, large hanging-baskets and drooping ivy in the windows, with magnificent large baskets of flowers on the tables, being the striking features. There were four large tables arranged like a letter E, which glittered with plate, china, and glass.

At 6:30 Mr. Hughes arrived at the hotel in company with the Rev. Brooke Herford. In the reception-room the members of the Club were introduced to Mr. Hughes by Dr. Herford, and for half an hour a delightful informal reception was held. At the conclusion of the reception the party went to the dining-hall, where seats were placed for seventy-four guests. Dr. Herford occupied the centre of the long table, having Mr. Hughes on his right and Judge Lawrence on his left, the other guests at this table being E. C. Larned, Librarian Poole, Ald. Shorey, Dr. Johnson, E. G. Mason, B. F. Ayer, and Mr. Hughes' son.

In an adjoining room Hand's orchestra played some excellent selections, among them being the "Turkish Patrol," "Galop Raket," "Carmen," "Overture Comique," "Shöne Geister," "Fantasie Huguenots," and "Overture Lustspiel."

AMONG THOSE PRESENT

were William F. Poole of the Chicago Public Library, Ald. Shorey, C. C. Bonney, Maj. Huntingdon, Samuel Appleton, Dr. Jewett, Prof. H. H. Babcock, E. G. Mason, Gen. Strong, W. M. R. French, F. B. Smith, D. W. Jackson, Samuel Grover, Sydney Williams, W. K. Ackerman, H. D. Lloyd, William Barry, Dr. J. N. Hyde, N. N. Hibbard, L. W. McConnell, George Howland, A. B. Mason, James S. Norton, John A. Jameson, John C. Burroughs, Henry W. Bishop, L. Z. Leiter, Dr. H. A. Johnston, Franklin MacVeagh, Gen. G. W. Smith, Ald. Clark, Judge Lawrence, B. F. Ayer, Norman Williams, E. C. Larned, George Schneider, Thomas Hoyne, J. J. Lalor, Judge Strong, the Rev. Arthur Little, A. M. Pence, and Julius Rosenthal.

After grace had been eloquently asked by the Rev. Arthur Little, of the New England Congregational Church, the dinner was discussed at length, and, when coffee and cigars had been handed around at its close,

THE CHAIRMAN

called for order, and said that he felt highly proud of being chosen to preside on the present occasion and of the opportunity of taking part with fellow-members of the Club in paying a tribute of respect to their distinguished visitor. When it was suggested to him that it would be a fitting thing for the Club to express in this way its appreciation of its present guest, he agreed at once, and he was greatly pleased to find that so large a number had coincided with the views of those who originated the idea. During the past few days, the speaker said, he had enjoyed a delightful intercourse with Mr. Hughes, who had reminded him of a fact which otherwise might have passed unnoticed,—that his patriotism had of late been flagging. In fact, he had quite recently been thinking of taking out his naturalization papers [applause] so as to be able to vote for the next President [laughter], but within the past day or two, in consequence of the companionship of so sturdy an Englishman as Mr. Hughes, he had begun to think that he would not do so after all. The speaker would have preferred that the Club should have entertained their guest in their own rooms, but the unexpected size of the present gathering showed him that they would have been altogether too small for the purpose. He hoped that the Society would shortly move to more spacious rooms, and that when Mr. Hughes came again to see them they would be able to welcome him to their own snug quarters, where in the evening hour they study the literature of the day and make their little burnt offerings [laughter], and enjoy themselves. In their rooms they tried to cultivate literary tastes and studies, and though these studies were a good deal mixed, like the system of education followed in Dotheboys Hall, they still managed week by week to hold interesting and valuable meetings, at which the frank expression of thought and discussion of subjects which prevailed had been of great assistance to himself in acquainting him with matters relating to the country. These discussions were often of a very high character indeed, and were always deeply interesting. They did not yet claim to have advanced very high in the realms of literature, but he could claim that they were able to appreciate a true literary man,—a man who had ever been found fighting for the good cause, who was ever full of earnestness in carrying on such good work as it became his lot to perform. [Applause.] The speaker closed by remarking that he had not come here to make a speech himself, but rather to cause speeches from others, and the first speaker he would call on would be Mr. E. G. Mason, upon whom would devolve the pleasant duty of welcoming Mr. Hughes.

MR. MASON

said that no gift of speech was needed to utter the welcome from the hearts of the people who had gathered to do honor to their distinguished guest. The welcome was not theirs alone; all the school and college boys, young and old, joined with them in the earnest, cordial greeting they gave to Thomas Hughes. [Applause.] Though he belonged to another nation, he was no stranger. All in America felt that they had known him long and well. More than twenty years had elapsed since Thomas Hughes told us of Tom Brown and Tom Brown told us of Thomas Hughes, and the scenes of that royal book were so vividly described that they seemed to live in the memory and to become part of ourselves. They had played with him on the Rugby school ground, had heard the song sung in the hall on Saturday night, had helped Tom Brown in his fight with the bully Flashman, and finally had rejoiced that such a book had been written, and that all boys might be improved by reading it. And when Tom Brown went to Oxford, they were glad to follow him, and find him there taking part in the great college races; they were glad to see his old Rugby friend East there, and those who now saw and conversed with Mr. Hughes could easily see in him the original of the manly characters which are one of the great charms of his books.

The speaker made a graceful allusion to Mr. Hughes' action in connection with the Chicago Public Library, and assured him that the American people had not forgotten the stirring messages of sympathy and cheer which he had sent them across the ocean at the time that the people were engaged in their strife for National existence. No one from the other nations of the earth had at this time spoken such encouraging words as his [long continued applause], and the Republic would show that it was not ungrateful for them.

As a friend to the workingman Mr. Hughes had added to his fame as a philanthropist, and his noble characteristics were plainly shown in his latest enterprise,—that of founding a colony of Englishmen in East Tennessee,—for the good success of which he had the best wishes of all who knew him. The speaker felt glad when he heard of the establishment on American soil of a new Rugby, which he hoped the colonists would build up into a model community, where many Tom Browns would grow up to honor its founder.

In conclusion, said the speaker, for all these things as citizens of the Republic they gave their warmest welcome to the man of letters, of true heart, and large humanity,—Thomas Hughes. [Loud and continued applause.]

After the applause which greeted

MR. HUGHES

on rising had passed away, the guest of the evening said that he sincerely returned thanks for the kind manner in which the Society had welcomed him. He was embarrassed by the warmth of their reception, and he felt quite incompetent to rise, in his surprise, to the hights reached by the previous speaker. He had forgotten many of the incidents in the books which seemed so fresh in the previous speakers' mind, and he could not be an honest man if he did not say that the coloring, which in his kindness he had passed upon the acts of his (Mr. Hughes') life, was too heavy. The speaker felt that he stood amongst sincere and loyal friends [applause], and this was not the first time he had received the hospitality of the citizens of Chicago. It gave him great pleasure to receive it to-day under the Presidency of his friend on the left (Mr. Herford), whose hospitality he had enjoyed on both sides of the Atlantic, and whose hesitancy at accepting citizenship from the United States caused him no wonder. But when he remembered that he was a most loyal subject in England he felt sure that when he became part of the grand citizenship of Englishmen on this side of the Atlantic he would be found a steadfast and true American. It seemed to the speaker that when Englishmen become American citizens they were more loyal and better Englishmen than before. [Applause.]

It was about ten years ago to-day, the speaker said, that he was entertained in Chicago by a small body of its young men, several of whom he had had the pleasure of meeting on the present occasion, and all of whom, he was glad to learn, were now prosperous citizens of the Great Republic. It gave him great pleasure to welcome them again and shake hands with them.

His experience of America was that it was a much better country than the outside world knew of; it was a better country than he had been led to believe. In England the idea prevailed that the American people were given to surrendering themselves too much to the pressure and excitement of life,—certainly in a much greater degree than do the people on the other side of the Atlantic. He was not sure about that, however. From the men he had met during the current day, it seemed to him as if the climate of the country they lived in and the manner of their lives were not more trying than those elsewhere. He was sure when he first saw them that the eight young men he had met ten years ago could bear comparison with eight young men he had anywhere seen, and the present gathering, representing the highest culture of the city, gathered to do honor to a stranger,—no, not a stranger, a friend from another country [applause],—was in magnitude compared with that small body an apt illustration of Chicago's progress during the past ten years. [Laughter and applause.] He felt it a great compliment to be received by those who, as he had just said, represented the highest culture of so great a city.

Alluding to the mention made by the previous speaker of his efforts on behalf of the Chicago Public Library, Mr. Hughes said that, when he reached England after his first visit to America, he felt that it was emphatically his duty to acknowledge the debt he owed the city of Chicago, and when the great calamity fell upon it and he saw how noble a stand she was making against it he thought of what would be the best method of paying the debt. At last he decided to do something towards strengthening the intellectual life of the city that was to rise again, and so he applied to the authors of England for assistance to help Chicago refill its Public Library shelves, and the application met with a singularly favorable reception, which enabled him to send a number of works containing the autographs of the authors; among them the works of her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria [applause], and though he had the slightest possible acquaintance with the author of one set of books which contained an autographic letter from their author,—Lord Beaconsfield,—yet he was able to send over his books with the vote alluded to. The book was now in the Chicago Library, and many of his hearers had read the characteristic letter; if they had not he hoped they would, as it was a revelation of the character of that most remarkable individual. [Laughter and applause.]

When he was here ten years ago the relations between the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race were very different from those at present prevailing, and which he hoped would last. Whatever might happen he hoped that these two great nations would never be found again in antagonism to one another. As an earnest of the deep interest he took in America, the speaker mentioned the fact that several members of his family had taken part in the Rugby Colony. One of them, a son, had been several years in the country, and besides he had two nephews in Texas. All of these had taken the necessary steps to become American citizens. The work of civilization depended greatly upon the Anglo-Saxon race for its progress, and it would advance all the more rapidly and certainly while the most cordial relations existed between its two great branches.

Speaking of the object of his visit here, Mr. Hughes said that the leading journal of England was in the habit of going wrong on great questions, and amongst other subjects upon which it was misinformed was the condition of English colonists in America. Speaking of his own colony, Mr. Hughes said that there was no exclusiveness in its management. They wanted to get Americans there, or members of any other nationality that chose to join them. It was true that the Company was an English one, but more than one-third of the small body of stockholders were now American citizens.

As there were no reporters present [triumphant laughter from the members of the C. L. C. who had made mighty but only partially successful efforts to exclude the press] he would speak on one point, though he did not wish to be understood as broaching the subject with any political aim. He then went on to explain that in his experience with the people in Tennessee he had found them perfectly willing to accept the consequences of the late Civil War, even the most pronounced Southerners, and being questioned as to whether they were satisfied with the present condition of affairs, acknowledged that they would not have a change now if they could. The speaker closed his remarks with a pathetic description of the feelings which were aroused when he viewed the military cemeteries near the field of the battle of Missionary Ridge, reciting in connection therewith a verse of the poem, "The Blue and the Gray," as indicating the spirit which should now prevail between the two sections of the country.

The Chair called upon

MR. HOWLAND,

Superintendent of Schools, to speak upon "The Public Schools of America and England."

Mr. Howland made an excellent and eloquent address, in which, amongst other things, he said that the present excellent condition of American school-life was due to two grand impulses. The first of these was the life and labors of Horace Mann, the second, the impulse which was given through that publication of "Tom Brown at Rugby." [Applause.] It had done much to promote a change of heart in both teacher and scholar by showing the methods with which Dr. Arnold gained at once the love and respect of his pupils. Passing into the hands of both teachers and children, it gave them an insight into that great man's nobleness of character. Up to his coming the schoolmaster had been made a subject of ridicule; he had been considered the natural tormentor and enemy of the boys under his teaching. Now his was shown to be a noble calling, and he was the friend and protector as well as the instructor of the youth, just as those who had been noted as eminently successful teachers always had been. To his kindness, manly character, and personal influence Dr. Arnold owed his success in inspiring love of honor and truth in his scholars, and to Thomas Hughes the world owed a debt for his beautiful description of that almost perfect character.

The Chair then introduced, as the last speaker,

MR. E. C. LARNED,

and as his subject, "The Closer Union of Our Two Peoples."

Mr. Larned made an eloquent address, in which he argued that no one could fail to be aroused by such a sentiment as that upon which he was to speak. All America loved England. Everybody that belonged to England belonged also to America. Her great men were our great men, her literature our literature, her triumphs our triumphs, and Americans were as proud of Tom Brown as were Englishmen themselves. When the speaker paid his first visit to England, one of the places he went to see was Rugby, and he did so just because he had read "Tom Brown." While there he got Tom Brown's pen shown to him, he walked over the cricket ground, saw the place where the battle with the "Slogger" was fought, until in his wanderings the story seemed, not like a picture, but a reality. With regard to the kind of men who are building up Mr. Hughes' colony in Tennessee, he did not think that gentleman had any need to make an apology because they were Englishmen, as men of that nationality made excellent citizens, being free from demagogery, and coming to the country simply to cultivate the soil, and he rejoiced for one in any movement that tended to lift up the South from the condition which followed her unsuccessful rebellion, that lent a new force to education, to liberty, and to labor. Therefore he could most gladly join in the welcome to Tom Hughes, who, he claimed, had done much to bring about that closer union upon which he had been asked to speak.

Mr. Larned's speech brought the affair to a close, and, after the guest of the evening had shaken hands with the late comers, who had not seen him before, the party broke up.

To-day from 12 to 1 o'clock there will be a reception to Mr. Hughes at the Public Library.

LOCAL CRIME.

A SINFUL CLERK.

Yesterday forenoon S. D. Ludden & Co., dry-goods jobbers at No. 196 Madison street, sent to Central Station for an officer to arrest a clerk whom they had been watching for some time, and who had finally been detected in stealing a marked $10 bill which had been paid to him for a bill of goods sold by him. Detectives Ender and Long went to the store and arrested him, and upon searching him at Central Station they recovered the $10 note and a pocket-knife stolen from the store. He gave the name of Arthur Willis. Mr. Ludden said he had been in his employ about six weeks, having come from New York on account of some trouble he had been into there. Within an hour after the arrest a telegram was received from Chief Walling, of New York, asking for the arrest of Willis upon a charge of embezzlement preferred by Butler, Clapp & Co., corner of Franklin and Broadway streets. Detective Hagen, of New York, happening to be visiting in this city, the prisoner was turned over to him, Mr. Ludden consenting, and they left town yesterday afternoon. Willis, according to the story he himself tells, is wanted for the theft of $400 worth of goods from his employers. Several others were arrested on the same charge, but Willis, by escaping, prevented the conviction of his accomplices. Mr. Ludden is unable to compute his loss, but it is not heavy.

BURGLARIES.

Early Thursday evening a burglar entered the residence of W. M. Parker, No. 320 West Harrison street, by clambering in through an unfastened bedroom window while the family were enjoying themselves in the parlor. Goods valued at $10 were stolen.

Charnley & Lovedell, lumber merchants, having an office at No. 34 West Chicago avenue, report that burglars Thursday night forced open the office door with a pick-ax, which they also used in opening all the desks and drawers within the office. A bit was used upon the safe, but the burglars were either scared off before completing their work or else abandoned it of their own accord. The former is most likely, as they made a hasty departure, leaving behind them a large pair of tinner's shears, a carpenter's chisel, and an auger.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A business-man, whose name is suppressed by the police, was viciously assaulted without provocation late last night near the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue by two negroes, who, after knocking him down, made off with a $300 gold watch and chain and a small sum of cash.

The Hinman street police having recovered some stolen goods at the house of John Miller, No. 1012 West Twentieth street, yesterday made a more thorough search of the house, and seized a miscellaneous quantity of goods which were undoubtedly stolen. The house has evidently been a "fence" for a band of petty sneak thieves or shoplifters.

Maggie Simmons, 13 years of age, a waif taken out of some asylum by Mrs. B. F. Brophy, of No. 23 Newberry avenue, proved unfaithful to her trust, and Thursday afternoon, while the family were temporarily absent from home, ferreted out all the cash in the house, and, packing up all the jewelry and clothing she could lay hands upon, left for parts unknown.

Leroy S. Mallory, charged with larceny and embezzlement from his employer, Thomas Kane & Co., of No. 248 Wabash avenue, will probably be arraigned before Justice Walsh to-day, in which case a continuance will probably be asked for. Mr. Kane, his attorney, and two attorneys representing Mallory had a long consultation yesterday, and Mallory himself was closeted with Mr. Kane for upwards of an hour. The amount of the deficiency as estimated up to the present time is $2,011, and it may be much larger. Several other persons besides Nicholson, of No. 208 North Morgan street, have handled goods, and it is quite likely that some of these receivers of stolen property will be brought to trial before the case is finished.

Archibald Forbes, the Famous War Correspondent.

The well-known war correspondent of the *Daily News* of London, Archibald Forbes, arrived in New York City from Europe on the 3d inst. He has perfected arrangements with R. D'Oyly Carte to deliver lectures in the United States and Canada during the season of 1880-'81. His first lecture in the United States will be in New York in the course of a month. Before that, however, he intends to visit New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In an interview with a reporter, he says:

"I always kept out of hot water during my campaigns by never referring to intentions, but always dealing with past events. I have invariably tried to keep war-correspondence within its proper limits, and have therefore had no complications to deplore. I will confess, nevertheless, that I have been conscious, after the event, of disaster which might have occurred to the army with which I was present, in consequence of a communication I made to my paper, although in a legitimate manner. The battle of Plevna, for instance, which was fought July 30, 1877, was extremely disastrous to the Russians, and, had the Turks known of what had occurred and pushed their foes with vigor, the Russians would have been forced to recross the Danube. Having witnessed that battle, I rode to Bucharest and telegraphed a long account to London. A brother correspondent told me after the war that Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Turkish commander, when my colleague received a copy of the *Daily News* containing my account, exclaimed, 'My God! if I had known it at the time not a Russian would have been left on this side of the Danube.' But, except for the sluggishness of the Turks and their lack of enterprise in not telegraphing the particulars from London to Constantinople, and thence to the theatre of war, Mahomet would have learned all the events three days after the occurrence."

MANY MURDERS.

Fourth Day of the Fogarty Murder Trial at Elkhorn, Wis.

A Fearful Double Tragedy in Bolivar County, Mississippi.

Double Murder and Suicide Resulting from Jealousy, Near New Canton, Ill.

Two Men Lynched for the Crime of Robbery, in Virginia.

Freeman, the Pocasset Murderer, Escapes from His Hospital Prison.

THE FOGARTY MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHORN, Wis., Oct. 8.—The fourth day of the Fogarty murder trial was consumed by the prosecution in attempting to establish the belief in the minds of the jurors of the illicit relations existing between Christianson, the hired man, who confesses to the murder, and Mrs. Fogarty. In this the prosecution has been apparently successful, as nearly every witness that has been called has testified to acts of a questionable character between the two.

Mrs. Haupt, of Janesville, testified that she went to Fogarty's house when they resided in that city, when the deceased was from home, and saw Christianson lying on the lounge with nothing on but his shirt and pants, and Mrs. Fogarty standing beside him with her nightclothes on.

Amelia Reese testified that she went to Fogarty's house once, and found Christianson alone with her in the bedroom, and no one in the house except the children.

Nellie Bradley, a half-sister of the deceased Fogarty, testified that Mrs. Fogarty had often told her of her friendship for Christianson, speaking of his many acts of liberality to her, and that he had promised to buy her a sewing-machine.

J. J. Comstock, Sheriff of Rock County, being sworn, testified that, in conversation with the defendant while she was in jail at Janesville, she stated that Christianson had once outraged her when living in Janesville, but that he never molested her again. The conversation he had with Christianson after his arrest was to the effect that Fogarty came home drunk on the night of the murder; that they drank some together; that Fogarty got mad, drew a revolver on him, for which he knocked him down and afterwards finished him with an ax. Other witnesses testified to a good deal of promiscuous "paroxysmal" kissing between Mrs. Fogarty and Christianson, and to a good many quarrels between the husband and wife.

The impression gains ground that Christianson may have done the killing, as he says he did, but that it was probably with Mrs. Fogarty's knowledge and consent. It is also pretty well established that Christianson and Mrs. Fogarty loved neither wisely nor well.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

QUINCY, Ill., Oct. 8.—From Capt. M. D. Marne, of New Canton, Pike County, Ill., a correspondent has just learned of a fearful tragedy, caused by love, and resulting in a double murder and suicide. It seems that six miles from New Canton lived a family named Baker, consisting of father, mother, and two daughters, the elder 15 years of age. A young man named Sellers, from Nebo, in the same county, has been working for the family. About 5 o'clock last evening, while Mr. Baker was from home, Sellers insisted that the daughter, aged 15 years, to whom he had become attached, should promise to marry him. This was refused, when Sellers drew a revolver and first shot the dog, and then immediately shot the mother and the daughter aged 15. He then placed the muzzle to his own temple and fired. Every shot was instantly fatal. The entire tragedy was witnessed by the youngest daughter, from whose testimony before the Coroner's jury this morning the above facts were elicited. The affair has created intense excitement.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 8.—Last Wednesday, in Concordia, Bolivar County, Miss., a difficulty occurred between B. J. Owen, Justice of the Peace, and J. W. Glover, a farmer. Owen was holding his court, and Glover made a disturbance and was ordered under arrest by Owen. Pistols were at once drawn by both, and firing commenced by each. Owen fell dead. Glover ran about 300 yards, and fell. He died after lingering eight hours. Both were young men of good standing in the community.

AN INSANE FREAK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 8.—About 10 o'clock to-night Alma Ford, a man who recently came here with his family from Richland County, was shot by his wife in a fit of temporary mental aberration. He was sitting in his house with his children, when she deliberately went to a bureau drawer, took out a pistol, and shot him in the breast. He was taken to the hospital, and will probably die. The woman was arrested, but was not rational enough to give any explanation of her act.

INDIAN MURDER.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 8.—The following was received from Del Norte to-day: A Lieutenant of the Fourth Cavalry passing through here to-day stated that at Rock Cliff a report reached him that A. S. Jackson, the man who shot the Indian a few days ago, was found dead at the stake. This tallies with the Indian threats, and is generally believed. Great excitement prevails, and the citizens threaten vengeance.

BOTH DYING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—Two negroes at a political meeting near Wyandotte had a terrible fight last night, which will end in the death of both of them. One, named Mason, demanded some money from George Harding, which was refused. Mason seized a huge knife and rushed at Harding, but was shot through the breast, not, however, before he cut the shooter four times. Both are dying.

MURDERED BY A DESPERADO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—Near the Town of Bisbee, Ari., last Tuesday, a fellow named Dodson attempted to outrage a young lady, whose name has not been ascertained. Her father rescued her. Dodson soon returned with a carbine and fired two shots, one killing the brother of the girl and the other wounding her in the arm. Dodson escaped. A party is in pursuit.

BOUNCED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 8.—The Board of Supervisors at 11 o'clock to-night came to a ballot, and by a vote of 14 to 11 removed the Democratic Treasurer, Mr. John T. Donohue, for malfeasance in office. The Republicans and Greenbackers on the Board united, and had the help of two Democrats. A new Treasurer will be appointed to-morrow.

DE JARNETTE.

DANVILLE, Va., Oct. 8.—A writ of error and supersedeas has been awarded in the case of De Jarnette, convicted of the murder of his sister and sentenced to be hanged the 29th inst. Argument will be heard December next.

LYNCHED.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—George Lowry and David Thomas were hanged by the citizens of Nelson County for having grossly assaulted and robbed a widow named Massie.

FREEMAN FREE.

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 8.—Charles J. Freeman, the Pocasset child-murderer, escaped from the Danvers Insane Hospital this morning.

Elephants on a Bender.

San Francisco Post.

An exciting but luckily harmless incident which happened to W. W. Cole's circus, now en route for this city, is thus detailed by W. B. Hayda, the managing advance agent: In going from Nevada to Colfax a part of the circus went by rail a distance of seventeen miles, while another part went across the country, which is only twelve miles. In the latter body were the elephants, three of which got loose and went on a pasear on their own account. Three days elapsed before they were recaptured, though their tracks were closely followed by men on horseback. During their pedestrian jamboree they went through an Indian camp at night, but never woke up a single soul; tore up fences, went through orchards, consumed quantities of fruit, took a run of three miles down the railroad track, and as far as known were not seen by any one in the district, which is well settled up. Uprooted fruit trees testified to their love of fun, and the number of fences that had to be rebuilt after their "bender" is incalculable. They appear to have been good-natured all the time, but to have traveled mostly at night, and rested during the day in the woods.

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S.

John McCullough presented his grand assumption of *King Lear* last night to an audience crowding the theatre, and that audience received the work with the liveliest enthusiasm. Since he last appeared in this city we can see no material change in the impersonation. Now, as then, there are weak spots, as there must necessarily be in any impersonation of such a character, but the multitudinous beauties overshadow the defects and compel the admission that McCullough's *King Lear* is one of the grandest pictures on the stage. His earlier scenes are more delicately shaded than formerly, but still he is inclined to run to rant in his heavier portions of the first two acts. As he tested the love of his daughters and gave away his Kingdom, McCullough won the sympathy of his audience, and when he, goaded by his undutiful daughter, invoked the curse of Heaven and spoke of the sharpness of filial ingratitude, you could hear that hissing of breath drawn through the teeth which sudden pain causes. When Mr. McCullough last played the part in this city, we pointed out that in the first two acts his age is too obviously youth's simulation of age. The same was true last night. In the later phases of the character, however, he admirably and tragically illustrated the distracted reason, the lamentable suffering, the shattered royalty of the weak old man. At the end of the third act he gave a wonderful piece of acting purely facial, which, more than anything else perhaps in the personation, deserves the highest praise. His head nodded slowly, the muscles of his face relaxed, the hands opened, the eyes gradually closed, and on the face and form of the exhausted *Lear* fell the sweet sleep to knit up again the raveled sleeve of care. The various parts of the piece were ably sustained. Mr. Fred B. Warde gave a delicately drawn and a powerful piece of work in his *Edgar*, and his assumed madness was artistically portrayed. *Edmund* fell to the lot of Mr. Edmund K. Collier, who gave a vigorous interpretation. Mr. John A. Lane, who during the past two years has not neglected his opportunities for improvement, fittingly rendered the part of *Gloster*. Miss Kate Forsyth, with a tender grace and a gentle sweetness, portrayed *Cordelia*, and Miss M. Willett reappeared as the *Fool*, and manifested a better understanding of the Shakspearean humor than when she last appeared in the rôle. A young lady by the name of Miss Edna Carey made her début as *Regan*. She has personal attractiveness, and in the reading of her lines manifested an intelligence that should make an actress of her. The sturdy *Kent* was ably acted by Mr. H. A. Langdon, and Mrs. Augusta Foster was the *Gonerill*. The majority of the members of this company have so long played together that they now succeed in giving a most harmonious interpretation of the play,—something nowadays rarely found in the presentation of a legitimate piece.

This afternoon Mr. McCullough plays *Ingomar*, and in the evening *Richard III.*

HOOLEY'S.

"Julius Cæsar," presented with unusual care in point of scenery and appointments, will be given for the last time this evening. During the week the houses have not been crowded, but they have been large. Mr. Lawrence Barrett was the *Cassius*, a part fully suited to him, and in which he has justly won praise during the past six or seven years. Analysis of his performance is at this time scarcely called for. Mr. Louis James as *Brutus*, really the best part of the piece, has made a deep impression by his beautiful and telling interpretation. The undertone of sadness incident to the character is exquisitly brought out, and the magnanimity, nobility, and generosity of the part no less clearly defined. Mr. Fred Bock has won much applause as *Antony*, although there is in the performance an evident striving for effect. The other parts are, on the whole, filled with acceptability. On Monday evening Mr. Barrett will appear as *Richelieu*.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Barney Macauley will be next week's star at the Grand Opera-House.

This evening the last performance by Denman Thompson will be given at McVicker's.

Anna Dickinson's new play, "An American Girl," in which Fanny Davenport is the chief figure, and which the New York critics have damned, is drawing large audiences in that city.

Mr. Thomas Keene appeared as *Othello* last night at the Grand Opera-House, the sign "Standing-room only" being placed at the door—as on every night of the engagement—long before the curtain was raised. Mr. Keene's performance was favorably accepted by the audience. This afternoon the tragedian will reappear as *Hamlet*, and in the evening as *Richard III.* On Sunday night, the last of the engagement which has been from first to last a brilliant popular success, the latter character will be portrayed by Keene.

Mr. Abbey has evidently made up his mind that the "Passion Play" will be popular in New York, for he has arranged to perform it for eight weeks, beginning Dec. 6, and the work of selecting the costumes, of which will be necessary, has been begun. The time of representation will be about three hours and a half. It has been decided that the names of the actors shall not be printed on the program. There is considerable diversity of opinion in theatrical circles with regard to the financial result of the enterprise, some people thinking that great throngs will be attracted to the spectacle by curiosity, others that the moral sense of the community will be shocked, and that the great mass of theatre-goers will refuse to countenance it. There is a rumor afloat at New York that active opposition may be looked for from the Roman Catholic Church, but this is hardly likely, if, as is stated, the Catholic Bishop of California had the play and its disposition referred to him, and after careful reading withdrew all opposition.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN RICHARDSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DELPHI, Ind., Oct. 8.—Dr. John Richardson, one of our oldest and most respected physicians, died at his residence here yesterday. The Doctor had considerable reputation as a politician, having served one or two terms in the Indiana Legislature. He also filled for a term of years an important position in the State Insane Asylum, being Medical Director.

DAN GARDNER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 8.—Dan Gardner, proprietor of the Columbia House, and a well-known retired circus man, died yesterday, aged 64.

SUICIDAL.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—Dr. R. H. Williamson, one of the prominent physicians among recent comers in this city, attempted suicide by poisoning while occupying a room at the Kirby House last night. By the prompt attendance and efforts of his fellow-practitioners his life was saved, and to-day, in a volunteered interview, to be published in the *Evening Wisconsin* this afternoon, Dr. Williamson details at length the troubles which, in accumulation, prompted his attempt at self-murder. He was formerly, he states, rector of an Episcopal Church in Pennsylvania, and was deposed by the Bishop of the State at his own request, because of stories circulated to the effect that he had visited houses of ill-fame, and had been otherwise immoral. Retired from the ministry, he took up the practice of medicine, removing to Milwaukee in 1877. In this profession he has been unable to win sufficient income to maintain his former style of life. His family relations have been unpleasant, and on these accounts he attempted self-murder. To-day he states he heartily repents his act. His attending physician says he will recover.

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READ AND PELL.

The British Commissioners to Investigate American Agriculture.

Their Report to Parliament upon Our Wheat and Live-Stock.

As to the Effect of Their Competition with Products of the United Kingdom.

Impression that the Estimates of the Report Underrate the Advantages of the American Producers.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 23.—As last season was without doubt the worst, so this season has been about the best, for agricultural purposes, that has been known in the British Isles for thirty years; and probably £15,000,000 sterling will be kept at home which, if such a year as last had been repeated, would have had to be disbursed abroad. Should this expectation be realized, it is to be hoped that the whole of that tidy sum will go into the pocket of the farmer; the miller, the baker, and even the poor consumer may surely count on a share of it, since a full harvest is a gift of Providence not to one class of men, but to all. If the effect of plenty should be to keep prices down, the farmer will be more than compensated by the greater quantity he has to sell, and by an increased consumption of all that he produces. Indeed, he ought by this time to have become awake to the delusion of identifying prosperity with famine-prices.

AMERICAN COMPETITION

has settled that question for him; and, as to the future of British farming, that is a problem which he himself and his competitor in the West have to work out between them. If the farmer cannot grow wheat for us at the price for which we can obtain it abroad, he must make up his mind to give up growing wheat; but he is not likely to be induced to do this until he finds that the American supply is certain to be maintained, and that the rent of his land has reached its true and equitable level. The experience of this year and last has acquainted him with the worst he has to fear and the best he may expect from Mother Nature, and now he must tax mother wit to find him profit between the two extremes. Though he is generally regarded as the most robust member of the British family, he has of late been dealt with as if he were the most delicate,—kept in humor with remissions of rent, petted with promises, coaxed with Agricultural Commissions, and liberally treated to prognostications of better weather and bigger crops by-and-by. In his interest Messrs. Read and Pell, two Members of Parliament, were sent out on a mission of inquiry to the stock and grain producing regions of America; and these gentlemen have lately issued a report, in which an amiable desire to extract as much comfort and encouragement for their patient as a diagnosis of his case will permit, is apparent. The report, at any rate, is not calculated to darken the farmer's view of the situation, and may have the effect of making him bestir himself, for the Assistant Commissioners are careful not to dismay him with too unveiled a view of the advantages possessed by his American competitor, while applying a needed stimulus by presenting a vivid picture of what is being accomplished in the West by energy, enterprise, and machinery far in advance of his own.

THE CONCLUSION

that Messrs. Read and Pell come to is, that "After all America is no Paradise"; yet they quote a common saying of the emigrant prairie-farmers, to the effect that "If Hell lay in the West, they would cross Heaven to reach it." They also find that, "In the contest for agricultural supremacy, while fresh, unexhausted soil, a level surface, and the absence of stones are highly favorable for the profitable use of modern machinery, and the manufacture of grain by a scourging course of cropping, still drawbacks exist which tell in favor of the Old Country," namely: "severe winters, putting a stop to agricultural employment; dangerous droughts; injurious insects; and in the prairie-land a short supply of good water." Yet, within the past week, Mr. Read has been telling the Agricultural Associations throughout the country that "He is puzzled to see how they can grow wheat at a profit, in the face of the competition with America." But one is tempted to ask: Where is the competition, if it be true, as stated in the report, that the West cannot send wheat to England much under 50 shillings a quarter? The thing about which the British farmer wants authoritative information is

THE PRICE WHICH PAYS THE WEST TO SEND WHEAT HERE,

and Messrs. Read & Pell fix this price somewhere about 47s. 9d. per quarter of 480 pounds, or 49s. 9d. per English cental of 500 pounds, which sum they estimate as the actual cost incurred upon the wheat when it reaches the English market. The calculation on which this estimate is based is as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Cost of growing a quarter of wheat, including delivery to local depot	1	8	0
Freight to Chicago		6	8
Thence to New York		5	2
New York to Liverpool		4	9½
Handling in America		1	1
Liverpool charges		2	1
Total	2	7	9½

Accepting these figures for the present as fairly representing the facts, the thing which will strike agriculturists in this country is the large proportion which the charges of transport bear to the cost of production. That proportion gives 42 per cent of the whole cost of the wheat in Liverpool, and may suggest the question: If the mere transport of American wheat into the market implies a sum nearly equal to the whole cost of producing it, what becomes of the advantage of having one's land for nothing?

NOTHING COULD BE MORE MISLEADING

than such a presentation of the case, but still it is one which is calculated to gratify simple-minded men when "big rent" is what is sticking in their throats, and also to give them a better opinion of their own chances in the competition. They are aware that in England rent bears to the whole cost of producing wheat a proportion hardly if at all greater than the proportion borne by these charges of transport in the case of American wheat. A farming correspondent in the London *Times* gives the following figures as representing standard items of cost to the English grower in producing an acre of wheat:

	Shillings.
Plowing	8
Seed and sowing	6
Harrowing and rolling	5
Reaping	6
Carrying and stacking	4
Thrashing	8
Interest on land-improvement and plant	8
Total	45

Adopting these figures, and adding to them a further sum of 10 shillings for manure, carting to railway station, and freight to market, and taking 40 shillings as the average rent of wheat-land in England and Scotland, the proportion of rent to the whole cost of production will be found to be barely over 42 per cent, or exactly the same as charges of transport in the other case. Moreover, averaging the yield of wheat per acre at twenty-eight bushels, a common estimate for this country, and assuming 45 shillings per quarter as the selling price of it, the rent at 40 shillings per acre is less than 25 per cent of the value of the crop; but the transport of American wheat to Liverpool amounts to no less than 45 per cent of its value, at the same selling price. This price, which yields the British farmer a clear profit of 62s. 6d. per acre, must, according to Messrs. Read and Pell's showing, net to his American competitor a dead loss.

These are estimates which are calculated to make our present rate of rent appear not so intolerable after all, and ought to content the bucolic mind on this side of the Atlantic. The question is,

WHETHER THEY ARE WARRANTED.

In Chicago you have the best means of testing this truth; but here an impression prevails that, while fairly representing the ratio of transport-charges, they hardly furnish an adequate idea of the cost and profit of wheat-growing in America, and err in putting the one too high and the other too low. Messrs. Read and Pell fix the cost of producing an acre of wheat in America at $10; and then, by taking the yield per acre at an average of twelve bushels, they arrive at $6.66, or 28s., as the cost of producing one quarter of 480 pounds. In the appendix to their report they give estimates of the cost of producing an acre of wheat, including rent, taxes, and local transport, obtained from the following gentlemen: Mr. Randolph, Secretary to the Chicago Board of Trade, who estimated the cost at $8.75; Mr. Dalrymple, of Dakota, who set the cost of all crops after the first at $8; Mr. Hubbard, of Mankato, Minn., who quoted $10.17; and Mr. F. L. Underwood, of Kansas City, who gave an estimate of $9.10. These various estimates show an average result of $9, or $1 less than the estimate Messrs. Read and Pell have adopted. With regard to the production per acre, these gentlemen (on the ground that "The yield of wheat in the United States over a long series of years appears to have just exceeded twelve bushels") base all their calculations on twelve bushels. There is an impression here that that figure is

ABOUT ONE-HALF TOO LOW,

and indeed, on striking an average from the many estimates furnished to the Assistant Commissioners upon this point, I find that eighteen bushels is about the result obtained. Assuming, therefore, that eighteen bushels is nearer the average yield than twelve, and that $9 is the cost of cultivation, the cost of the wheat at the local depot is found to be $4 a quarter, or 50 cents a bushel. The additional cost incurred in carrying it to the English market varies with the mode of transport; but Mr. Randolph, of your city, fixed this charge for Messrs. Read and Pell at 48 cents, or 2s., a bushel; while Mr. Rathbone, of Liverpool, quoted 13s. 2d. as the average through rate per quarter from Chicago to Liverpool, including all charges. Practically these quotations are the same; and that of Mr. Randolph, with the Liverpool charges added, brings the cost of the quarter in that market up to 34s. 8d., as against Messrs. Read and Pell's estimate, 47s 9d,—or nearly one-third less. Sold at 45s. per English cental of 500 pounds, this same wheat shows a profit of 9s. per cental, or about £1 sterling per acre; and if, as without extravagance one may suppose, 50 cents a bushel at the local depot not only covers the cost of cultivation, but also pays the farmer of the true wheat-region a fair return, a more formidable complexion is given to Western competition than is shadowed forth in the report of Messrs. Read and Pell. It is for his own interest that the British farmer should realize what this competition really consists in; and this report, which fails of its purpose in so far as it underrates its profitableness to the American producer, does not fail in

PRESSING SOME OTHER FEATURES OF IT

on the attention of agriculturists in this country. For example, Messrs. Read and Pell note the "eager readiness with which the American farmers welcome all things new," and the willingness with which they give them a fair trial, and remark that "The rapidity with which new systems of dairy-management have spread would astonish many English farmers, who are proverbially slow to change." They found good machinery and improved implements much more common on American than English farms; but it is "the readiness with which tillers of the soil take to machinery in America," even more than the machinery itself, which wins their admiration, and which is calculated, they think, "to surprise some of the farmers in the Old Country." "The tools are certainly lighter, better shaped, and better made" than in England, and "the skill and ease with which they are worked say something for the manufacturer, but still more for the intelligence of the farmer." "It may be true that a good workman never finds fault with his tools, but it is truer still that a Yankee laborer is too sensible ever to work with a bad one." At Windom, Minn., they saw one man unaided working two sulky-plows, each with a team of three abreast; and regarded that as "a marvelous contrast to our three-horse team at length, requiring two men with two lads to get the same number of plows over the ground." As a self-binder is a machine seldom if ever seen in this country, it was to be expected that the Assistant Commissioners would draw attention to the self-binding automatic harvester, which, "drawn by four horses or mules, and under the charge of a single man, cuts, gathers, and binds with wire about fifteen acres a day," and which effects a great saving over the ordinary reaper in the clean and complete gathering of the crop; "whereas, when the binding has to be done by hand, two bushels per acre at least is frequently left and lost." It appears, then, that Messrs. Read and Pell are of opinion that the farmer in the Old Country

MAY LEARN SOMETHING

from his brother of the West; and if, as these gentlemen believe, railroad enterprise in American points to a cheaper rather than a higher rate for inland transit, it can hardly be doubted that the former will be afforded sufficient reason for practicing the lesson in the future.

The export of live cattle and dead meat also engaged the attention of the Assistant Commissioners when in America. Their investigations led them to the conclusion that "for the present the stockman in the West is possessed of singular advantages,—land for nothing, and abundance of it"; and their estimate is, that really prime beef can be delivered in England and sold at a fair profit at 6¼d. per pound; that 7d. gives a margin for a most lucrative trade; but that 6d. is hardly sufficient to cover the risks, and would leave little or no profit to the exporter. This view of the trade and its prospects will be cheerfully received by the consumer in this country. The price of meat to him, notwithstanding the large weekly imports, is just as high now as ever it was, namely: 18d. per pound for rump steak, and 14d for inferior cuts. Butchers here will not cut a porterhouse steak, but sell the whole sirloin for roasting—in which case it includes a considerable weight of bone and end meat—at 1s. a pound over all. As for the farmer, the only effect which the American trade has had upon him is to make his inferior beasts less marketable; and from this circumstance the consumer has probably derived some benefit, in being supplied with meat of better quality, though not of lower price. In the market the price rules steadily about 8d., and is often higher for prime meat; while it is very well known that in the shops all distinction has long ceased to be made between English and American. Messrs. Read and Pell point out that the way in which the meat is handled in England is in striking contrast to

THE SCIENTIFIC CARE TAKEN OF IT DURING ITS TRANSPORT,

both on the American railroads and on the steamships. "The quarters of beef are piled one on top of another in common trucks, and thus huddled into London and the other great towns. As there are no arrangements for storing them on arriving at their destination, they have to be sold immediately, no matter how overstocked and depreciated the market may be." Several exporters told them that, if they could insure their dead meat the same treatment here that it received in America, they could afford to take reduced prices and yet make more profit; and therefore, in our own interest, if not in yours, it is to be hoped that this report will be the means of introducing a better system of dead-meat transport. Certainly, the British public are well disposed to encourage this meat and cattle trade by every means in their power, and are deeply interested in its permanency.

RANDOLPH.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

What Can Be Done by Careful Firing.

There was attached to the regular train on the Illinois Central leaving here yesterday morning, a special car containing a number of Aldermen and other city officials, and several citizens interested in the important problem of smoke consumption on railways. Mr. Jaffray, of the Illinois Central, has long been firm in the faith that the best way to get rid of the smoke nuisance in locomotives was careful firing; and the little trip on the road with which he is connected was for the purpose of showing how much can be done to obviate this nuisance by care on the part of firemen. The special car was placed next to the locomotive, so that the visitors could have an opportunity of seeing the workings of Mr. Jaffray's idea. That gentleman himself was unable to go, owing to business outside of the city, but one of his representatives was along, and fully explained the details to the guests. The trial was an exceeding satisfactory one, and showed what careful firing can do. The run to Champaign was made without the slightest discomfort arising from the usual clouds of cinders and smoke, and the Aldermen were unanimous in the opinion that if all the locomotives could be so controlled, smoke burners or smoke consumers would be unnecessary. The party, during their brief stay at Champaign, visited the State Industrial University, where they were warmly welcomed. They left for Chicago last night.

Anti-Tanner.

At Yorkshire man is now exhibiting himself in the skittle-grounds of the "Bottle and Jug" at Islington, England, who has undertaken the wonderful feat of sitting up night and day for three weeks without sleep and consuming regularly six meals a day—in the twenty-four hours—during the entire interval.

RAILROADS.

A Reduction in Passenger Rates to Eastern Points.

Immense Volume of Business Passing Through Chicago.

The Doings of the Wabash—Notes and Personals.

EAST-BOUND PASSENGER RATES CUT.

For some time past there has been considerable trouble among the General Passenger Agents of the various roads leading east from this city. The trouble first commenced when the Baltimore & Ohio put on a fast train and compelled the other roads to follow suit. Since that time rates have been disturbed, but no open cut was made by any of the roads up to yesterday. The benefit of the reduction was all given to scalpers and outside agents in the shape of commissions. While no tickets were sold over the counters of the regular railroad ticket offices at less than regular rates, it was well understood that a reduction of from $2 to $3 on tickets to Eastern seaboard points was made at the scalping offices. Since yesterday, however, tickets to New York and other Eastern seaboards are sold over the counters of the railroad ticket offices for $17. The regular rate is $20, thus making a reduction of $3. No official announcement has been made of the reduction, but a TRIBUNE reporter saw tickets sold for $17 to New York yesterday, and was informed that tickets could be had at that price over any of the Eastern lines.

As most of the Eastern roads were inclined to lay the blame for the cut upon the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, a TRIBUNE representative called upon General Passenger Agent Johnson of that road last evening to learn what explanation he had to make. Mr. Johnson said that it was the other parties who brought on the fight,—he simply followed suit. Ever since he took charge of the Passenger Department of the Lake Shore he had found himself at a disadvantage, owing to the fact that the Erie & Chicago Line and the Grand Trunk were not bound by the east-bound passenger agreement, and the former, he claims, cut rates in favor of the Fort Wayne, and the latter in favor of the Michigan Central. To protect the interests of his road, he instructed his agents to sell tickets at as low rates as was done by the Grand Trunk and the Erie & Chicago. If his agents were selling tickets for $17, it was no doubt done because the other lines gave the initiative. Mr. Johnson said that no agreement could be carried out as long as the Erie & Chicago and Grand Trunk were not parties to it.

It is evident, from all that could be learned, that this is only the beginning of the war, and that it is the intention of the roads to make still further reductions in order to bring the matter to a focus as quickly as possible.

JUST BEFORE THE BATTLE.

Mr. John C. Gault, General Manager of the Wabash, was in the city yesterday, and the managers of the Western roads here thought that he came for the purpose of discussing with them the freight and passenger complications that threaten to disrupt the existing Western pools, but Mr. Gault kept shady all day, and did not see any of the Managers of rival lines, and in the evening left again for St. Louis, leaving everybody in the dark as to the real object of his coming here.

Everything indicates that there is to be a fight, and that the Wabash does not mean to retrace its steps or abandon the position it has lately taken. It was reported yesterday that the Wabash had given notice of withdrawal from the Western weighing agreement. If this is true, it is tantamount to a declaration of war and a withdrawal from the Southwestern Railroad Association, as it would indicate the intention of the Wabash to act independently in all matters, both freight and passenger. THE TRIBUNE reporter could not get hold of Mr. Gault while here to learn what he had to say about these matters, but a gentleman who had seen Mr. Gault stated that the latter told him that the Southwestern Association would certainly go to pieces.

The managers of the various roads in this city are amazed at the position lately taken by the Wabash, and claim to be unable to comprehend it. Mr. Gault heretofore has been the firmest supporter of the Southwestern Association, and supported all measures taken in regard to the award of percentages to his road when it was ready to commence business. Everything was believed to be in the best working order, and business was equalized between the various roads and divisions with the utmost promptness and decision, and never before was the business of the Missouri River pool in such splendid condition as at present. A few months ago one road in the St. Louis Division was over $80,000 short, and this has all been made good since, and the difference now is less than $3,000. The Chicago roads are also almost even in their percentages. Now, when all were feeling good over these splendid results, the Wabash steps in and spoils everything.

The Southwestern managers are yet at a loss what to do under the circumstances. The probabilities are that as soon as the Wabash has more fully declared its intentions they will form a combination against it, and one of the most gigantic fights on Western business will result, which will have the effect of knocking railroad securities higher than Gilderoy's kite.

SPIRITUAL ADVICE.

Commissioner Fink has just issued the following circular:

The Standing Committee of the Joint Executive Committee has had under consideration the carrying out of the spirit and intention of the resolutions passed by the Joint Executive Committee, according to which freight should be charged on the full and actual weight of highwines, spirits, alcohol, and whisky, when the car-load exceeded the minimum of 24,000 pounds required by the classification; and as it appears that the action so far taken has not been entirely efficient in accomplishing the desired result, the Standing Committee agreed, at their meeting Oct. 1, to make the following rule:

"*Resolved*, That, taking effect Oct. 11, 1880, in all cases where the shipper fails to give the actual weight of car-loads of highwines, spirits, alcohol, and whisky, that the Western roads are required, in manifesting such property, to charge on a maximum weight of 22,000 pounds to the car, and that the trunk lines agree to weigh the same on receipt at destination point, and correct the manifesting to the actual weights (but not to less than the established minimum of 24,000 pounds per car), and refund any overcharge which may be found to exist."

It will be seen that no difficulty will be experienced by the shipper and no unnecessary labor incurred by the railroads as long as the shipper will furnish the actual weight. It is only when the shipper either does not furnish the weight or when he gives incorrect weight that overcharges can possibly occur. Terminal lines in the West are respectfully requested to carry out this order, and to induce shippers to give the correct weight, and agents are requested to see that this is done. Shipments will in every instance be weighed at destination to test the correctness of the weight.

BIG BUSINESS.

The immensity of the business transacted by the roads west and northwest from Chicago is graphically illustrated by the following summary of weighers' reports to the Western Railway Weighing Association for the month of September, 1880. According to those reports, there were weighed for the Chicago & Northwestern, 9,530 cars; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 6,488; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 5,888; Illinois Central, 4,594; Chicago & Alton, 3,525; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 2,926; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 911; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 400; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 395. Total, 34,657.

The whole number of cars weighed from Aug. 16 to Sept. 30, inclusive, is as follows: Chicago & Northwestern, 14,127 cars; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 9,603; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 7,710; Illinois Central, 6,769; Chicago & Alton, 5,374; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 4,368; Chicago & Eastern Illinois, 1,216; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 400; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 395, making a total of 49,962 cars. Averaging each car-load of freight weighed at 24,000 pounds, it shows that from Aug. 16 to Sept. 30 the roads named above have carried 99,928,000 pounds, or 49,964 tons of west-bound freight from this city.

DIRECTORS BANQUETED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—The merchants of Louisville entertained the Directory of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad at the Galt House to-day. The affair was arranged on very short notice, but it was unusually pleasant and successful. About noon about 100 merchants and a few professional gentlemen gathered in the parlors of the house, and were introduced to the members of the Board. Shortly before 1 o'clock the doors of the dining-room were opened and the hosts were seated. The gentlemen at the table represented an aggregate individual capital of $60,000,000 and enterprises in which there are $1,000,000 more.

Mr. Corley, who presided, rapped for order, and said it was with unusual feelings of pleasure that our business-men had snatched a few moments to spend in a social manner with their old and new friends of the Louisville & Nashville Directory. They realized that much of the prosperity of the city was dependent on the way in which that great corporation was conducted.

Ex-President Newcomb said he had been familiar from boyhood with this great road, and he could well remember a little book his father used to carry around, asking for subscriptions to build it. Then $100 was more difficult to obtain than $100,000 now. Through all these years the road had been a household word with him, and the very best years of his life had been given to it. He could say to the citizens that, though he had withdrawn from the Presidency and had taken his seat at the Board, the new management would ever be, as he had been, alive to everything that concerned Louisville.

The affair was in all respects exceptionally pleasant. The speeches were short and pointed, and everybody was happy. When Mr. Corley called on Mr. Newcomb, he was greeted with warm applause, which was continued for some time, showing the great interest the city takes in Mr. Newcomb and his achievements. Gen. Alexander, too, received a welcome that must have been very gratifying.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8.—James C. Rudd, of Owensboro, entered suit in the Common Pleas Court to-day against the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad for $25,000. Plaintiff, in a lengthy petition, sets up in substance that in May, 1879, and before that time, the Company defendant desired to gain control of the through line of railroad from St. Louis to some seaport town in South Carolina; that to make connection between Nashville and St. Louis they desired and intended to purchase the St. Louis & Southeastern Road, running from Evansville, Ind., to Nashville, but they were forestalled in the project by the Louisville & Nashville Road before the defendant could buy it; that the only course defendant could pursue then was to buy up the stock of the Nashville & Owensboro Railroad, which was partly finished, complete it, and then extend it from Owensboro to St. Louis; that defendant employed him to hunt up the stock of the latter road and secure control of it to defendant. He says he did buy up said stock, obtaining for $145,000 what would otherwise have cost $250,000; that defendant had promised to compensate him for his labor and skill, and, though often requested by him, has failed and refused to pay him. Wherefore he prays judgment for $25,000.

MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 8.—F. M. Finney, General Manager, T. H. Malone, General Freight Agent, and James Barker, General Ticket Agent, of the Wisconsin Central, are visiting St. Paul and Minneapolis to make arrangements for the running of trains of the Wisconsin Central from Abbottsford to St. Paul over the extension of the Central and Eastern Divisions of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha. The extension of the Central from Abbottsford to Eau Claire is all graded, and there is only eighteen miles of track yet to be laid. Nov. 1 was fixed as the date for the opening of the road. Arrangements were made for a daily train each way between Abbottsford and St. Paul. The train from St. Paul will connect with the trains on the main line of the Wisconsin Central running from Milwaukee to Ashland.

THE READING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company give notice that they will pay, Nov. 9, one-half of the July coupons of the general mortgage bonds. They will also pay, the same date, the entire July coupons of the general mortgage deferred sterling scrip. Payment is also ordered on the 20th of $300,000, making a total of $600,000 out of $1,000,000 of Receivers' certificates.

LEXINGTON & BIG SANDY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—The extension of the Lexington & Big Sandy Railroad, from Huntington, W. Va., to Ashland, Ky., was completed to-day. There remains now but a short gap to be filled between the Rush Coal Mines and Mount Sterling until the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will have direct Western rail connections.

ITEMS.

The Rock Island Railroad Company is building a branch line from South Chicago to Pullman, near Kensington.

Mr. H. R. Hobart, editor of the *Railway Age*, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Gen. Torrence, commander of the Union Veterans, with the rank of Colonel.

Mr. Archer Mills, M. P., from England, and family, arrived in the city yesterday and will leave to-day in Mr. Potter's private car on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy on the way to New Zealand.

Gen. Grant and family, Col. Fred Grant and wife, and Jesse Grant and wife left yesterday afternoon for New York by the Erie & Chicago Line. They took this route to get a daylight view of the magnificent scenery on the Erie Railroad.

At noon yesterday the taking of testimony in the long-drawn-out case of the Western Indiana Railroad against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads was closed, and the Court having overruled a motion by defendants to dismiss the suit, the arguments were begun in the afternoon. It is expected that they will close this afternoon.

The following circular regarding the classification of rape-seed has just been issued by Commissioner Fink: "Request having been made for a specific classification of rape-seed, the question was referred to the Classification Committee. The Committee voted ten in favor of classifying rape-seed the same as flax-seed, and two against such classification. As the vote of the majority appears to me correct, I will therefore announce that, taking effect Oct. 15, and remaining in force until changed by the Joint Executive Committee, the following addition be made to the east-bound classifications: Rape-seed same as flax-seed."

An attorney prominently connected with the litigation now pending between the Pennsylvania Company and the Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central Railroad Company thinks that an explanation of the large buying of the securities of the latter road is found in the fact that, while a decision of the long-pending suit with the Pennsylvania Company is not likely to be reached for a year and a half, negotiations are in progress for an amicable settlement of the points involved, which it is more than probable will take the case out of the courts at an early day.

It is reported that Mr. W. H. Firth, General Passenger Agent of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, has accepted the position of General Western Passenger Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, lately vacated by Mr. D. W. Hitchcock, who has been assigned to other duties. Mr. Firth is to give up his present position with the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Oct. 30, and will assume his duties on the Burlington Nov. 1. The Detroit *Post* has the following about Mr. Firth: "Mr. Firth is a veteran railroad man, as it were, having commenced in 1865 as traveling agent for the Wabash. He continued with that road five years, when he accepted a similar position with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, where he continued six years. In 1876 he came to this city as Western Passenger Agent of the Great Western Railway, which position he held until July last, when he accepted the position which he now holds. Mr. Firth is admirably fitted for his work, both by natural gifts and by experience. He has a great number of warm personal friends in Detroit who will be sorry that he is to leave this city, and at the same time will wish him abundant success in his new field."

THE EPIZOOTIC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—There is every indication now that the epizootic will soon see its last days here. The weather has been very fine, and a visit just made to the stables shows but very few new cases, and these are of the mildest form.

Nothing is too good for our baby,—no, not even Cuticura Soap.

TO GERMAN VOTERS.

Address of the German Independent Republicans of New York.

A Candid Consideration of the Pending Issues.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1880.—*To Our Fellow-Citizens:* The undersigned, some of whom belong to the Independent Republican organization, are gratified, after a conscientious examination of all pros and cons, to be able to support the Republican candidates at the coming Presidential election.

The history of the Republican party, no less than the well-founded expectation that the splendid condition to which the country has been raised under Republican Administration will last and further improve under Garfield, justify this determination.

It cannot often enough be repeated that it was the Republican party

WHICH SAVED THE UNION

from the destruction with which it was threatened. The support which it received from the War Democrats should not be undervalued. Considering, however, the sympathy which the great majority of the Democratic party of the North bore to the Rebellion—a sympathy which at a grand Democratic meeting at the Cooper Institute led to resistance against the conscription, the multitude enthusiastically cheering—a sympathy which in 1863 degenerated in this city into open rebellion and bloody fighting—a sympathy which even in 1864 caused the National Convention of the Democratic party, i. e., the legitimate representatives of the Democracy from all parts of the country, to declare the war against secession a failure—considering these and other Democratic manifestations we may well assert that the invaluable merit of having saved the Union does belong without abridgment to the Republican party, notwithstanding the patriotic course of those War Democrats.

We will not deny that during the eight years preceding the election of Hayes the Republican party committed many errors. We will not deny, in particular, that the carpet-bag régime, inaugurated during that period, contributed neither toward the welfare of the South nor to the glory of the North. But we must also assert that the reactionary Administration of Johnson, which threatened to deprive the country of all the fruits of the victory of the Union, excused many of these errors and made some of them unavoidable. And since that time the Republican party has given evidence that

IT EARNESTLY WANTS PEACE,

that it is sincerely anxious to heal the wounds which the secession War has caused to the whole country. Candid Southerners confirm this everywhere, and thankfully appreciate the beneficial Administration of Hayes.

It is not contested that the material prosperity has not been successful even with members of their own party.

We would not assert that there is an absolute guarantee that the new Republican administration will continue energetically to follow in every direction the safe paths which the present Administration has so successfully opened. But we cannot assume that it will act contrary to its own interests, that it will work the destruction of the party, that it will commit suicide as it were. It would be suicide, indeed, if the new Administration were to disturb the sectional peace, now developing with promising results, and to retard the grand march of prosperity by deserting the just, safe, honorable and peaceful policy of the present Administration.

On the other hand, we would ask: Are there any guarantees that the country will not be drawn into a state of uncertainty, confusion, calamity, and violence, in case the Democratic party should be called to take the reins of Government?

Our reply to this question is: None,

ABSOLUTELY NONE.

Nothing approaches even any surety that we shall not have to deplore events which would destroy all achievements of the last twenty years,—which would fan into flame the cinders of discord now smoldering under the ashes,—which would threaten the welfare, the peace, the liberty, and even the unity of the country.

We would not paint all black, because there are fortunately some elements of such natural strength that even the bad will of the Democratic party could not subdue them. But we do believe that a Democratic Congress, with even the best Democratic President, would introduce measures the tendency of which would be against the Union, against the last amendments to the Constitution, and against the prosperity of the country.

The principle of State sovereignty is upheld by the Democratic party to its full extent. That party denies the Federal Government the power to carry out the laws of the United States within the limit of the States in denying that the right of suffrage can be protected by the Federal Government within the States. It is true, it pretends that the States will vouchsafe to the colored citizen all rights guaranteed to him by the late amendments. But the total disappearance of the Republican party from a number of Southern States proves the contrary. In some parts of the South the negro—aye, the Republican party—has no more rights than the dominant party

SEES FIT TO CONCEDE TO IT.

Or is it likely that specie payment will remain undisturbed if the Democratic party should be at the helm? We regret that there are also some elements in the Republican party opposed to the payment of the United States bonds in gold. But it is evident that such elements predominate in the Democratic party, and that a return to irredeemable paper money is more to be feared under Democratic rule, with men like Butler, Landers, Ewing, and Bland, than under Republican administration. The Democratic party has even formally declared in favor of irredeemable paper money in its Presidential platform of 868, and Gen. Hancock has indorsed that platform.

What guarantee is there that a wise revenue tariff would be introduced under a Democratic administration? For two years the Democratic party has had undisputed majorities in Congress, and nothing has been done by it to relieve the people by a reduction of the tariff. In general, the Democratic party has not shown during these two years any disposition to benefit the working classes by diminishing direct or indirect taxation, while the Republican party has ever since the close of the War reduced, with truly astonishing rapidity, the United States debt as well as the people's burden.

On the contrary, there are numerous signs that the Democratic party is contemplating to

LAY MANY UNSUPPORTABLE BURDENS

upon the people's shoulders. The claims for loss of property during the War amount to hundreds of millions now. They would increase to thousands of millions. It is not improbable that it will be claimed that the Federal Government should assume State debts. It is to be feared that attempts will be made to place the claims for pensions of Confederate and of Union soldiers on an equality. It is not even impossible that, notwithstanding the Fourteenth Amendment, an attempt will be made to get compensation for assumed slave property. A victory of the Democratic party would reinaugurate the hierarchy of the South as before the War, nor can we estimate to what enormous amount the debt of the United States might increase by the victory of the lost but not surrendered cause. Were the Government to come entirely into Democratic hands, the greed of the 80,000 office-seekers with which the Democratic party wants to saddle the country would know no limits. Since Jackson, that evil spirit of Democracy, introduced, instead of the proper principle of changing Federal officers for cause only, the other principle that all offices are spoils to the victor, public service has gone into decadence; and the reform thereof, which under the present Administration has made such a fair commencement, must be considered as given up if the Government should pass over into Democratic hands.

The foregoing reasons why we support the Republican party are not weakened by

THE CHARACTER OF THE CANDIDATES.

We do not deny that it would be better that Garfield's name had not been mentioned in the Credit-Mobilier affair, and that he had not been concerned with the De Golyer contract at all. But a conscientious examination of these cases has convinced us that he has not been actuated in either of them by dishonorable motives.

The charge of Oakes Ames, who was expelled from Congress, deserves no credit, and is without any value whatever. But even this charge was made for the first time on the 22d of January, 1873, while the same Ames had on the 17th of December, 1872, confirmed the testimony of Garfield. It was made after Mr. T. C. Durant, a former President of the Credit Mobilier, had, on the 15th of January, 1873, testified that he had then in his pocket a summons against Mr. Ames for the return of those Credit-Mobilier shares which he had not disposed of. In view of this danger of being forced to deliver up the shares which he held in trust, he produced a memorandum wherein he pretends to have sold one share to Mr. Garfield. But this valueless memorandum

BEARS THE PROOF OF FALSITY ON ITS FACE.

It credits Mr. Garfield with payment for a share which undisputably he never received, and which must be now in Mr. Ames' estate, unless the administration of the Credit Mobilier has forced its surrender. It debits Mr. Garfield with a check for $329, the date of which is two days later than the date of the memorandum,—a check which, by the sworn testimony of the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, on whom it was drawn, was on the day of its date cashed by Mr. Ames himself.

Concerning the De Golyer contract, a contingent fee of $5,000, which Mr. Garfield received for professional services (while he would not have received anything in case the contract had been allotted to any of the other eighty bidders), is entirely in accordance with the customs of the country. No evidence whatever has been brought that this fee in the least influenced Mr. Garfield's official acts, or that the matter had any connection with his position as member of Congress.

Both these charges appear incredible, considering the fact that Mr. Garfield, as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, had hundreds of opportunities of becoming a millionaire, if he would use dishonest means, while he has to this day

REMAINED A POOR MAN.

Such being the facts, the sanctimonious horror of disguised office-hunters or shady "honorables" who expect to conceal their own villainy by unmeasured denunciation of the dishonesty imputed to Mr. Garfield, which dishonesty they themselves do not believe in, cannot influence us to withhold our votes from the Republican candidates.

We believe that, whosoever may be elected, the country need not fear that the next President will himself open the gates of corruption. But we believe, at the same time, that the Republican party, after the splendid test it has stood during the last four years, presents a greater safety against such corruption than the party which, after twenty years' yearning, hopes at last to satisfy its desire for the fleshpots of Egypt.

Finally, as to the ability of the candidates between whom the country must choose, that of Hancock has so far stood no test. Garfield, on the contrary, stands a shining example of the hight a man may rise to

BY HIS OWN ENERGY AND HONEST LABOR,

even if all extraneous aid be denied him.

It will not have escaped the reader that we are by no means blind to the shortcomings of the Republican party and its candidates. But if we were asked why we will not support the Democratic party, we should answer in the words of a renowned orator, now in the Democratic camp (Judge J. B. Stallo), who said in a speech delivered on the 24th of February, 1872:

"The former coquetting of the Democratic party with slavery, its late jugglery in our financial policy, in fact, its whole conduct since the end of the War, totally exclude any thought of acting with it. Even if the politicians, who carry with them through the country the old torn and faded Democratic flag, should express their willingness to include in their program all those principles upon the practical execution of which depends the welfare of the Republic, I at least would remember that fantoms are delusive, and I could not resist the thought that behind all these pretty assurances lurks a dishonest design."

H. WESENDONCK,
EDWARD SALOMON,
SIGISMUND KAUFMAN,
FRIEDRICH KUEHNE,
LEONARD J. STIASTNY,
GEORGE H. MOELLER,
A. JACOBI, M. D.,
E. F. SCHWEDLER, M. D.,
S. S. FISHER,
THOMAS ACHELIS,
HERMAN R. BALTZER,
PAUL GOEPEL,
JOHN O. HUNDT,
PAUL BALLUFF,
FRED SCHACK,
H. GUELEKE, M. D.,
JACOB SCHOENHOF.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

One of the Most Remarkable Cases on Record—Hunting Evidence in Oildom—A Lover Who Gives $50,000 for the Return of Letters—Princely Gifts to the Fair.

Petroleum World.

Mr. John B. Gibson, until recently the principal proprietor of the Gibson House, Cincinnati, and one of the best-known citizens of the Paris of America, was in Titusville yesterday, with his attorney, taking depositions in one of the most remarkable suits for breach of promise that was ever known in the annals of the courts. The case has shaken Cincinnati society for some months, and has a local interest here owing to the fact that a prominent citizen of the oil region, now residing in Petrolia, is an important witness, and that the plaintiff, Mrs. Charlotte Bruce, was in the employ of our well-known merchant, Mr. W. H. Andrews, while he was in business in Cincinnati. Mr. Gibson, the defendant in the suit, and his attorney, Mr. McDougall, left on the 1:30 train yesterday for Petrolia to take the deposition of the witness residing at that place. Their business in Titusville was to take the testimony of an attaché of the *Petroleum World* regarding an article concerning the case which appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* in November last.

There are some features of extraordinary interest in the case, and, if the entire story could be written, it would read more like one of Dumas' novels than an incident in everyday life. Mr. Gibson is a gentleman of large means, and his prominence in business and society adds to the interest of the story. A few of the leading features might be briefly noted. The case has occasioned three or four trips to Europe, two by Mr. Gibson, and either one or two by the plaintiff. Mrs. Bruce sues for $50,000, and her petition to the Court includes a cause of action to recover upon notes, also the amount of $50,000, alleged to have been given in settlement of the breach of promise of marriage. Mr. Gibson stated to a *World* representative that he at one time gave Mrs. Bruce his notes for $50,000 in consideration that she would return to him his letters written to her during their courtship. This was in New York. After getting the notes Mrs. Bruce did not give up the letters, and they were afterward given to the newspapers by Mr. T. D. Lincoln, Mrs. Bruce's attorney. The chief characteristic of these letters, as they appeared in print, was their poor orthography. Mr. Gibson says this was twisted and contorted by some one after they left his hands. He was in Europe at the time of their publication. Mrs. Bruce is now living elegantly upon the interest of the money and securities Mr. Gibson gave her at different times. He stated yesterday that he gave her at one time $25,000 in Cincinnati Southern Railroad bonds, which, to lessen her taxes, she has converted into 4 per cents. In addition to this he gave her notes at different times, one note being for $10,000 and one for $15,000. We believe the $15,000 note was given in lieu of the one for $10,000. These notes appear to have been given in order that Mrs. Bruce would be provided for in the case of Mr. Gibson's death. Among the "lovers' trinkets" given to the plaintiff by the defendant was a pair of diamond ear-rings worth $2,400. In addition to these and a score of other gifts, Mr. Gibson gave Mrs. Bruce's son-in-law, a man named Beale, $15,000, and lost it all, except a title he holds to a piece of swamp land in Indiana, worth, perhaps, $150. The son-in-law was supposed to have invested the money in a business with the firm of Norris & Co., of Cincinnati. He was some months afterward ousted from the firm, they claiming that they were large losers by him.

Mrs. Bruce represents that she was engaged to Mr. Gibson for fourteen years. During a few years of this time she claims to have had a personal income of $50 a day, and that about all the money she made she deposited with Mr. Gibson. She adds, further, that she had at one time $50,000 in his hands, and accepted his note for that amount. Much of this money, she says, was made by her during the War. On the other hand, Mr. Gibson says he never had above $3,000 of her funds, and the first money he had to invest for her was a year or more after the close of the War. It was but a drop in the ocean compared to the sums he had given her without expecting its return. Mr. Gibson stated to a representative of the *Petroleum World* yesterday that he met Mrs. Bruce once in New York at the residence of Mr. W. H. Andrews, publisher of *Andrews' Queen*. He wanted to negotiate for the return of his letters. She demanded a large sum of money. He offered her several thousand dollars. Mrs. Bruce said: "I want half your fortune. If you ever marry any other woman I want to be able to support myself as handsomely as you will support your wife." In addition to this, Mr. Gibson says she threatened to kill any other woman that he would marry. They finally compromised on $50,000 for the return of the letters, but it appears Mrs. Bruce retained them until her attorney had them published.

The plaintiff in this case is a remarkable woman. She was born in England of humble parentage. Her excellent taste in the matter of dress was her fortune. She commanded large salaries from the leading dry-goods establishments in Cincinnati for cutting and fitting ladies' dresses, and suggesting to customers the kind of goods and style of costume that would best become them. She would study a lady's figure and complexion for a moment and tell her exactly what she ought to wear and how it should be made. Her customers were the wealthiest ladies of Cincinnati and Louisville. Mr. W. H. Andrews, when in business in Cincinnati, paid her $2,500 a year.

The Petrolia witness, who knew Mrs. Bruce some years ago, is expected to testify to some very damaging things regarding her character.

OUR ABLE DETECTIVES

Arresting and Searching an Innocent Stranger—The "Suspicious Circumstances."

Refusing to Allow Him to Identify Himself, and Ordering Him to Quit the Town.

Just about noon yesterday Mr. D. L. Sherburne, one of the proprietors of the Windsor House at Minneapolis, was strolling leisurely and innocently along Madison street, near La Salle. He had come down to Chicago, where he once used to live, for the purpose of transacting some business, and was intending to leave on the evening boat for the other side of the lake, where he has some affairs to look after. He is a good-looking man, with nothing of the scamp in his appearance, and has never been charged with bearing any resemblance to a sneak-thief, a forger, or a burglar. While he was strolling along, a short, thick-set man, with dark hair and a German cast of countenance, and a very important air, came up to him and said:

"How long have you been in town?"

"I got in yesterday," said Sherburne; "but excuse me, I don't know you. What is your reason for asking?"

"Well, I guess," said the man,

"I'LL TAKE YOU DOWN TO THE STATION."

"What do you want me for?" said Sherburne, indignantly.

"We will explain all that to you down there. What you want to do is to come along, and make no noise about it."

With that the man threw open his coat and showed a star, and stated that he belonged to the detective force of Chicago.

"You are mistaken in your man," said Mr. Sherburne. "I don't want to go to the station with you. I haven't time for it. I am going away this evening. Now I will tell you. Just step around the corner with me on La Salle street, near Washington,—that is only a block from where we are,—and I can identify myself to you satisfactorily."

"No," said the detective, "that won't do. No such game as that on me. No slipping up alleys and running off. I have been thirteen years in this business, and I never made a mistake in my man in all that time. I am just going to take you down to the station; so come along quietly."

And Mr. Sherburne went with all outward signs of quietness, but with great wrath in his heart.

He was taken into the detectives' room at the Central Station, and told them who he was, and his business in Minneapolis.

The detective said to the officer in charge: "You were up that way and stopped at the Windsor, didn't you?"

"Yes," said the officer, "I was introduced to the proprietor and stopped there some time."

"Don't you know this man?" said the detective to Sherburne, pointing to the officer. "He says that he stopped at your hotel for quite a time."

"Do you suppose," said Mr. Sherburne, "that I know every —— fool that comes into my house? You [the officer] didn't stop there a month. No man ever stopped there as long as that but what I knew him. If you were introduced to anybody in the hotel, it must have been to me, because I am in the office nearly all the time."

He was then subjected to the

HUMILIATING OPERATION OF BEING SEARCHED.

One of the first things they came across was the diagram of a safe. He had been around to one of the safe establishments for the purpose of buying a new one for his hotel. The moment the detectives saw this their eyes brightened and they said:

"Look here, you are in this kind of business, too, are you?"—meaning that he was a safe-breaker.

Then Mr. Sherburne broke out indignantly and said that he wasn't a thief,—that they had no right to abuse and search him in that manner. They had arrested him without any cause, and all they had to do to satisfy themselves that he was the man he said he was, and not the man that they took him to be, was to walk a few blocks.

The only reply he got was to "Shut up"; to which he responded:

"I will be d—d if I will. You may lock me up, but you can't shut up my tongue."

While they were examining his money, of which he had a good deal, they came across five $5 bills which were brand-new, and which he had separated from the others because they were so clean and crisp.

Said Sherburne, as he saw them handling it, "That looks kind of suspicious, too, don't it?"

"Yes, it does look a little off," said they. "I wonder if they ain't queer."

Then, after having hunted through all his pockets, they locked him up and left him to his meditation for a matter of half an hour or so, paying no attention to his entreaties to be allowed to send out to get somebody to identify him.

In about an hour they brought him out again. It seems that in rummaging through his pocketbook, where there were quite a number of papers, they had found a receipt of his Masonic lodge at Minneapolis. There were, by the way, a number of other papers to which he had called their attention; there were some letters addressed to him, and also a pass made out in his name on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road; but they told him these things didn't belong to him, and insinuated that he had stolen them.

When he was brought out they asked him if he was a Mason. He said he was. Then said one of the detectives, "I don't know but what I have made a mistake, but the best thing you can do is to

LIGHT RIGHT OUT OF TOWN."

"I will not light out," said Mr. Sherburne, "nor sneak out. I am no thief, and I haven't done anything disreputable, and I don't propose to slink out."

After this the detective, at Mr. Sherburne's urgent request, took him up to a commission house on La Salle street in order that he might go through the farce of identification. They went into the office—a well-known one—and Mr. Sherburne stepped up and asked his Chicago friend what his (Sherburne's) name was. The friend replied, of course, "You are D. L. Sherburne, of Minneapolis."

Thereupon the detective said he was satisfied, and that it was "all right."

"Now," said Mr. Sherburne, "I hope you are convinced, and that you have learned once at least in your thirteen years of infallibility that you have made a mistake, just like any other man."

Among other things of which he was relieved at the station was

A CHECK FOR HIS VALISE.

He did not discover until late in the afternoon that it had not been returned to him. He went back to the Central for it, and asked the person in charge where the detective was who had arrested him, stating the reason why he wanted to see him—to get his check. He was informed that he was not in. Then Mr. Sherburne asked the person in charge to go up to the hotel and get the valise for him, and to explain the circumstances under which he came to lose the check. That, however, he declined to do for him, saying that he had no time. And Mr. Sherburne went away still more indignant than before, stating that he would make some of them smart for their conduct.

He went back to his friend, who succeeded in getting his valise for him, and left Chicago last night on the boat with probably a very poor impression of the way in which matters are managed by the Chicago police.

It is hardly necessary to moralize upon this story. It is a shameful state of affairs that a stranger of high standing should be picked up on the streets, should be carried to the police station against his will without a warrant, should be searched, put in a cell full of all crawling things, and finally turned out with a notification to leave the city as soon as possible; and all that, too, when it was in the power of the man who arrested him to have satisfied himself, within three minutes, by walking half a block, that the person on whom he had unlawfully laid his hands was not the individual whom he was hunting for, but a man of irreproachable character and good standing.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 8.—In the case of the City vs. Sergeant Lee, charged with obtaining money from the State Treasury under false pretenses in connection with the clothing of prisoners, the prosecution abandoned the suit and asked the jury for a verdict of not guilty.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 8.—Banquets, public receptions, and reviews make up the program of the entertainment of Gen. Grant in Boston.

A prompt and pleasing way of easing asthmatic wheezing. Use Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. C. WALTZ, Tokio, Japan, is at the Palmer.

JUDGE N. M. HUBBARD, of Cedar Rapids, is at the Pacific.

PAYMASTER JOSEPH W. WHAM, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

GOV. WILLIAM E. SMITH, of Wisconsin, is at the Palmer.

JUDGE S. F. HUMPHREY, of Bangor, Me., is at the Tremont.

JOSEPH R. DUNLOP and wife, Portsmouth, O., are at the Palmer.

JOHN W. BUNN, of Springfield, Ill., is registered at the Pacific.

C. M. MCDOUGALL and Thomas A. Cunningham, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

A. J. RANDALL and W. H. Reynolds, of San Francisco, are at the Sherman.

THE Sub-Treasury paid out $20,000 gold and $7,000 silver, and collected $13,000 silver.

GEORGE and N. Rollo, Dundee, Scotland, and J. Hansen, Belfast, Ireland, are at the Sherman.

SENATOR WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, registered at the Pacific yesterday on his way home.

THE Internal-Revenue office collected $3,000 on cigars and tobacco, $1,924 on beer, and $29,-909 on spirits; total, $34,778.

MAJ. J. M. BAUM, Revenue Agent of Colorado, and brother of Commissioner G. B. Raum, was at the Custom-House yesterday visiting his official brethren.

MR. THOMAS ARMSTRONG, alleged to have threatened to destroy his whole family, was discharged by Justice Hammer yesterday, the prosecution failing to show up.

JOHN C. GAULT, General Manager of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad, and D. H. Conklin, General Superintendent of the Chicago & Paducah Railroad, are at the Pacific.

MR. AND MRS. PRIESTMAN, London; J. F. Bishop and H. F. Johnson, Nottingham, England; C. Kretchman and G. Oettel, Berlin; and Theodore Lingers, Aix La Chapelle, Germany, are registered at the Pacific.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 51 degrees; 10 a. m., 61; 12 m., 67; 3 p. m., 69; 8 p. m., 64. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.67; 8 p. m., 29.61.

THE insurance companies adjusted the loss by fire on St. Mark's Church promptly, and the repairs will be made inside of one month. In the meantime services will be held in the Chapel of the Sixth Presbyterian Church.

THE members of the Citizens' Association have been invited by the commanding officer, Gen. Joseph T. Torrence, commanding First Brigade, to view the parade Saturday from the balcony of the Exposition Building.

IT was stated yesterday that W. W. Foss, arrested on a writ of ne exeat sworn out by his wife, was locked up over night in the County Jail. Such was not the case. He gave bail Thursday afternoon after a brief detention.

ARTHUR MILLS, M. P., and wife, Burton and Dudley Mills, John Lawrence, and Dr. F. M. Pope, London, J. K. Barnard, Harlow, W. Vincent Smith, Brighton, and Charles E. Smith, Manchester, England, are registered at the Palmer.

THE eighth annual meeting of the Carriage Builders' Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel on the 20th and 21st insts. Among the subjects to be considered is the establishment of a technical school for the instruction of carriage mechanics.

THE second reception of the George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, G. A. R., was held last evening in Grand Army Hall, No. 167 Washington street. Like its predecessor, this reception was a success, and the evening was passed very pleasantly by those present. Dancing and a supper were among the principal features of enjoyment.

ELDER JOHN W. ALLEN, having accepted the call of the South Side Christian Church here, assumes the pastoral charge and preaches his first discourse Sunday morning. Mr. Allen's long experience as pastor of the Christian Church at Jacksonville, Ill., assures the people of Chicago that he has marked ability and rare qualities to instruct and interest.

THE Executive Committee of colored men formed under the auspices of the late colored Convention, held at Springfield, Ill., will hold a meeting at Bloomington, Ill., Oct. 14, at which time and place business of importance will be transacted. Prominent gentlemen from different sections of the State have been invited, and signified their intention to be present.

GEN. GRANT and family left for New York at 3:30 p. m. yesterday by the Erie & Chicago Railroad, in the Pullman car "Continental," which had been placed at their disposal. They expected to go through to New York without change. Previous to his departure, Gen. Grant said that he had received no communication from Gen. Hancock, although he seemed to expect something of the kind. The party will arrive in New York to-morrow night, the train being the fast mail.

THURSDAY afternoon at about 5 o'clock, S. Lowenthal, a poor Israelite, was run over by a paint-wagon at the corner of State and Polk streets while alighting from a street-car. The unfortunate man suffered a severe dislocation of the hip, and was entirely unrelieved until the Rev. Samuel Marks, of the Michigan Avenue Hebrew Temple, came to the rescue and kindly cared for him. Mr. Marks at once summoned a carriage and conveyed the injured man to his home (148½ Sherman street), then procured medical assistance, and otherwise relieved his distress.

A NUMBER of radical free-thinkers met Thursday night at the residence of Mr. George B. Durkee, 108 West Van Buren street, and organized the Chicago Liberal League, No. 212. It is a branch of the National Liberal League, whose objects are the total separation of Church and State and the complete secularization of all government. The League just organized proposes to consolidate the liberal, free-thinking element of Chicago towards this end. They will employ regular speakers and hold meetings for public discussion.

FOLLOWING is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: William Blair & Co., 945 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 1,000 boxes tin-plate; Sidney, Shepard & Co., 311 boxes tin-plate; Chicago Stamping Company, 300 boxes tin-plate; L. Boerlin, 1 case optical goods; F. J. Latina, 1 case clocks; Wilson Bros., 5 cases dry goods; J. M. Graves & Co., 3 cases dry goods; J. M. Brunswick & Balke Company, 1 case billiard cloth; J. G. Hitchcock, 3 cases dry goods; Fowler Bros., 136 sacks salt; Winslow, Wright & Co., 3 cases manufacturing paper. Collections, $11,921.

CORONER MANN yesterday held an inquest at No. 101 Kinzie street upon an infant 5 weeks old, who died of hemorrhage of the lungs, while its mother, Mrs. Henrich, was busy attending to the bakery which she conducts at that location. An inquest was also held, at No. 49 Pearl street upon Mrs. Kate Breit, who was so badly burned by an accident Thursday evening that she died at 1:30 the following morning. While filling a kerosene-lamp she spilled some oil on the floor, and when, after lighting the lamp, she threw the match on the floor, the oil burst into flame and set fire to her clothing. Her babe was saved by a lady friend, who rushed out into the street with it. The unfortunate woman was badly burned from the head to the knees. She was a sister of Officer John Stift, of the Chicago Avenue Station.

THERE were forty-three patients treated in the Chicago Hospital for Women and Children during the month of September, ninety-one in the dispensary, and sixteen outside; total, 150. There were 157 visits made to the dispensary. The donations in money were from the National Bank of Illinois, $25; Van Inwagen & Hamil, $25; Keith Bros., $25; John R. Walsh, $20; Flint, Odell & Co., $20; P. Loewenthal, $10; J. Rosenberg, $10; Rathbone, Sard & Co., $10; Markly Alling & Co., $10; Robert L. Henry, $10; Norton & Bros., $10; E. Norton, $5; H. Wilmarth, $5; Mrs. Charles Gorham, $5; J. W. Wilson, $1; total, $196. Merchandise was received at the Hospital from the Goodyear Rubber Co., Lord, Stoutenberg & Co., Mrs. Price, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Dickenson, Mrs. Dyas, Mrs. Giffin, Mrs. Decteck, Mrs. Case, Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Williams, Dr. Thompson, Misses Miller, Dobson, Oliver, Parker, and Dickenson.

SUDDEN DEATH.

John Mead, colored, employed as a cook at the Woodruff Hotel, at the corner of Twenty-first street and Wabash avenue, fell suddenly dead in the house at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He arose in his usual good health when called to begin his usual day's labor, and, after dressing himself, started down-stairs. Heart disease was supposed to have been the cause, but the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from internal hemorrhage, which appeared to be the direct cause of death.

Michael Madden, of No. 119 Meagher street, died suddenly in bed at 3:20 yesterday afternoon. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause, as he had been complaining for some time of pain near that organ. He was of Irish birth, 56 years of age, and left a wife and six children.

THE body of an unknown man was found yesterday floating in the river at the foot of Fifteenth street by Officers P. Mahoney and Fitzpatrick of the Twenty-second Street Station, who took it to the Morgue. The deceased was about 50 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches tall, sandy mustache and chin whisker mixed with gray, and was clad in nearly new pantaloons and vest, black frock coat well worn, and elastic gaiter shoes. There were 40 cents in the pockets, but nothing which would in any way lead to his identification. Last night Mrs. W. H. Triggs, of No. 256 Halsted street, called at some of the police stations, and to-day will go to the Morgue to view the body. She is quite certain from the description that the body is that of John Barr, who disappeared from his home intoxicated at an early hour one morning something like a week ago. He had become very dissipated in his habits, and was drunk for some time prior to his disappearance.

ACCIDENTS.

Peter Ott, a carpentry contractor, living at No. 380 Waubansia avenue, while entering his barn at 7 o'clock last night narrowly escaped serious injury. A bullet, which he thinks was fired unintentionally by some small boys, struck and lodged in a parcel of hardware which he carried between his left arm and breast.

George Grattan, 35 years of age, boarding at No. 190 West Harrison street, while employed upon Warren Springer's new building, at the corner of Clinton and Van Buren streets, yesterday afternoon accidentally fell through an open hatchway on the top floor, and, landing in the basement, forty-five feet below, was badly injured. A plank fell after and upon him, breaking his right leg in two places and fracturing his skull. He died in consequence last night at the County Hospital.

ALEXIAN HOSPITAL FAIR.

A meeting of gentlemen of the North Side interested in the success of the fair for the benefit of that very deserving institution, the Alexian Hospital, was held in the Alexian Brothers' large dining-room Thursday evening. There were some fifty gentlemen present. Brother Leonard, Superior of the institution, called the meeting to order, and explained its object. On motion of Mr. Matthias Brand, Mr. M. Schweisthal was elected Chairman by a unanimous vote. Mr. John J. Lalor was chosen Secretary, and Messrs. Brand, Niebling, and Pachta Assistant Secretaries. Messrs. M. J. Sullivan, Pieper, and Jacob Alt were elected Treasurers of the fair. The following Committees, appointed by the Chairman, were confirmed by the meeting:

On the Press—Messrs. H. Donovan, Brandecker, Lalor, Brother Anthony of the Hospital, and M. Fitzgerald. On Refreshments—Messrs. Hottinger, Hein, Jung, Elzer, Huels, Regneri, Reich, and Roeder. On Tickets and Ticket-Office—Messrs. Ulsamer, Schwab, Monninger, Heinemann, Williams, P. Harn, Gerten, Ringwald, F. Mueller, Debres, J. Harn, Ebertshauser, Dewald, Muenchen, Adam Mueller, Meyer, Niesen, Michels, Schaefer, and Heckenbach. Floor Management—Messrs. Welter, R. Prindiville, Roeder, J. B. Sullivan, Schiller, Madden, Mack, Wessenburg, Arnst, Kleinhaus, and John Murphy.

Brother Anthony was authorized to add as many other gentlemen to this last as he might deem proper. The Committees appointed days on which to meet, after which the meeting adjourned until a week from next Wednesday. All present seemed to have the success of the fair at heart. The Hospital is a truly benevolent institution, and deserves encouragement.

About 100 ladies met yesterday afternoon at Baum's Pavilion, for the purpose of making further arrangements in regard to the bazar to be held in the Pavilion the last week in the present month for the benefit of the Hospital. Mrs. Voss was elected President, but stated that she could only serve temporarily, and hoped some other lady would be elected to take charge of affairs during the progress of the fair. Mrs. M. Werkmeister was then elected President, after which the following ladies were elected Vice-Presidents: Mesdames Voss, A. Loeb, Schoenfeldt, Schwaltz, M. Loeb, Neebes, Dorr, Schneider, Rosenheim, and Miss Hepp. Seven Secretaries were also elected. It was decided that fifteen ladies be assigned to tables, so that they might not be fatigued by overwork. The assignments of the societies and the ladies to take charge of the refreshment table, fancy table, post-office, Rebecca well, etc., was not completed, and the meeting adjourned to Monday afternoon, when all the committees will be made up.

THE SALOONKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

held a very largely-attended meeting yesterday afternoon in the West Twelfth-Street Turner Hall.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs Baum, Maas, and Wasserman, was appointed to wait upon the various candidates for the offices of Sheriff, County Commissioners, and State's Attorney, and ascertain their views on the liquor question. Mr. Harry Rubens explained the plans and purposes of the State organization formed at the Saloonkeepers' Convention held in this city some time ago. It was composed of district and local associations, and the saloonkeepers in the towns in Cook County were expected to form a distinct organization. Mr. Rubens said he believed such a body should be organized at once; but, as only representatives from Harlem and Arlington Heights were present, it was resolved to postpone such organization. He stated that the object of the proposed association was to meet the attacks of the temperance people on the saloonkeepers. In conclusion, he moved that a committee of two be appointed to agitate the question of organization in the county towns. After considerable discussion it was decided to appoint several committees of two to look after the various towns, and a committee of three was appointed to name them, which it did.

The Judiciary Committee was directed to see that an association was established among the English-speaking liquor-dealers and brewers, and they were further directed to be present to-day at a meeting of the License Committee of the City Council. Adjourned.

The temporary District Convention was then called to order by John Feldkamp. The counsel of the organization was directed to prepare a plan of organization for the committees who were to go into the towns. It was decided to call a meeting of the district organization Friday next, at 10 a. m., in the North Side Turner-Hall, and Mr. Rubens was requested to prepare a suitable Constitution and by-laws.

NURSERY AND HALF-ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this charity was held at the Asylum, 175 Burling street, Tuesday. Within the past few months the nursery has been enlarged, so that the accommodations for small children are now greatly improved. The Nursery Committee reports forty children in that department, freedom from illness, and everything going on well. The Matron reported the number of persons in the Asylum as 132; number of children admitted, 22; left, 4; at large, 2; died, 1; children in school, 118; nursery, 40; applications to Matron, 27. The Treasurer reported: Balance on hand, $122; received, $830; expended, $795; on hand, $158. The affairs of the institution are in good shape, but it is through constant work and great energy on the part of the ladies that they are so. Having no endowment, they are dependent on the kindness and liberality of their friends. To those who have never visited this good work it will be well worth their while to look in upon these little ones, and see how comfortable and happy they are under the excellent management of the ladies of the Board. The public are invited and earnestly urged to inspect the Asylum, which is open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays from 10 to 4. Provisions, household articles, and clothing can be sent to the Asylum, and are earnestly solicited.

THE MILITIA PARADE.

To-day is the ninth anniversary of that October day in 1871 which witnessed the great fire by which so much Chicago property was wiped out of existence, and so many families rendered homeless. For the first time the anniversary will be appropriately celebrated to-day. The special feature of the celebration, in addition to the reviving of memories, of that terrible night, will be a street parade by the First Brigade. The column will form on Michigan avenue, with the right resting on Jackson street, in the following order: First Cavalry, First Infantry, Battery "D," Sixteenth Battalion, Sixth Infantry, Second Infantry. The line will be formed promptly at 3 o'clock. The line of march is as follows: North on Michigan avenue to Monroe, to Wabash, to Washington, to La Salle, to Randolph, to Fifth avenue, to Madison, to Market, to Monroe, to La Salle, to Jackson, to Clark, to Monroe, to Dearborn, to Lake, to State, to Monroe, to Wabash, and thence to a few blocks south, turning on to Michigan avenue, past the Exposition Building, from the balcony of which the line will be reviewed by Gen. Sheridan and staff, and by the Military Committee of the Citizens' Association. In addition to this the citizens generally will recognize the character of the day, and celebrate in the usual quiet manner.

THE HIGHLAND ASSOCIATION.

In August, 1874, the Highland Association of Illinois was organized for the purpose of promoting social intercourse among Scottish Highlanders and the cultivation of the language, etc., and also for the purpose of extending aid to destitute Highlanders, their wives, and descendants, as far as their means would allow. For some reason, however, the Association never got a fair start, and it has lain in a dormant state until recently, when a meeting was held and the following officers chosen: George McPherson, Chief; Duncan Cameron, First Chieftain; Peter McIntyre, Second Chieftain; M. McP. McKenzie, Treasurer; and Hugh Innes, Secretary. A literary entertainment is also to be given at Aurora on the 15th inst. in aid of the Association, when Mr. Robert Hervey will deliver his celebrated lecture on Walter Scott, and when it is expected there will be a grand reunion of Scots, both Highlanders and Lowlanders.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE case reported from No. 232 Milwaukee avenue, which was supposed to be small-pox, turns out to have been measles.

SAMPLES of candy were yesterday obtained by the Health Department from the larger factories in the city to be analyzed.

THE contract for the erection of the superstructure for the Sangamon street viaduct was yesterday awarded to Messrs. Cunningham & Keepers, of Milwaukee, they being the lowest bidders. The work will cost about $33,000.

AN individual wrote the Health Department as follows: "Have wan horse dead thies Day pleace let him bie Taking eway bie the morning bie fast." Translated, the above means that a dead horse was at a certain place, and the writer wanted it removed at once.

THE city authorities are getting ready to add a number of names to the pay-rolls. Some have already been added, but it has been done very quietly. Mr. Trumbull has promised, it is said, that in the event of his election as Governor he will not be in the way of the Mayor's going to the United States Senate; hence this movement.

AMONG the building permits issued yesterday was one to Jacob Kandlech to erect a one-story cottage, No. 1508 Milwaukee avenue, to cost $1,100; one to D. W. Irwin to erect a five-story store, 80x166 feet, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, to cost $35,000; one to M. Golfried to erect a three-story ice-house, corner of Archer and Stewart avenues, to cost $18,000; and one to B. Schaeffer to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 391 North State street, to cost $2,500.

THE boat which has been interfering with the swinging of the Erie street bridge got out of the way yesterday, and everything was as of old. But now comes up another trouble, and one far more serious, which is an announcement from the office of the City Engineer that the Erie street viaduct is unsafe, and unfit for the passage of teams. This announcement was made some time ago, and, after all the trouble, the prospect is that the bridge will be closed to travel at an early day without regard to any disputes which have occurred.

AN UNUSUAL CASE.

There is at the Small-Pox Hospital a case which ought to prove of some interest to the medical profession. It is a woman who was taken there about the middle of August with the small-pox, of which she has recovered, but since she got rid of this disease mortification or decomposition has set in, attacking her lower limbs, and her affliction now is reported to be beyond description or explanation. The flesh has dropped from one of her heels, her legs and hips are full of holes large enough to insert a finger, most of which extend to the bone, and her condition generally, as can be imagined, is anything but pleasant. She is thought to be improving, however, and it is believed that she will recover, but the case is an interesting one.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

The Police Department is in receipt of a great many inquiries as to the character and standing of J. W. Winslow & Co., doing business at No. 58 La Salle street. It appears that they are advertising in the country papers that they are importers of firearms, and are offering to sell a six-shot pistol to innocent Grangers and their boys for 60 cents. The complaints show that the pistols have been received in some instances, but are worthless: but in the majority of cases the firm have not been heard from at all, and are put down as swindlers. Complaints have also come of a similar nature against the "Paris Importing House," purporting to do business at No. 96 Clark street. The authorities have looked into the complaint, and pronounce Winslow & Co. to be frauds, and the other establishment could not be discovered, from the fact that there is no such place as No. 96 Clark street, as the new Court-House stands where the number ought to be. If any of the swindled will come here and prosecute, however, the police say that they will render them every assistance in their power. But it is well known that none of them can afford to come. There is enough evidence in the hands of the authorities to warrant the arrest of the parties, and to convict them of the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, but it is not believed that anything will be done.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

COUNTY-TREASURER JOHNSON yesterday gave Sheriff Hoffmann a receipt for $7,737.90, representing the balance of fees of the Sheriff's office for the six months ending Nov. 30, 1879, and also the six months ending Jan. 31, 1880.

THE Sheriff wants the judges of election to understand that in many cases their addresses have not been provided him, and he cannot, therefore, serve notices in such cases. Those judges who have not been served had better call at the Sheriff's office and secure the document.

THE capias issued by the Criminal Court for the arrest of the notorious Trask on a charge of forgery was given to the Sheriff for service last Monday, but up to yesterday evening no return had been made. Trask has been seen wandering about the city all week, and some curiosity is felt as to why he has not been "run in."

CLAUS HULTGREN, the alleged murderer of young Johannson, the Swedish tanner, whose body was found in the artesian-well pond last summer, was to have been brought up for trial yesterday morning, but the case went over by agreement for two weeks. It is highly improbable that any important murder case will be tried before Nov. 2.

SIXTEEN marriage licenses were issued by the County Clerk yesterday. The license clerk improved the dullness which always reigns in his department upon a Friday by getting up some comparative statistics, which showed that between Jan. 1 and Oct. 1 of the present year 50 per cent more licenses were issued than during the same period in 1877, and 100 more were issued in September of this year than in September, 1879. The license clerk has great faith that, through his clerical exertions, the population of the city will reach a million by the next census.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Illinois Social Science Association reconvened in a third day's session yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the First Methodist Church. This session was an executive one. Mrs. H. H Candee, of Cairo, presided. The annual reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were presented. The Association's deficit had been reduced $122 during the year.

The new constitution was laid on the table, which prevented a long discussion. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Helen Ekin Starrett, Chicago; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. M. Butler, Oak Park; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. H. Handy, Chicago; Treasurer, Mrs. J. A. Tyler, Chicago; Directors, Mrs. W. O. Carpenter and Mrs. Alexander McCoy. Vice-Presidents: Second Congressional District, Mrs. Robert Hall; Third, Dr. Leila G. Bodell; Fourteenth, Mrs. C. E. Larned. The other vacancies were referred to the Board of Management for action. The Association then adjourned until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

the session was public. Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler read a paper on "American Finance." It was quite an exhaustive document, and quoted considerably from the records of Congress, Bagehot, and Spaulding's History. She held that the American and English systems of finance were incongruities. The American system followed the English, and was created for the benefit of a class, and not in the interest of the masses of the people. The credit system was opposed to the success of the community. Her principal objection seemed to be to bondholders, National interest-paying bonds, etc. She favored an expansive National currency. In other words, her paper was in advocacy of the real, genuine, simon-pure, and unadulterated greenback theory.

An individual named Oriege lauded the paper as the best greenback document ever written by a lady.

There was considerable discussion upon the paper by a number of ladies, including Mrs. Starrett, Mrs. Stimpson, Mrs. Heckman, Mrs. Perce, Mrs. E. B. Harbert, and others. The argument was decidedly against a paper currency only, many of the speakers advocating a bimetallic standard and also paper.

Mrs. Harriet B. Brooks, of Omaha, Neb., read a paper on "Woman: In Relation to Zoölogy and Sociology." It was an able paper, holding that woman was both zoölogically and sociologically the equal of man, being far beyond him in power of endurance, through her superior nervous structure. Great progress had been made in the advancement of women during the past few years.

Mrs. Starrett, in discussing the paper, said that it was an excellent thing when intelligent women came together to compare experiences. Men and women should go hand in hand together in all the systems of reform.

Mrs. Hale advocated the elevation of mothers so as to elevate the human race. She would have a pure girlhood, and pure mothers, and pure men. She would have man and woman progress in harmony together.

The Association then adjourned, and an executive session was held, at which articles of incorporation were adopted under the title of the Illinois Social Science Association. The gathering then adjourned.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The Trustees of Hyde Park met last evening. Present, Messrs. Ford, Foss, Hobart, Johnstone, Peirce, and Webster.

The Committee reported in favor of accepting the site for Village-Hall at Grand Crossing on Adams Park, Kidder Park, and Seventy-sixth street.

An ordinance was ordered to be engrossed for sewers on Oakwood avenue to Ellis avenue, and also for the improvement of Fiftieth street, from Hyde Park avenue to Drexel boulevard.

WASHINGTON.

The Printing of Stamps—Morena—$32,000,000 in Postage-Stamps—Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 8.—The Treasury Department has ordered that, on the 15th inst., the work of printing internal-revenue adhesive stamps be transferred from the Columbian Bank-Note Company of New York to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in this city.

Secretary Evarts declines to recognize Morena as the accredited representative of the Hawaiian Government or take cognizance of the matters of grievance to which he desires to call the attention of the State Department.

For the year ending June 30, 1880, the issues of postage-stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal-cards (on which the revenue of the Department mainly depends) aggregated in value $32,087,342, 9 per cent increase over the previous year.

Acting Postmaster-General Hazen, accompanied by Judge Freeman, Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, called on Attorney-General Devens to-day for the purpose of consulting him in regard to the status of the lottery cases now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States. As a result of this conference they all agreed that, in consequence of the resignation of ex-Postmaster-General Key, against whom the proceedings were originally instituted by the lottery companies, the suit will be dismissed by the Court.

The most wonderful production in mechanism of this enlightened age is the sewing-machine. The most perfect machine now in existence is the Wheeler & Wilson New No. 8. 155 State.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder destroys roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs.

Careful operations. Finest teeth, $7. Cummins Dental Company, corner State and Randolph.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

The Prominent Men of This City Who Carry Policies in Large Amounts.

A List Which Includes Almost Every Name of Note in Chicago.

A TRIBUNE representative was recently assigned the interesting task of ascertaining who are the prominent citizens of Chicago that carry large amounts of life-insurance. The result of the investigation, which has been thoroughly made, show that life-insurance policies are as much among the regular possessions of the foremost men of this city as houses, lands, or other practical wealth.

The names of these leading citizens who carry considerable sums of life-insurance will be found grouped below. These names include the business and professional men who have ever been identified with all that is progressive and prosperous in the history of the city. They are the men who have made Chicago the modern wonder of the world; men who have proved in a thousand practical ways that they know how to correctly and securely invest their wealth, and the unanimity with which they have availed themselves of the advantages of life-insurance is a striking evidence of its inherent value and usefulness.

$50,000 AND UPWARDS.

The following-named gentlemen are individually insured for $50,000 or more,—that is to say, every man in the appended list carries at least $50,000 life-insurance, and most of them considerably more, some of them being insured for over $100,000:

S. M. Nickerson, C. I. Peck, L. J. Gage, Wm. Bross, H. Z. Culver, Ferd. W. Peck, J. H. McVicker, J. V. Farwell, Edson Keith, Geo. M. Pullman, Perry H. Smith, A. B. Meeker, E. W. Blatchford, Frank D. Gray, S. H. Kerfoot, H. D. Colvin, J. L. Norton, Geo. Armour, Carter H. Harrison, Erastus N. Bates, Marshall Field, Wm. A. Fuller, E. P. Griswold, Ira Holmes, E. G. Asay, L. Z. Leiter, Levi L. Atwood, David H. Hills, A. M. Wright, J. Russell Jones, A. Booth, H. H. Shufeldt, Alfred Cowles, Elbridge G. Keith, Charles Fargo, E. G. Mason, F. A. Bryan, David Stettauer, Morris Einstein, I. H. Burch, Potter Palmer, Lewis Morganthau, Wm. H. Bradley, L. L. Bond, J. Edward Fay, C. P. Kimball, F. A. Stevens, Geo. H. Wheeler, Charles Schwab, W. E. Burlock,

Elisha Eldred, N. K. Fairbank, Nelson Ludington, J. O. Rutter, S. D. Kimbark, C. M. Henderson, Chas. Vergho, J. Sherman Hale, Ebenezer Buckingham, T. W. Harvey, W. C. Grant, L. D. Norton, Albert A. Munger, S. K. Dow, W. H. Chappell, W. B. Phillips, Harlow Higgenbotham, Sextus N. Wilcox, Anson Stager, A. N. Eddy, H. A. Rust, P. C. Hanford, Frank Parmelee, Francis B. Peabody, Leander J. McCormick, Henry Field, Horace White, Morris Barbe, J. M. Daggett, Robert Law, J. Y. Scammon, Lyman Baird, B. Loewenthal, Redmond Prindiville, Hiram Wheeler, Samuel J. Walker, C. F. Gates, C. B. Nelson, Bernhard Roessing, H. C. Nutt, T. M. Avery, H. V. Bemis, C. J. Hull, Charles Gilman Smith, Edward Ely, A. C. Badger, William Sturges, Geo. W. Hart, John S. Gould, A. E. Neeley,

J. M. Fowler, Bishop McLaren, N. M. Wheeler, Geo. Bartholomae, C. M. Favorite, Chas. W. Taylor, Adolph Loeb, J. Eschenburg, David Lamson, M. L. Cohn, Randolph Rosenthal, Wm. Penn Nixon, F. W. Palmer, Edward Koch, E. S. Dreyer, Geo. M. High, J. K. Armsby, David E. Bradley, S. D. Ward, W. H. Schimpfermann, Geo. C. Ball, Geo. C. Cook, Chas. Munson, O. B. Green, W. H. Whitehead, F. A. Howe, J. M. Horton, Thos. Foster, Henry P. Symond, Thomas F. Brown, Wm. Stewart, Chas. W. Drew, Andrew J. Clark, John E. Owens, Eddy Best, Horatio Pratt, F. S. Hanson, Jno. A. Tolman, W. P. Black, M. A. Devine, T. A. Seymour, A. W. Mitchell, Jno. Roper, H. H. Cooley, Julius Rosenthal, Albert A. Sprague, Winslow Wright, E. A. Hartwell, E. C. Huling, I. S. Blackwelder, P. P. Oldershaw, O. F. Aldis, T. Dwight, Jr., E. G. Shumway, J. A. Stoddard, Prof. Oliver Marcy, H. F. Billings, W. E. Paulson, Rev. S. Hartman, Rev. Samuel Fallows, Ben. H. Campbell, Gurdon S. Hubbard, Judge John G. Rogers, Dr. E. Andrews, D. K. Pearsons, R. J. Warner, R. C. Hannah, A. J. McLeash, Bryan Lathrop, Augustus Newhall, E. M. Endicott, W. B. Johnson, O. L. Baskin,

Chas. L. Woodman, Julius Bauer, J. Q. Adams, J. R. Bensley, Alfred Ray, Bishop Chas. E. Cheney, Dr. H. A. Johnson, J. Buckingham, W. D. Kerfoot, Adolph E. Schoeninger, John E. Brennock, Robt. A. Waller, A. R. Scranton, John N. Jewett, Wm. Buckingham, Rev. Arthur Mitchell, M. C. Stearns, C. S. Longmeeker, Geo. K. Jones, J. S. Helmer, J. A. Reichelt, Chas. L. Spalding, Wm. B. Judson, Stewart Marks, Dr. V. L. Hurlbut, E. B. Myers, R. H. Walker, W. P. Chisholm, Ira J. Mason, Judge J. B. Bradwell, O. E. Atwood, Robt. N. Tooker, R. W. Hamer, Truman W. Miller, A. E. Leicht, Solomon Weil, B. W. Underwood, A. J. Wise, W. L. Shrader, Byron A. Baldwin, Fred S. James, A. W. Stevens, Jacob L. Schuerman, J. H. Ward, W. A. Havermer, E. F. C. Klokke, Marcus Weil, Martin Beem, J. Eschenburg, Dr. R. L. Rea, Morris Wooiner, B. F. Norris, B. F. Crosby, C. P. Pietch, O. S. A. Sprague, A. H. Reed, J. W. Reed, Wm. Turner, A. W. Copelin, Chas. W. Chaffee, Charles Higgins, Albert B. Kendall, Thomas Moulding, Wm. Parsons, Dr. Chas. J. Simmons, John H. B. Waldo, R. S. Worthington, Edwin Maynard, N. O. Williams, M. Andrews, J. B. Hobbs, C. C. Bonney.

$20,000 TO $50,000.

The following gentlemen are insured for not less than $20,000 nor more than $50,000 each, the average amount being about $30,000:

Orrington Lunt, Franklin F. Spencer, James R. McKay, J. McGregor Adams, John M. Williams, Albert E. Goodrich, Charles Silverman, Robert Warren, F. B. Gardner, Samuel W. Adams, Horace Williams, Marvin Hughitt, George Schneider, H. G. Powers, D. W. Irwin, David Kreigh, N. Matson, J. W. Odell, Geo. A. Stevens, H. Wheeler, John A. Tyrrell, Geo. L. Dunlap, Robert Warren, C. H. Cowan, W. Brown, F. D. Orvis, Lyman J. Holby, James Barrett, Byron L. Smith, John Prindiville, E. B. McCagg, George M. Bogue, C. Wahl, P. J. Towle, Frank Sturges, C. B. Bouton, Daniel Butters, Jno. Crighton, W. K. Ackerman, Walter S. Peck, H. H. Stoddard, Chas. Henrotin, H. G. Pulling, Chas. K. Giles, G. W. Kretzinger, N. T. Gassette, L. B. Sidway, O. P. Curran, Charles Hutchinson, E. S. Pike, Dr. Charles Quinlan, M. W. Powell, L. C. Pardee, Wm. Kerr, Andrew Brown, Leonard Swett, A. J. Burley, Edward McQuaid, Leopold Mayer, William Egan, Charles Goodman, H. G. Cleveland, Van H. Higgins, John Van Arman, J. B. Inderriedan, Amos T. Hall, Dr. Wm. H. Byford, Robert Currier, H. B. Billings, George Barron, William Sprague, C. H. Smith, C. A. Gregory, A. Benedict, Michael Keeley, A. R. Smith, Geo. C. Phinney, S. H. Sweet, J. W. Preston, H. C. Ranney, J. Stinson, J. K. Fisher, Amos Grannis, Wm. T. Allen, Jas. K. Burtis, E. S. Alexander, A. A. Libby, A. McNeill, A. M. Culver, W. T. Baker, Joseph W. Griswold, John E. Dean, H. D. Penfield, Frank E. Morse, H. N. Humphrey, W. Dempster, H. Spruance, L. B. Boomer, O. M. Butler,

Simon Reed, Rudolph Rosenthal, E. M. Teal, Samuel Faulkner, S. E. Barrett, T. H. Holden, O. C. Calkin, Wm. A. Amberg, R. R. Donnelley, D. W. Getchell, E. H. Hills, W. G. Mead, S. H. Moore, N. S. Bouton, Louis Eliel, Geo. Barron, Wm. R. Page, Andrew J. Brown, Gilbert Hubbard, Henry Nelson, O. H. Horton, Henry Sayres, Robert Strahorn, Geo. A. Clark, C. L. Epps, L. C. Huck, W. W. Kimball, Judge S. M. Moore, E. W. Morley, George B. Carpenter, D. W. Page, A. W. Kingsland, J. L. Hatheway, H. H. Heimerdinger, William H. Rand, D. C. Scranton, Joseph Stockton, George B. Swift, A. G. Throop, Peter Van Schaack, J. M. W. Jones, Louis Wahl, George W. Brandt, U. P. Smith, William M. Hoyt, J. T. Lester, W. C. Goudy, Chas. L. Currier, P. L. Underwood, J. M. Gilchrist, John B. Drake, Judge Joseph E. Gary, A. G. Van Schaack, W. T. Bradley, Brock McVickar, Caleb Clapp, C. W. Durham, Chas. E. Barrett, Chas. H. Rowe, J. O. Cleaveland, George Hale, H. C. Goodrich, H. B. Bogue, S. P. Farrington, Lazarus Silverman, Leopold Schoebrun, Chas. P. Kellogg, Henry W. King, A. J. Averell, Martin Barbe, Jno. S. Cooper, David H. Page, George R. Davis, John W. Doane, Monroe Heath, H. A. Hurlbut, Chas. H. Kingman, Judge Thos. A. Moran, D. B. Fisk, Henry F. Eames, William G. Hibbard, S. A. Kean, A. M. Pence, A. G. Burley, Melville W. Fuller, Luther W. McConnell, B. F. Ayer, Corydon Beckwith, W. W. Boyington, Clinton Briggs, David E. Comeau, Peter Daggy, Lewis H. Davis, John S. Gould, O. F. Fuller, John B. Lyon, Malcolm McDonald, E. W. Morley, J. H. McAvoy.

$10,000 TO $20,000.

To give a complete list of residents of Chicago who are insured for $10,000 or more would be to fill this entire page of THE TRIBUNE with names. But it will be of public interest to present some representative ones, and consequently we append such as are generally known. The following all carry life-insurance policies ranging between $10,-000 and $20,000, most of them being insured for the latter amount:

Judge H. W. Blodgett, Jno. F. Pirie, R. T. Isham, H. M. Kinsley, J. C. McMullen, Robert T. Lincoln, H. B. Ledyard, J. H. Prentiss, W. P. Rend, E. H. Sargent, Robert Scott, J. H. Dwight, J. W. Scoville, S. W. Rawson, O. R. Keith, S. H. McCrea, J. R. Hoxie, J. J. McGrath, Nelson Morris, E. Prussing, Chas. Randolph, S. P. Rounds, George Scott, A. F. Seeberger, Emanuel Frankenthal, Jacob Friedman, David Simon, M. S. Jacob, Adolph Moses, J. L. Gatzert, J. S. Reynolds, M. Selz, S. F. Duncan, S. H. Crane, Oscar W. Barrett, D. K. Tenney,

Otto Matz, S. Mandel, Thos. Goodman, Prof. Moses Gunn, Prof. H. M. Lyman, Thos. Marston, Jr., J. W. Skenkel, H. R. Symonds, E. A. Drier, F. P. Erskine, Franklin Sawyer, F. H. Winston, Henry C. Wentworth, A. K. Stiles, E. M. Cooper, Geo. N. Culver, W. W. Bell, Dr. Isaac N. Danforth, Chas. H. Gaubert, John M. Van Osdel, Chas. H. Slack, Julius W. Butler, J. F. Armour, Theodore Schintz, Charles H Ferguson, Isaac Walxell, Rev. David Swing, Wm. Best, Edwin Lee Brown, H. Claussenius, Chas. E. Culver, Leander D. Condee, David W. Belden, Geo. M. How, Chas. Higgins, William Parsons.

MARRIAGES.

ORTON—WOODRUFF—On Wednesday, Oct. 6, at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. O. R. Keith, by the Rev. C. H. Everest, Helen M. Woodruff and Thomas Orton, Esq., both of Chicago.
At the Gardner House after Nov. 1.

ADAMS—TILLINGHAST—On the 4th inst., by the Rev. K. B. Tupper, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mrs. Louisa M. Tillinghast and Mr. C. J. Adams. No cards.

DEATHS.

SPRAGUE—On Friday, Oct. 8, Mrs. Kate Sprague, wife of W. B. Sprague.
Funeral services from 1726 Michigan-av., Sunday, Oct. 10, 1:30 p. m. Burial private.

MADDEN—At his residence, 119 Meagher-st., on the 8th, at 3 a. m., Michael Madden, aged 55 years, native of Cappamore, County Limerick, Ireland.
Funeral by carriages from the Jesuit Church, on Sunday, to Kinzie-st. depot, thence by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are kindly invited to attend.

GEARY—At 237 Twenty-fifth-st., Oct. 8, of consumption, James Geary, in his 41st year.

JEWELL—In this city, Oct. 6, of typhoid fever, Ella, infant daughter of Thomas and Jemima Jewell, aged 1 year 2 months and 21 days.
Funeral Friday, at 2 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.
Sweet, sinless child!
To earth, a bud of promise gone;
To Heaven, a treasure garnered in.

GRAVES—Members of Garden City Council, No. 272, Royal Arcanum, are requested to meet at assembly rooms to-day (Saturday) at 12 o'clock, to attend the funeral of Bro. Edward H. Graves, from his late residence, 164 Thirty-ninth-st. C. F. PARSONS, Regent.
ALEX AGNEW, Sec.

HAWKINS—Oct. 7, Mrs. Hannah Hawkins, of cancer, at the residence of her son, P. N. Hawkins, 27 Harvard-st., surrounded by all of her children and grandchildren and many kind friends.
The remains will be taken to South Elgin Saturday. Deceased was for many years a resident of Buffalo, Erie County, N. Y.

REXFORD—At Blue Island, Oct. 7, Stephen Rexford, aged 70.
Funeral from residence Saturday at 1:30 p. m. Trains leave C., R. I. & P. Depot for Blue Island at 12:15.

LAWLOR—Oct. 7, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Bridget Lee, No. 349 West Twelfth-st., John Lawlor, aged 70 years, native of Chappletown, County Kerry, Ireland, father of Timothy and Michael Lawlor.
Funeral Oct. 9, at half-past 8 a. m., from above residence to Northwestern Depot, and thence to Woodstock, Ill.

DECKER—Oct. 8, at 5:20 a. m., Mrs. Sarah A. Decker, wife of John W. Decker, aged 58 years and 4 days.
Funeral from her late residence, 146 Aberdeen-st., Sunday, Oct. 10, at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives invited without further notice.

GRAVES—At his late residence, 164 Thirty-ninth-st., Edward H. Graves, aged 41 years.
Funeral services at the house, Saturday, Oct. 9, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

PUETZ—Of typhoid fever, F. F. Puetz (late with J. M. Brunswick & Balke Co.), aged 25 years.
Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m., from 926 Milwaukee-av.
☞ Des Moines and Council Bluffs papers please copy.

BITTERLIN—Oct. 7, Sebastian Bitterlin, aged 38 years.
Funeral Sunday at 1 o'clock from late residence, 1619 South Clark-st.

LEONARD—Friday, Oct. 8, at 7 p. m., William H., son of H. and M. Leonard, aged 20 years and 3 months.
Funeral from 41 Depuyster-st., Saturday, Oct. 9, at 10 a. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

A MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD Republican Club will be held this evening at No. 636 West Lake-st.

GRAND MASS-MEETING TO-NIGHT OF THE German Garfield and Arthur Club of the Sixth Ward, at Delp's Hall, corner of Lincoln-av. and Hinman-st. Good speakers.

GREENBACK-LABOR PARTY—GEN. J. B. WEAVER, candidate for President of the United States, speaks at Farwell Hall to-night, at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats for ladies who come early. COMMITTEE.

LUTHER LAFLIN MILLS AND OTHER PROMINENT speakers will talk at Flood's Hall, Hyde Park, to-night, under the auspices of the Central Garfield and Arthur Club.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN MEETING at H. F. Mengel's store, 103 Mohawk-st. Among others the following speakers will be present: Kirk Hawes, Elliott Anthony, Mr. Arnold, Peter Buschwah, and L. L. Mills.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF OLD SOLDIERS at the hose-house on Fiftieth-st., near State, to-night. Gen. Martin Beem and other old soldiers will deliver short addresses. Good music and army songs will be furnished. This is exclusively an old soldiers' meeting, and will be conducted under the auspices of the Englewood Union Veteran Club.

THE FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB will hold its regular meeting at headquarters corner of Thirty-third-st. and South Park-av. this evening. Judge M. B. Hogans, of Cincinnati, and L. D. Condee will speak.

THERE WILL BE A REGULAR MEETING OF the Third Ward Republican Club at Martine's Hall, Twenty-second-st., near Indiana-av., to-night. Kirk Hawes, George Gardner, and Elliott Anthony have been invited to be present.

THE FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB MEETS at the Grand Pacific Hotel to-night at 8 o'clock.

THE NEW REPUBLICAN COUNTY CENTRAL Committee will meet at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 2 o'clock this afternoon and perfect their organization.

Miscellaneous.

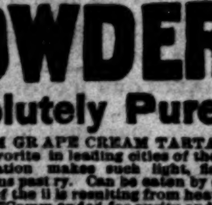
ALL CARRIAGE-BUILDERS IN CHICAGO INterested in receiving their friends who are to hold the next meeting of the National Association in Chicago, Oct. 20, are requested to meet at Parlor No. 1 Grand Pacific Hotel this (Saturday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. GEO. L. BRADLEY, Secretary.

MR. M. C. HAZZARD, EDITOR OF THE "NAtional Sunday-School Teacher," will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting in Lower Farwell Hall at noon to-day.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' GOSPEL meeting will be held to-night in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 150 Madison-st. All are welcome.

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20 Prizes $500 each	10,000		
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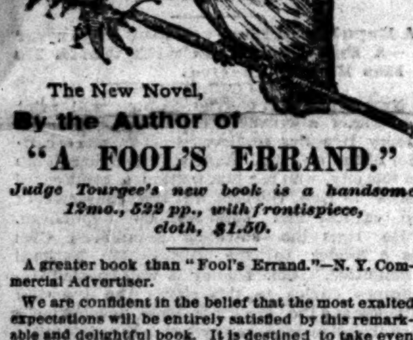
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What shall it matter, when death dims our vision,
Whether our hands held the sceptre or plow?
What does it matter? Death smiles in derision,
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What shall it matter, Sweetheart, with our glory,
Whether our pathway be stormy or bright?
What shall it matter, Sweetheart, with our story,
Whether we walk through the day or the night?

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HOMICIDE, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. Redfield's book is not a campaign document. It is not written in the interests of any party. Many of its suggestive figures and facts reflect somewhat severely upon the social condition of the Southern States. They may be used in attempts to show how false pride, ignorance, and an absurd standard of "honor" have combined to reduce a large section of this country to a condition of semi-barbarism so far as value of human life is concerned. A work like this—a mere compilation of facts and figures—does not admit of extended review or criticism. We are obliged to assume that the statistics are accurate because we have no means of verifying or disproving them. There is no question of literary ability or of the lack of it. All that can be done is to quote some of the more important facts or deductions in order to show that the book itself is worth reading. We may add that Mr. Redfield has done his work well; that the task assumed was an important one; that he appears to have carried it out in a spirit of perfect fairness and impartiality; and that his book deserves wide circulation, careful consideration, and ought to lead to practical measures to remedy the apparently lawless condition of some of the Southern Commonwealths,—not that there are actually no *laws* against homicide or for its punishment! The laws are there, on the statute books, but inasmuch as they are practically nullified by non-enforcement and evasion, they are but dead-letters, and the communities would be as well off without them. That Mr. Redfield's chapters give new emphasis to the demand for better and more extended facilities for education in the South; that they again call public attention to the insecurity of life and the practically uncivilized condition of an important part of this country; that the knife, pistol, and shot-gun still have full sway in the late Slave States; and that the Courts either dare not, cannot, or are too ignorant to administer equal and exact justice to all men,—if these conclusions are drawn from Mr. Redfield's statements, he, at least, does not make them. They are the logic of his facts.

"Homicide, North and South," is the title of his book. Its author is a well-known journalist. In a large experience in nearly all the Southern States he became impressed with the frequency of homicide,—averaging perhaps a homicide a day in a given State for months at a time, and that, too, where the population was but one-fifth or one-sixth as great as that of Pennsylvania or New York; and his object in writing this book, he says, "is to try and arouse the governing elements in the South to a proper appreciation of the evil that afflicts society, to the end that there may be increased respect for human life and less consideration shown man-slayers in the Courts." And in closing his preface he adds: "Although there have been many political murders in the Southern States, yet the great majority of homicides and the class dealt with in this book have no more connection with politics than has petit larceny in New York."

In England, in the last 450 years, the murder-rate has decreased 1800 per cent, calculating the relative number of homicides to population. In England and Wales the number of homicides averages less than one to every 100,000 inhabitants. In all the New England States, in the agricultural regions of New York, Pennsylvania, Northern Ohio, and many portions of Michigan and Wisconsin the rate is not higher than in England. Among the rural population of the New England States the number of felonious homicides does not exceed a yearly average of one to every 150,000 population. The number of homicides in the Southern States is found on investigation to be proportionately greater than in any country on earth the population of which is rated as civilized, and since the War reaches the enormous aggregate of 40,000. "Continuing through a generation at the same rate, the destruction of life would equal that of a great war." In Texas, Kentucky, and South Carolina in the year 1878 there were 734 homicides and 522 persons severely wounded by shots and stabs. "In Texas, during the year 1878, there were more homicides than in the ten States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Minnesota, with an aggregate population of nearly, if not quite, 17,000,000. In Kentucky that year there were more homicides than in the eight States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, and Minnesota, with an aggregate population of nearly 10,000,000. In South Carolina that year there were more homicides than in the eight States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Michigan, and Minnesota, with an aggregate population of about 6,000,000. . . . The excess of murder and manslaughter in the Southern States was not confined to the year 1878. It exists every year. But I selected that year because it is a fair average period, without unusual disturbances in any quarter, either political or communistic."

That is the picture without embellishment. It is certainly suggestive. The population of the three States taken as examples is about 500,000 less than that of the New England States, yet the inhabitants of these three Southern States kill one another at a rate about 1800 per cent greater than do the population of New England!

Mr. Redfield next takes up the statistics of homicide and assaults with deadly weapons in each of the States of the Union. An interesting paragraph is found in the chapter on Ohio, which we quote because it affords strong evidence of the efficacy of intelligence in the prevention of crime, particularly of crime against the person. He says:

"It has been claimed for Gen. Garfield's Congressional district, in Northern Ohio, that among its people is a higher average grade of intelligence than is found in any other district of equal population; that is, that the per cent of illiteracy is lower. . . . There are outside of New England and New York no clusters of counties where the average intelligence (as indicated by absence of illiteracy) is higher than in the seven counties referred to in Northern Ohio. It is also true that there are few clusters of counties outside of New England and New York of equal population where homicide is as rare as in these counties. In three of these counties, with an aggregate population of over 60,000, there were but two homicides in five years." Mr. Redfield's analysis of the homicidal statistics in each of the States is full, clear, and startling. In regard to the murder of colored men he says: "The trouble with the blacks in the 'border States' of the South (where political murders are unknown or very rare) is not the number of assaults upon them, but the liability of assault and murder to happen at any time with slight provocation. . . . With negroes there is always a sense of insecurity among armed and quarrelsome white men, and they keep out of the way when possible. But, be as discreet as they may, numbers are shot down annually by white desperadoes, who 'escape,' if not by flight, then by the technicalities of the law, always invoked to the fullest extent in a white man's behalf. If these will not save him, then the next move is for his friends to break into jail and take him out. Be the murder as cold-blooded as it can, as unprovoked as it may, it is almost impossible, in the present condition of Southern feeling, to adequately punish a white man for killing a negro."

As might be expected, Texas is the champion State for murders and assassinations. The cases cited read like the most horrible fiction. *Seven thousand* murders in fifteen years in a population of 818,000! In South Carolina and Mississippi there is an increase in the number of murders under Hampton, Simpson, and Stone over the days of Chamberlain, Scott, and Ames. "There are not so many political murders, but the average is well kept up by 'personal difficulties,' street-fights, and affrays having no connection with politics."

Per contra, the statistics of 1870 show not a homicide in Vermont during the census year, and but one in New Hampshire. The aggregate population of the two States was nearly 700,000.

Mr. Redfield sums up to this effect: "The administration of law in most of the Southern States with reference to crimes against the person is very lax. If the murderer has social position, money, and friends, and if the man he killed happened to be wanting in these, conviction and adequate punishment are almost impossible." Several instances are cited. Among others: "In the public dining-room of a hotel in one of the Southern States I saw a man deliberately draw a pistol from beneath his coat and shoot an unarmed man sitting opposit him, with whom he was having an 'argument.' The assailant was immediately released on bail, pistol and all. I was told that he had already shot several men, and was regarded as somewhat dangerous. . . . The remedy must be found in an increased respect for human life, rigid enforcement of law, and, as nearly as possible, adequate punishment for every case of unjustifiable homicide."

We commend Mr. Redfield's book to the attention of all interested in the social problems of the day, and particularly to those anxious to develop Southern industries and to aid the prosperity of that section of our land. The state of affairs pictured in this book is not pleasant to contemplate.

(Homicide, North and South. By H. V. Redfield. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.25.)

BYRON.

"Byron's life was passed under the fierce light that beats upon an intellectual throne. He succeeded in making himself—what he wished to be—the most notorious personality in the world of letters of our century. Almost every one who came in contact with him has left on record various impressions of intimacy or interview. Those whom he excluded or patronized maligned; those to whom he was genial, loved him. Mr. Southey, in all sincerity, regarded him as the principle of evil incarnate; an American writer of tracts in the form of stories is of the same opinion: to the Countess Ginccioli he is an archangel. Mr. Carlyle considers him to have been a mere 'sulky dandy.' Goethe ranks him as the first English poet after Shakspeare, and is followed by the leading critics of France, Italy, and Spain. All concur in the admission that Byron was as proud of his race as of his verse, and that in unexampled measure the good and evil of his nature were inherited and inborn." Such is Mr. Nichols' introduction to his "Life of Lord Byron," now published in the "English Men of Letters" Series. Lord Byron has had no lack of biographers, but, with the exception of Moore's and Eberty's, the other works are of little real value, however interesting reading they may be. Mr. Nichol professes to be impartial, to have consulted the other biographers freely, to have written without extenuating faults or vices, or ignoring virtues. We fail to find any warrants for these assertions. There is nothing of interest or importance in this book that has not been told before. The extracts from his letters are mostly from Moore's life of the poet, which contained about 1,000. He contributes no fresh light on disputed points. His sketch is readable, but not valuable as an addition to our knowledge of the great English poet.

Byron *was* a great poet,—one of the greatest. In his life he was an out-and-out Bohemian. Elevated to a high rank by the critics of his time, and made the lion of English society, his separation from his wife was sufficient to draw upon him the venom of every class. Hissed in public places, hooted at by the fickle populace, expelled from society, every action misinterpreted, he fled from England and died in a foreign land. But for every misfortune that befell him, for every hand that was raised against him, for the loss of friends and the practical expatriation he suffered, he had but himself to blame. A great genius and a great poet, he won for himself a deserved reputation for immorality and wickedness that equals his fame as writer and author. The tendency of Mr. Nichol's book is to gloss over his faults, to represent him as a man as much sinned against as sinning, to accuse other writers of unfairness, while he himself is as unfair in the other way. His last chapter is the best, and makes amends for the apparent shortcomings of the others. Thus he says of him: "He has given more of himself in describing one whom with special significance we call a brother poet. 'Allen,' he writes in 1813, 'has lent me a quantity of Burns' unpublished letters. . . What an antithetical mind!—tenderness, roughness — delicacy, coarseness — sentiment, sensuality — soaring and groveling — dirt and Deity—all mixed up in that one compound of inspired clay!' We have only to add to these antitheses in applying them with slight modification to the writer." Again he says of him: "A strange mixture of magnanimity and brutality, of laughter and tears, consistent in nothing but his passion and his pride, yet redeeming *all his defects* by his graces, and wearing a greatness that his errors can only half obscure." Jack Sheppard was noted for his "graces" and his courtesy; he rifled your pockets with an apology, and removed the necklace from the neck of beauty with a courtly bow and numberless regrets at the trouble he was causing. Yet he was none the less a highwayman and a foe to society. It is a new creed to teach that a man's defects, such as Mr. Nichol himself is obliged to acknowledge as belonging to his hero, are redeemed by "his graces." The polished, courtly villain, then, is no villain at all!

Again, Mr. Nichol accuses others of fabricating escapades for him. "There is no romance of Munchausen or Dumas more marvelous than the adventures attributed to Lord Byron abroad. Attached to his first expedition are a series of narratives, by professing eye witnesses, of his intrigues, encounters, acts of diablerie and of munificence, in particular of his roaming about the Isles of Greece and taking possession of one of them, which have all the same relation to reality as the 'Arabian Nights' to the actual reign of Haroun Al Raschid." Possibly others did do an injustice to Lord Byron. But in Lord Byron's own letters he is continually hinting that he has been engaged in strange adventures shadowed forth in his later poems in which pirates and outlaws were the heroes. Byron was always affecting the knowledge of great secrets, to be full of "deep, dark mystery." Again, Mr. Nichol speaks of Byron as "lured into liaisons of all sorts and shades." Byron was no child. He knew perfectly well what he was about. Perhaps Mr. Nichol considers that he was also "lured" into establishing a harem at Venice! Again, his proposal to Miss Milbanke is spoken of as "an incident cut from a French novel," and the whole story of his marriage is called "the one apparently insoluble enigma in an otherwise only too transparent life." In another place Byron is spoken of as always full of secrets, and the record of his various adventures itself gives no reasons for any of his actions. Impulse, not reason, was his guide. This author does not appear to remember that Byron was successful in his suits for the Rochdale property, and that he thereby acquired the wealth he possessed and spent during the latter part of his life. Another biographer has asserted that Byron neglected his mother before her death, and did not visit her for two years, and that her last words were an imprecation that he might become as deformed in mind as he was in body.

Mr. Nichol scouts, and with justice probably, Mrs. Stowe's horrible story as to the cause which led to the separation of Lord and Lady Byron. His own view of the matter is conjectural, but not unreasonable, and will bear quoting. It is quite possible that Lady Byron was as much to blame as her impetuous spouse; and Moore or some other biographer says that, after their child was born, "Byron insisted *in writing* that she should return to her father's house. She did so, Jan. 15, 1816. On Feb. 2 her father wrote to Byron proposing a formal separation. Byron refused, but on being threatened with legal proceedings consented." Mr. Nichol says:

"It may be doubted if Byron would have made a good husband to any woman; his wife and he were even more than usually ill-assorted. . . . What could her placid temperament conjecture of a man whom she saw in one of his fits of passion throwing a favorit watch under the fire, and grinding it to pieces with a poker? Or how could her conscious virtue tolerate the recurring irregularities which he was accustomed not only to permit himself, but to parade? The harassment of his affairs stimulated his violence till she was inclined to suspect him to be mad. Some of her recently-printed letters—as that to Lady Anne Barnard, and the reports of later observers of her character, as William Howitt—tend to detract from the earlier tributes to her consistent amiability, and confirm our ideas of the incompatibility of the pair. It must have been trying to a poet to be asked by his wife, impatient of his late hours, when he was going to leave off writing verses; to be told he had no real enthusiasm; or to have his desk broken open and its compromising contents sent to the persons for whom they were least intended. The smoldering elements of discontent may have been fanned by the gossip of dependants, or the officious zeal of relatives, and kindled into a jealous flame by the ostentation of regard for others beyond the circle of his home. Lady Byron doubtless believed some story which, when communicated to her legal advisers, led them to the conclusion that the mere fact of her believing it made reconciliation impossible; and the inveterate obstinacy which lurked beneath her gracious exterior made her cling through life to the substance—not always to the form, whatever that may have been—of her first impressions. Her later letters to Mrs. Leigh, as that called forth by Moore's 'Life,' are certainly as open to the charge of self-righteousness as those of her husband's are to self-disparagement."

While not entirely satisfactory, then, Mr. Nichol's book is eminently readable. His estimate of Byron's place in literature is fair and just. The tendency of modern criticism is to rank him among the first and greatest of English poets.

(Lord Byron. By John Nichol. English Men of Letters Series. New York: Harper & Bros. Price 75 cents.)

GLEANINGS FROM A LITERARY LIFE.

We have but few such literary and philosophical scholars in this country as Francis Bowen, Professor of Philosophy in Harvard College. He excels as a teacher; but he is best known by his writings, which are highly esteemed on both sides of the Atlantic. His works on modern philosophy and American political economy would have given him an enduring name if he had written nothing else. But his contributions to various periodicals and the papers of several associations on the subjects of education, political economy, and philosophy have laid the public under additional obligations for his industrious and fruitful labors. Prof. Bowen is not ambitious to seem original so much as to subserve the cause of truth and direct the thought of his times into safe channels. He is searching in his investigations, and resolute in his opposition to all theories that threaten the subversion of morality and religion. We are glad that he has lately gathered into a volume a number of his admirable essays, several of which have been published before in the Reviews, and some of which are now for the first time given to the world, having been read before different American societies or institutes.

The volume before us is entitled "Gleanings of a Literary Life." It embraces seventeen or eighteen essays, which were written and published or read at various times from 1838 to 1880. The first subject treated of is Education. Under this head we have a "Prefatory Note on the Contest Between the Ancients and the Moderns"; "Classical and Utilitarian Studies"; and an appendix on "The Abuse of the Study of Grammar." The writer earnestly defends classical studies as a necessary part of the usual course in our colleges, mainly on the ground that the study of the Greek and Roman classics confers on the mind of the student a measure of needful discipline and training such as can be derived from no substitute for it. In this we heartily agree with him, while we would not exclude from the college curriculum all studies that might be called utilitarian. The danger is not now that the useful sciences will be banished, but that they will be suffered to supersede in large measure the ancient classics, without which a substantial foundation for a thorough education can scarcely be laid, at least in ordinary cases. Prof. Bowen's paper on this subject was read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1867 as a reply to Dr. Bigelow, who had previously read an elaborate essay in opposition to classical studies. Under the head of Political Economy we find four articles: First, a Minority Report on the Silver Question, presented to the Senate of the United States in April, 1877. This is perhaps the ablest discussion of this question that has appeared against the double standard and the remonetization of silver. Those who agree with Prof. Bowen's view of this subject, as we do not, will probably accept his plausible arguments as conclusive. The second article discusses the Perpetuity of National Debt, and condemns the European policy of the indefinit continuance of national debts. This was read before the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1868. Third, we have the Financial Conduct of the War,—a lecture delivered before the Lowell Institute in 1865. In this lecture Prof. Bowen, while recognizing the immense expenses of the War, expresses the conviction that there will in the end be an ample compensation for all the outlay, and gives a clear and intelligent survey of the whole case. Then comes, fourth, The Utility and the Limitations of the Science of Political Economy, from the *Christian Examiner* for March, 1838,—a discriminating discussion. The articles on philosophy are Dualism, Materialism, or Idealism, from the *Princeton Review* of 1878; The Idea of Cause, from the *Princeton Review* of 1879; The Latest Form of the Development Theory, communicated to the Memoirs of the American Academy, 1860; Diseases and Malformations not Hereditable, from the proceedings of the American Academy, 1861; The Psychic Effects of Etherization, from the London *Spectator*, 1873; Buckle's History of Civilization, *North-American Review*, 1861; John Stuart Mill's Examination of Hamilton's Philosophy, *American Presbyterian Review*, 1869; The Human and the Brute Mind, *Princeton Review*, 1880; Malthusianism, Darwinism, and Pessimism, *North-American Review*, 1879; Blaise Pascal, *North-American Review*, 1845; Essays and Reviews: The Oxford Clergymen's Attack on Christianity, *North-American Review*, 1861. In all the articles pertaining to Materialism, the Development Theory, Cause, and other subjects touching religion, Prof. Bowen takes the Christian side and powerfully argues against the skeptics. We cannot agree with his position that diseases and malformations, including insanity, are not hereditable, if he means that they are not more likely to appear in the offspring of parents who are subject to these misfortunes than in other children. In his "Review of Buckle's History" he alleges that Mr. Buckle set out with a theory to establish, and ransacked all the annals of civilization to find facts to favor it, and that he built his whole scheme on the assumption that the human mind is absolutely controlled by natural causes and possesses no true freedom. It were well if such skeptics as Buckle were the only men who take his philosophy of motives in determining the human will as the basis of their reasonings. Prof. Bowen sees clearly the necessary results of such assumptions and logic, and combats them with masterly force. These articles are all well worthy of careful study. The tendency of Prof. Bowen's philosophy is always in the right direction. The last article is devoted to "The Restoration of the Text of Shakspeare," a critical discussion of real value in its line.

We have said thus much in regard to this collection of essays, which have been for the most part published before, but were widely scattered, because we deem the volume as it is now offered one of extraordinary interest, which will be permanently useful to thoughtful readers.

(Gleanings from a Litery Life: 1838—1880. By Francis Bowen, LL. D., Alford Professor of Philosophy in Harvard College. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $3.)

R. W. P.

SKETCHES OF ARMY LIFE IN RUSSIA.

Lieut. Greene's work has received universal commendation. The author is an officer of the regular army and the late military attaché of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg. He was appointed to make an official report of the Russian War, which was published under the title of "The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey in 1877-'78." The volume before us is supplementary to the foregoing. It is written more freely, contains more details of his personal experience and adventures during that war, and the results of his observations upon the habits and characteristics of the officers and men of the Russian army. These he has grouped under chapters entitled: "The Tsar"; The "Russian Soldier"; "Shipka Pass"; "Plevna"; "The Winter Campaign"; "Russian Generals"; "War Correspondents"; "Constantinople"; "St. Petersburg"; "The Eastern Question." In the latter chapter the author gives us the statement of the question as seen from the Russian standpoint.

Lieut. Greene's former work was a treatise of especial value to the members of the profession to which he belongs. This volume is equally valuable and interesting to the lay reader. Both prove the eminent fitness of Lieut. Greene for the work to which he was assigned and the services such intelligent, observing, keen-eyed officers as the writer are capable of rendering to their country even in times of peace at home.

His style is unaffected and direct. He has something to say, and he says it without wasting words in rhetoric. As a result, we have an interesting, fresh, and entertaining volume filled with a variety of useful information, and all the more timely in that it is based on personal observation and experience.

The temptation to quote from a work like this is very great. A single extract will, however, suffice to show the character of some of the pictures drawn for us.

Of the Russian soldier he says: "He goes into battle enthusiastically, and with lively energy, but not quite vivaciously; there is more of a grim solemnity in his manner as he marches forward singing lustily the national hymn, and thoughtless of his fate. He is at first dull and slow in initiative and self-reliance; and it is only after he has passed through several battles that he learns by terrible experience the knack of looking out for himself—of taking advantage of every shelter, of quickly protecting himself by intrenching, and all the other little tricks of battle which may save a man's life without impairing his efficiency or detracting from his courage. He instinctively looks for orders, and obeys them with a blind instinct, without stopping to question their merit; left to his own resources, he is almost helpless, and will often get killed from sheer stupidity in standing still and waiting for an order when every one is dead who has the right to give one. . . . Deprived of their officers, a body of Russian soldiers may degenerate into a helpless, inert mass, and be slaughtered by means of their very cohesiveness, but they will never take a panic."

And of Russian friendship for America: "It is a fact, strange as it may appear to some people, that there exists throughout the length and breadth of Russia a sentimental attachment for Americans, of the depth of which we have very little conception at home. The policy of the rulers of Russia, from the time of Catherine to the present, has been one of uniform and unbroken friendship for the United States; this is a well-known fact in politics, and people account for it on the ground of self-interest, or genuine admiration, according to their political opinions. But what is not generally known is the fact that this friendly feeling permeates all classes of society, and is far more firmly rooted in those portions of the community which never see St. Petersburg than it is in more cosmopolitan Court-circles of that Capital. It is of no use to argue that the feeling is superficial, that it has no substantial foundation, that the political customs and the habits of the people in the two countries are diametrically opposed, and that they have no interests in common. The feeling does exist, and it is a very strong one."

(Sketches of Army-Life in Russia. By F. V. Greene, Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price $1.50.)

QUEER PETS AT MARCY'S.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller's last book, entitled "Little Folks in Feathers and Fur," was her successful medium for conveying a great amount of natural philosophy into the youthful minds of her readers. Her present work is similar in character, and every legitimate device is used to introduce anecdotes and facts in connection with the various pets domiciled at Marcy's. The story itself is only the canvas, the mere framework on which to display the peculiarities, habits, and characteristic traits of hens, mice, opossums, magpies, cats, horses, fish, foxes, squirrels, parrots, etc., etc., and these different animals are treated just as human beings would be treated under similar circumstances. If some of them appear unnaturally clever, and the stories told about them almost too much like fables, we have the lady's own word for it that her facts have been drawn from the works of the best modern naturalists and most trustworthy travelers, and that the stories of pets are well authenticated, most of the latter occuring within her own circle of acquaintances. Mrs. Miller knows how to write most charmingly for young people. If the first volume failed to prove it, this one supplies all deficiencies. It may be added as an additional attraction that the book is fully illustrated with drawings by James C. Beard.

(Queer Pets at Marcy's. By Olive Thorne Miller. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Price $2.50.)

COOLEY'S CYCLOPEDIA.

Nothing so well explains the purport of these two ponderous volumes as the title page of Vol. I: Cooley's Cyclopedia of Practical Receipts and Collateral Information in the Arts, Manufactures, Professions, and Trades, including Medicine, Pharmacy, and Domestic Economy: Designed as a Comprehensive Supplement to the Pharmacopœia and General Book of Reference for the Manufacturer, Tradesman, Amateur, and Heads of Families. The popularity of the book is attested by its having reached its sixth edition. This edition has been revised and partly rewritten by Richard V. Tuson, of "London and Berlin," which is not, however, a very accurate statement of his domicile.

As will be inferred by the title the volumes cover a different field from that so well traveled over by other encyclopedias. It is included in the list of reference books, prepared we believe by Mr. Perkins, of works that should be found in every good reference library. The two volumes contain 1,796 pages, and it would be difficult for any one but the author to guess the number of subjects treated. Glancing through the pages of this valuable work, we find myriads of questions arising in daily life satisfactorily and concisely answered. It is a vast store-house of useful information, and in this age of progress and restless activity it is only by the aid of works like this that one can hope to keep abreast of the times and obtain the latest information easily, accurately, and when most wanted.

(Cooley's Encyclopedia. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Two volumes. Price $9.

MINOR NOTICES.

In story-books the bad boys are apt to make the best men. Their misdeeds and wild pranks are always read with pleasure. Who can tell how many of the mad schoolboy exploits of modern youth have been patterned after the practical jokes and adventures of such bad boys as *Percival Keene, Midshipman Easy, Tom Brown, Tom Bailey*, or *Tom Sawyer*. Mr. Habberton now gives us the story of absolutely the "Worst Boy in Town." It is to be hoped the work is not a thinly-veiled autobiography! *Jack Whittingham* certainly is a remarkably unfortunate youth, even for a bad boy, for he is always found out. Some of his practical jokes are exceedingly amusing, and his successful scheme for breaking up a political meeting is original, if not commendable. That the story is well told it is almost unnecessary to say. There might have been more of it, but what there is is good. The principal fault to be found with the work is that it may prove altogether too suggestive, and lead to considerable personal discomfort if it falls into the hands of reckless, imitative Knickerbockered striplings. The book is dedicated "to very bad boys, and to the fine old fellows who once were called very bad boys." If all those to whom the book is dedicated read it, the author of "Helen's Babies" will be the most universally read man on this Continent.

—If the author of "From Hong Kong to the Himalayas" tells us nothing new, he at least puts what he has to say in very good shape. Some of the illustrations are very good, some unpleasantly suggestive, such as the "Hindoo Burning Place," for instance. Mr. Clark, as he says, undertook 3,000 miles of travel in a hot country in the hottest season of the year. The spirit of heat does not pervade these pages. They are temperately written, and just such a book as any intelligent traveler with a good command of language would have been apt to write in describing what he saw on his journey. The book is neatly gotten up and typographically very free from errors.

—Berthold Auerbach takes the material for his tales and novels from real life. And the Black Forest region—that range of woody mountains in the southwestern part of Germany which abounds in historical remains and associations—is a favorit locality from which he draws his inspiration. His "Foresters," which has just been published in this country, deals again with Black Forest people, this time with the forest-keepers and forest-masters; with the well-to-do middle classes. It is not a remarkable novel. It is inferior in many respects to "On the Hights" by the same author. It is too long—not an uncommon fault with German writers, however—and the characters are slurred over, not sufficiently portrayed. There are too many of them. And the translation is only fair. On the other hand the book treats of a class of whom we have no samples and yet great need, whose love for their game and their trees is admirably shown. The dramatic element is strong in the "Foresters." It is also a pure and wholesome story, and the climax or ending is not unsatisfactory.

(From Hong Kong to the Himalayas. By E. Warren Clark. American Tract Society. Price $1.50.

(The Worst Boy in Town. By John Habberton. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price $1.)

(The Foresters. By Berthold Auerbach. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 50 cents.

MAGAZINES.

The *American Law Review* for October contains the third and concluding article on the Law of Collateral Securities, by Mr. Leonard A. Jones, of the Boston Bar. The pledge of stock and the pledge of negotiable paper have been treated of in former numbers. The present article discusses the remedies for inforcing negotiable collaterals. These articles contain the dicta of laws not before fully collected and formulated. The Review of the month contains the most interesting portions of the address of the Hon. Benjamin H. Bristow before the American Bar Association at its recent Convention at Saratoga. They treat at some length of special subjects of legislation of interest to the whole country. The Notes of Cases and Notes of Exchanges complete the final pages of this valuable legal monthly.

—The October number of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* contains the prospectus for 1881. It claims to have the promise of its usual variety of important contributions from distinguished members of the profession in all parts of the country. No change is made in the price or size of the magazine, which ranks among the first of medical publications. Among the subjects treated of in the original communications in the current number are: "Congenital Syphilis of the Throat"; "Anenrism of the Innominate and Aorta," to which is significantly added, *Death on the seventh day*; "Pityriasis Maculata et Circinata"; "The Surgical Treatment of Cancer of the Rectum"; "Fatal Poisoning by Mushrooms"; "Lateral Lithotomy"; "Localized Tubercular Pleurisy"; "Poisoning by Carbolic Acid," and many others. The magazine is published by Henry C. Lea's Sons, in Philadelphia.

—The September number of the *Revue Brittanique* has been received. This periodical reproduces in French the leading articles of the English and American magazines, and contains also some original articles especially contributed to it. "The Indian Question" from *Scribner's Monthly* is the American article in this number.

LITERARY NOTES.

Miss Braddon's new novel is entitled "Just as I Am."

—Victor Hugo will on the 15th of October publish a poem entitled "L'Ame."

—Miss Rhoda Broughton has been visiting Oxford and collecting materials for a story of university life.

—George MacDonald has written a new novel, illustrative of modern English life and manners, entitled "Mary Marston."

—Over 35,000 sets of the two authorized editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" have already been sold in the United States.

—John Wiley & Sons have nearly ready a "History of the Mississippi Jetties," by E. L. Corthell, which has been revised by Capt. Eads.

—Maj. J. C. Tidball, of the Second Artillery, will publish, Oct. 14, "A Manual of Heavy Artillery Service," for the use of the army and militia of the United States.

—The Princess Della Bocca, the niece of Heinrich Heine, has written in Italian a book which will soon appear, entitled "Souvenirs of the Private Life of Heinrich Heine."

—Mr. John R. G. Hassard has written an article for *Scribner's Monthly* on the local operatic stage. The magazine will make more of a feature, hereafter, of music, art, and the drama.

—According to a table published by the *Statistiche Monatsschrift* of Vienna, the number of volumes in the National Library of Paris is 2,078,000, and in the British Museum only 1,000,000.

—Clara (Marchesa Lanza), the daughter of William A. Hammond, is the authoress of "Tit for Tat," a novel published by the Putnams. The scene of the story is laid partly in Dresden and partly in New York.

—The Directors of the Edinburg Philosophical Institution have recently given orders for "Ouida's" novels to be withdrawn from circulation. A large number of her novels lie on the shelves.

—The announcement is made that Mr. Benjamin H. Ticknor not only returns to the book-trade, but is again a partner in the house of James R. Osgood & Co., with which he was so long and successfully connected in former years.

—Henry Holt & Co. have in press another quaint holiday book by the author and illustrator of "The Prince of Argolis," J. Moyr-Smith. The new work, which is called "The Wooing of the Water Witch," appears to be even more fanciful than its predecessor.

—Dr. Charles Mackay is about to issue a work on "Obscure Words and Phrases in Shakspeare and the Elizabethan Dramatists," which he undertakes to explain for the first time from the Celtic sources of the English language and the vernacular idioms of the English in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

—Charles Scribner's Sons have in preparation for their "Epochs of Ancient History" series a volume on "Troy," by S. G. W. Benjamin. The volume will be an epitome of the legendary and mythological history, literature, and topography of that ancient city, and will discuss the personality of Homer, and Schliemann's discovery.

—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been investigating Ouida's claims to be considered an authority in descriptions of the sporting field, and finds her wanting. It says the chapter in "Under Two Flags" describing the grand military steeplechase ought to be immortal for the number of blunders crowded into a given space.

—L. W. Reavis, Esq., is preparing an elaborate life of Richard Yates, the War Governor of Illinois. The author's intention is to embody in the volume a history of the rise and progress of the anti-slavery and pro-slavery parties of the country and their final conflict in the crisis of the Slaveholders' Rebellion. Mr. Reavis intends also to lecture in Illinois on "The Life and Political Principles of Richard Yates."

—The Boston *Courier* announces that there is in that city the manuscript journal of a distinguished American woman who lived in Paris during the reign of the First Napoleon. The manuscript is said to be admirable and peculiarly apt supplement to the Rémusat Memoirs, giving, as it does, the impressions of an American woman concerning the men and women and events of that time. Negotiations for its publication are in progress.

—Messrs. Appleton & Co. announce that they will publish shortly a new work by Bancroft, containing his History of the United States, under the title of "History of the Formation of the Constitution of the United States, forming a History of the United States from the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain to the Inauguration of Washington as President." The work will form two octavo volumes, with an appendix containing very many as yet unpublished personal and political letters of the great statesmen of that epoch. The work has been the study of the author for more than thirty years.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A Day of Fate. By E. P. Roe. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $1.50.

—John Swinton's Travels. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Price 25 cents.

—Hints for Home-Reading. New York. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price 75 cents.

—The Immortal Life. By John Weiss. Boston: Lockwood, Brooks & Co. Price $1.50.

—Orion, and Other Poems. By C. G. D. Roberts. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.

—Lost for a Woman. By May Agnes Fleming. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Price $1.50.

—Miracle-Plays and Sacred Dramas. By Dr. Karl Hase. Translated from the German by A. W. Jackson. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $3.

—Can She Atone? By Abby Whitney Brown. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.25.

—John Brougham's Picture. By C. H. Spurgeon. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.

—The Minor Arts. Art-at-Home Series. By Charles G. Leland. London: Macmillan & Co. Price 60 cents.

—Two Worlds Are Ours. By Hugh Macmillan, D. D., LL. D. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.75.

—Bricks Without Straw. By Albion W. Tourgee, LL. D. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert. Price $1.50.

—Camille. By Alexandre Dumas. Unabridged Edition. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. Price 75 cents.

—Four Years on Wheels. By the Rev. J. W. Carhart, D. D. Oshkosh, Wis.: B. B. & M. T. Carhart. Price $1.25.

—New and Old: A Volume of Verse. By John Addington Symonds. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $1.50.

—Catalogue of Political Pamphlets, Embracing the Period Between 1750 and 1878. Edward P. Boon. New York.

—Wandering Thoughts and Wandering Steps. By a Philadelphia Lady. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

—Chinese Buddhism: A Volume of Sketches. By the Rev. Joseph Edkins, D. D. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Price $4.50.

—Catholicity, Protestantism, and Infidelity: An Appeal to Candid Americans. By F. X. Weninger. New York: P. O'Shea.

—History of Procedure in England from the Norman Conquest. By Melville Madison Bigelow, Ph. D. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

—Montezuma and the Conquest of Mexico. By Edward Eggleston and Lillie Eggleston Seelye. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price $1.25.

—The Standard Series: Lacon; or, Many Things in Few Words. By the Rev. C. C. Colton. New York: I. K. Funk & Co. Price 20 cents.

—Photographic Views; or, Religious and Moral Truths Reflected in the Universe. By F. X. Weninger. New York: P. O'Shea. Price $2.

—Medical Hints on the Production and Management of the Voice. By Lennox Browne, F. R. C. S. Edin. New York: M. L. Holbrook & Co.

—The Standard Series: Pulpit Table-Talk. By Edward B. Ramsay.—The Bible and the Newspaper. By Charles H. Spurgeon.—New York: I. K. Funk & Co. Price 15 cents.

ART.

ART PUBLICATIONS.

The *Art Amateur* for October bears evidences of the prosperity which it has attained. It covers a wide field, and every one can find some subject discussed in which they are interested. The editorial articles are on "The Fenardent-Cesnola Controversy," in which the editor evidently inclines to the opinion that Mr. Fenardent has substantiated the charges he made against Gen. Cesnola. These charges were to the effect that certain sculptures of the Cesnola collection had been tampered with and others unintelligently restored. The other editorials deal with "An Overrated Boston Treasure," "Two Sketches, by Sarah Bernhardt," "De Haas and Gifford," and "Government Art Criticised." The department entitled "The Art Gallery" treats of: "American Art Galleries: VII., Collection of the Estate of Marshall Owen Roberts"; "Boston Correspondence"; "Acquisitions by the British Museum"; "The Mediæval Artist's Color-Box." "Ceramics" deals with "Sèvres China" and "Underglaze Decoration"; "Bric-a-Brac" considers "Japanese Lacquers"; and the "Department of Decoration and Furniture" investigates and comments on "The Art of Furnishing"; "Fashionable Prices for Furniture"; "The Natural in Art"; "Etching on Marble, Stone, and Ivory"; "Religious Symbolism in Art"; "Menu and Guest Cards"; "Work for the Scroll Saw."

—*Science for All* is more properly a scientific publication perhaps than entitled to be classed as artistic. Nevertheless its illustrations are really well executed and constitute the most important part of the work. We have received Parts 16, 17, and 18, which are fully equal in merit and attractiveness to their predecessors. The aim of the editor is to convey to the English people an accurate knowledge of the elementary facts of science. In order to do this, the scientific principles underlying the every-day incidents of life are elaborated and explained by men who thoroughly understand the subjects treated. In the current numbers such subjects are discussed as "A Piece of Whinstone," "The Bottom of the Sea," "Mars," "Visible Sound," "The Torpedo," "Taste," "The Eye and Its Use," "A Lead Mine," "The Sun Telegraph," "A Frog," "Why a Top Spins," "Deep Sea Life," "Jupiter," "How a Snow-Flake Is Formed," "Coral Islands," "The Cessation of Life," "A Diseased Potato," "The Rivers of the Sea."

—The September number of the *Art Review* opens with the first of a series of articles on "Dr. William Rimmer," by T. H. Bartlett. W. J. Linton contributes the seventh chapter of "The History of Wood Engraving in America." S. R. Koehler's thirteenth chapter in his "Works of American Etchers" deals with Kruseman Van Etten, and the same writer has a paper on William Leibl. Charles C. Perkins concludes his essay on "Ancient Literary Sources of the History of the Formative Arts Among the Greeks." Charles Henry Hart has a good article on "The Stuart Exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts," Boston, and Frédéric de Lyène's article on "The Salon of 1880" is translated and reprinted from *L'Artiste*. The eight principal etchings are fully up to the average, "Modjeska as Juliet" and "Mrs. Philip Nicklin" being noticeable for good workmanship, while "A Study," "Head of William Cullen Bryant," and "Peasant's Reading" are equally pleasing. On the whole the number is a good one, and sustains the reputation of the best art periodical we have. It is published by Estes & Lauriat, Boston.

ART-NOTES.

Dr. Schliemann intends to dig at Orchomenos next winter.

—Pastel bids fair to supersede crayon drawing for portraits.

—It is proposed to found an Archæological Museum at Florence, Italy.

—Mr. Hamerton is preparing a third and enlarged edition of "Etching and Etchers."

—D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, announce a second series of Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin's "Our American Artists."

—At the Mechanics' Fair to be held in San Francisco, $1,000 will be distributed in prizes among exhibiting artists.

—An international committee has been formed in London to watch over the restoration of St. Mark's, Venice.

—The Fourth General Exhibition of Art lately held at Düsseldorf is universally conceded to have been a failure.

—Hinrichs, of Leipzig, are bringing out a third edition, in four volumes, of Overbeck's "Geschichte der griechischen Plastik."

—In France and Germany etching on marble, lithograph stone, and ivory has been introduced lately as an artistic occupation for ladies.

—The fall exhibition of the Philadelphia Academy is to be of special importance, its great feature being a large exhibit of the works of American artists abroad.

—The late Mr. W. F. de Haas left in his studio many studies from Nature, which, together with other of his works, will be sold by auction as soon as his effects arrive from Fayal, where he died.

—In four months 779,403 people visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. The museum, since Gen. Di Cesnola took charge of it, has received gifts of objects of art valued at nearly $50,000.

—H. Dugdale, of New York, is said to have offered $300,000 for the Chateau d'Eau fountain in Paris, lately removed to make way for the statue of the Republic. Probably he intends to present it to the City of New York for erection in Central Park.

—The Palais de l'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris is about to be considerably enlarged by its absorption of the branch Mont-de-Piété in the Rue Bonaparte, which will be devoted to providing numerous ateliers for the students of painting and sculpture.

—Subscriptions have been opened throughout Italy for the purpose of raising a more imposing memorial to the memory of Raphael than the simple inscription over the door at the house at Urbino in which he was born.

It is intended to erect a statue in his native town on the fourth centenary of his birth, which will occur on April 6, 1883.

SCIENCE.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The British Parliament has increased the grant for scientific experiments from $5,000 to $25,000.

—The next annual meeting of the American Public Health Association will be held in New Orleans Dec. 7, 1880.

—An international Sanitary Congress will be held at Washington in January, 1881, under the authority of the Government.

—The boring of the Arlberg Tunnel is in active progress on the Austrian side of the mountain, and ground will shortly be broken on the Swiss side. The St. Gothard line in its entire length is expected to be in running order in April next.

—An appropriation bill passed by the United States House of Representatives provides for a survey of the Gulf Stream from its origin to the Saragossa Sea. The plan embraces soundings, deep-sea temperatures, and observations of the currents.

—The Russian newspapers announce that the jubilee of the zoölogical museum of the Academy of Sciences, established in 1831 by the Emperor Nicholas, will take place in 1881. Russian and foreign zoölogists will meet at St. Petersburg on this occasion.

—The Second International Geological Congress will be held at Bologna in September, 1881. A prize of 5,000 francs will be awarded for the best international scale of colors and conventional signs for the representation of geological formations on maps and sections.

—Another lake village, assigned by experts to the age of bronze, has been discovered at Auvenier, near Neuchâtel. Several millstones quite new, others half made, have been brought to light, from which it is inferred that the place may have been the seat of a manufactory of these articles.

—The Vienna Academy (Section of Mathematics and Natural Science) has proposed as subject for the Baumgärtner prize of 1,600 florins the microscopic investigation of wood of living and fossil plants. Papers must be sent in before Dec. 31, 1882, and the prize will be awarded at the anniversary meeting in 1883.

—Messrs. A. F. Gray and R. E. Call invite the coöperation of American conchologists in providing the necessary material for a monograph of the Unionidæ of North America. It is designed to figure the anatomy of every species in detail, hence shells with their animals carefully preserved in alcohol are desired.

—A meteoric stone (aerolite), weighing about 125 pounds, fell at Schroon Lake, New York, about 10 o'clock in the evening of Wednesday, Sept. 22. It fell within twenty feet of a cottage, the occupants of which had the pleasure of watching it cool down from an intense red heat to the temperature of terrestrial things in that region.

—The *Daily News* Naples correspondent writes that since the 4th inst. Vesuvius has again become more active, and has launched his projectiles in greater number and to a greater hight. The seismograph at the observatory is also more animated, and new lava has issued from the side of the cone, flowing, fortunately for the railway, to the northeast.

—M. Daubrée has exhibited to the Académie des Sciences some sheets of nickel rendered malleable by a new process introduced by M. Gurnier. The brittleness of nickel is stated to arise from the little oxygen it holds with much tenacity. This is removed by a very small addition of phosphorous—from four to six thousandths—and extreme malleability is obtained.

—M. Mouchot is continuing his experiments with the solar engine in Algeria. With a mirror upwards of twelve feet in diameter he concentrates the heat of the sun upon a boiler one-fifth of an inch thick, within which he obtains a pressure of nearly 120 pounds in about an hour. M. Mouchot uses the heat for distilling essences, boiling oils, concentrating sirups, and for subliming chemicals.

—At a recent meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain it was announced that a challenge had been received from M. de Fonvielle, President of the French Académie d'Aërostation, to a balloon contest during the present autumn on English soil. After a discussion it was decided to accept the challenge, the contest to take place between one member of each nationality, and the ascent to be made from the Crystal Palace.

—Prof. Silvestri, in a recent ascent of Etna, found that, as a result of recent volcanic activity, the summit has been lowered to the extent of twelve metres, so that its present height above sea-level is 3,300 metres, and that the interior edge of the crater, which was formerly 1,500 metres in circumference, is now 1,800. The platform which was formerly seen on the east side, at sixty metres below the edge of the crater, has completely fallen into the heart of the volcano.

—The Association Scientifique de France has not continued the observations of meteors which was begun by Leverrier, its founder. No steps have been taken by the Observatory to fill up this important gap in the scientific work of the nation. The interest of observations taken during the last two years in the display of August meteors and the forthcoming inauguration of Leverrier's statue have attracted public attention to this circumstance, and it is hoped these observations will shortly be resumed.

HANCOCK'S APPEAL.

For The Chicago Tribune.

[Air—"The Girl I Left Behind Me."]

O take me in, for the night is dark,
And stormy, and cold, and windy;
And I'm a sheep, though I bring a pack
Of hungry wolves behind me.
Just let me guide the Ship of State;
For the right you'll always find me;
I never will by the nose be led
By the wolves I bring behind me.

I own they are as base a crowd
As a world-wide search could find me;
But look at me, and never mind
The motley troop behind me.
The Rebel claims shall ne'er be paid;
No party ties can bind me
To work the will of the hungry horde
That come in throngs behind me.

So put your trust in me, my friends;
My wolves will always mind me;
And I am better, a thousand times,
Than the mangy drove behind me.
If you'll just make me President,
By a solemn pledge I'll bind me
To save the country yet—in spite
Of the wolves I bring behind me.

BANNER, Ill. A. J. SLATER.

The Defendant's Objections.

Detroit Free Press.

They were trying an assault and battery case in Justice alley the other day, or were getting ready to, when the defendant objected to the jury which the Constable had gathered together. Beginning at number one, the Court asked:

"State your objections to the juryman."

"I beat him out of $50 on a horse trade, and I know how he feels," was the reply.

"And this one?"

"He and I couldn't agree on a game of cards one day about two weeks ago, and I punched his aged head. He hasn't forgotten it, you bet!"

"Well, here's the third man?"

"He has a grudge against me for licking his brother-in-law."

"And the fourth?"

"We have never been good friends since I shot six of his hens."

"And the fifth?"

"I know him of old. He says I stole his shot-gun."

"And do you object to the sixth and last?"

"I decidedly do. It isn't four days since I got ready to throw him off a wood dock."

"Wouldn't it be safe for you to dispense with a jury and let the Court try the case?" suggested his Honor.

"No, sir!" was the decided reply. "I don't say that I've got anything in particular against this Court, but this Court may have formed an opinion that I am the man who bagged his twenty-six game fowls one night last month. I've heard that he had his suspicions!"

The case was adjourned to secure six jurymen from out of the city.

Whenever Boston rises to speak, Boston means just what it says,—whether as a crowd or as an individual. One of her well-known citizens and builders, Mr. Charles S. Strickland, of 9 Boylston place and 166 Harrison avenue, after minutely detailing his most aggravated case of rheumatism,—how the highest medical talent failed to relieve him, —how he would be imprisoned months at a time in a sick chamber, and how, in the last attack, his case nearly appeared hopeless,—said: "By chance I heard of St. Jacobs Oil, applied it, and in a few hours was entirely free from pain in knee, arm, and shoulder. I cannot find words to convey my praise and gratitude to the discoverer of this King of rheumatism."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Desperation of the Democrats—Revelation of a Startling Conspiracy in Maine.

Garcelon to Certify a Set of Electoral Votes, Necessary to Count in Hancock.

Talks with Independents on the Political Outlook—The "Young Scratchers" United for Garfield,

The Maine Board and Its Leadership: Schneider Superseded by Sioussa—Personal Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 5.—Every Republican who has returned from the campaign in Maine has a new story to tell of the election there One of the latest arrivals says:

"The political morality of Maine is calloused. There seemed to be little hesitation there in defending the State fraud of last year. The Fusionists were not at all disconcerted by the proofs of the astounding acts of their leaders. They seemed to regard the fraud simply as a political trick or expedient, to which all parties would resort to accomplish their purposes. They had no word of censure for the instigators of the fraud, and many of them even went so far as to intimate that the fraud of last year might be made to perform an important part in the election of the President between now and the 4th of March next."

A DESPERATE GAME.

"You cannot mean that the Garcelon Government, so called, intends, in certain contingencies, to insist that it is still in power, and to make trouble by certifying a set of Electors to Congress?"

"That is certainly what I do mean, and it is just what the Garcelon men say. They declare that Garcelon is Governor of Maine to-day; that he has simply yielded to superior force, and to a conspiracy in which his opponents have been aided by the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth; that he declined to exercise his functions for the reason only that he did not desire to cause civil strife in the State, and because he was overpowered by numbers; and that he is to-day the true, lawful, and only Governor and Executive Officer of the State of Maine, and the only person who has the right, power, or authority to certify to Congress the result of the Electoral vote of that State. And they say that, if the occasion shall seem to demand it, or if the Democracy, for party reasons, shall wish to have duplicate, or triplicate, returns of the Electoral vote from Maine, in order that they may throw out the vote of that State under the rules for counting the Electoral vote which they are certain to adopt this winter, then Gov. Garcelon will certify Electoral votes; and that the votes cast for the Republican Electors in Maine in November will thus be nullified. By such an act, Garcelon will at the same time gratify his own private malice against the Republican leaders in Maine, and will furnish a technical basis for Democratic conspirators at Washington, acting under forms of law, to nullify the vote of a State in order to prepare the way for counting in their non-elected candidate."

"This is a startling story, and it would seem to be another reason why the Republicans should make their majorities everywhere as large as possible in November, so that there can be no excuse for a resort to any such desperate measures. What do you think the prospect is for Republican success in Maine in November?"

MAINE IN NOVEMBER.

"I think it is very excellent. It must be remembered, however, that Maine is at present an exceptional State. The same conditions do not exist there which prevail in almost every other State in the Union. Prosperity, which is so general and welcome everywhere else, has not reached the State of Maine, or, having reached it, has departed. The lumber business—the great staple industry of the State—is gone. The lumbermen of the northern districts have had their occupation taken from them. Nothing has come in the place of this industry, except wildcat mining. There are some good veins there, it is true; but they are too small, and too shallow, and too far removed from each other, to make mining profitable. The fishermen, too, are discontented; and the inhabitants of the Madawaska district, and of the fishing regions in the northeastern shore district, are an ignorant lot."

"Where do the Republicans expect to make gains in November over the October vote?"

"The Republicans expect to do much better in the cities in November. They realize now that their campaign was too much of the character ascribed by Senator Blaine to the campaign in Vermont. It was too much of a 'dress-parade.' Too much attention was paid to distinguished speakers from abroad, to brass bands, and to large meetings; and too little time devoted to the details of the campaign work at home. In one ward in the City of Lewiston, for instance, in the district represented by Frye, who fortunately was elected, the Republican Congressional Committee has learned that there were thirty Republicans entitled to vote who were not inscribed upon the registry. The campaign was so carelessly conducted that this was not discovered until election-day, when it was too late. All these things are to be changed, and the Electoral vote of the State is certain to be cast for Garfield and Arthur in November."

THE MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUNU

is a well-known character about Washington. He is the Chancellor of the French Legation, was an intimate friend of Charles Sumner, and is probably better acquainted with American politics and history than any person attached to any of the Foreign Legations. He has written a book upon our Constitution and forms of Government, entitled "Executive Power," which shows great knowledge and careful research, which has obtained an extended circulation in Europe, and is probably upon the table of every diplomatist in this and foreign countries. Chambrunu is a relative of Lafayette, and has inherited the love for the American Republic for which his illustrious ancestor was noted. He is not a naturalized American citizen, although he spends the greater portion of his time in this country. He takes the liveliest interest in our politics, and is undoubtedly better acquainted with our public men than any other resident foreigner. He is a perfect master of our language, although speaking it with a marked accent. Meeting him the other day, I asked him what he thought of the political situation. He said:

"I think that Garfield is going to be elected, and he certainly ought to be. I have known Gen. Garfield intimately for many years, and I regard him as the foremost of American statesmen. I have been spending most of the summer in New York, and at the watering-places, and I find that the Republican party is very thoroughly united. The 'Young Scratchers' in New York City will vote to a man for Garfield. They know him thoroughly, and are not deceived by the campaign-attacks upon him. He excites their enthusiasm, and the Democrats will not be able to carry New York against him."

NATHANIEL PAIGE,

the Washington lawyer, is a cosmopolitan. In the same month you may hear of him in Cuba, at New Orleans, and at Paris. He is one of the most successful lawyers domiciled in Washington,—if a man who is constantly on the wing can be said to have a domicile anywhere. He has been extremely successful in litigation with respect to Cuban estates, and has very large landed interests there. He arrived a couple of weeks ago from Europe, and, after spending ten days among the business men of all classes in New York City, said to a friend that he found among business men a great reluctance to any change in the Administration, and a strong desire that Garfield should be elected. A good many prominent Democratic railroad-men and bankers said that, while they could not vote for Garfield, they would stay away from the polls, and contribute in this negative way what they could to the continuance of a certain, steady-going, reliable, honest-money Administration. Men of the independent cast, who have sometimes acted with the Democrats, stated that they should work and vote for Garfield.

THE "YOUNG SCRATCHERS."

A prominent New York "Young Scratcher" said to me the other day:

"There were 20,000 votes in this State in the last campaign, when the Republicans carried the State, that were not cast for the Republican ticket. These 20,000 voters considered that Cornell was a creature of the 'machine,' and that he had been nominated at the dictation of Conkling. They did not desire, or propose, to contribute anything to any such cause, and declined to vote for the Republican ticket. But this year they will vote for Garfield. Their manifesto has already been issued, and they are in earnest in the business. The number of votes which these 'Young Scratchers' will contribute to the Republican ticket, together with the number of Democrats that will stay away from the polls, will more than counterbalance any accessions that the regular Democratic ticket will receive from the union between Tammany Hall and the Irving Hall Democracy, even if such a union proves successful."

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

is a very independent newspaper, as some of its recent utterances prove. It is independent with Republican leanings, but it is by no means partisan. It does not hesitate to criticise Republican leaders or Democratic leaders at any time, no matter what the necessities of the campaign may be. The opinions of its managers may, therefore, be considered as impartial as opinions can be found in a campaign of such interest and excitement. Mr. Sperry, its keen-sighted managing editor, the other day, speaking of the Republican situation in New York, as he looked out from his eyrie upon the beautiful North River, said that he was very confident that the Republicans were going to carry the State. I find that the calmest men, upon whom party-ties in the past have been the least binding, share the opinion of Mr. Sperry.

A DRIVE AT BARNUM.

"How does it look in Connecticut?" I said the other day to Congressman Phelps (Democrat), of that State, who was here examining into the operations of the Democratic Congressional Committee.

"There is not much excitement yet. The canvass will open actively later, and be a very hot one."

"Is English (James E.) going to take an active part in the campaign?"

"He will probably open his pocketbook a little. That is about all he can do. He is nothing of a speaker."

"Barnum seems to be pretty busy in the canvass?"

"Yes; he is Chairman of the National Committee, and a member of the Congressional Campaign Committee, although he is not now a member of Congress. It is a little difficult to see why he should have been made a member of the Congressional Committee."

"What will be the chances of the parties in Connecticut this fall?"

"I think that there will be no doubt that the Hancock ticket will have a plurality of about 2,000 votes. In our State a plurality vote only is necessary to elect the Electoral ticket, while State officers require a majority; so that it may happen that, while the State may go Republican as to the State officers, the Hancock Electoral ticket may be successful. There may be no election of State officers by the people, and the question be referred to the Legislature, and yet the Hancock Electoral ticket be successful. In case the question of State officers should go to the Legislature, the result of course would be Republican. English would there have no chance."

GOV. JEWELL,

the silver-haired Chairman of the National Republican Committee, told me that Phelps, of Connecticut, would have himself a pretty hard chance for reëlection, as a very prominent and popular brass-manufacturer, now in Europe, has indicated his willingness to accept the Republican nomination for Congress. If he should do so, Phelps could hardly be elected.

THE MARINE BAND.

Schneider—Sioussa. "The King is dead,—long live the King!" The Marine Band is one of the institutions of Washington. It greets every incoming Administration, does the honors to retiring Presidents, and officiates on all state occasions. It wears the most gorgeous uniform of any branch of the military or naval service; yet the musicians who compose it, as a class, know less about American institutions, and care much less, than an American of 10 years of age. The band is almost entirely composed of foreigners; and, although they are required to enlist in the United States service, they serve simply for pay. Until this week this band has never had a leader who was born upon American soil; and it will now be necessary to have great confidence in the genealogical tree to believe that John P. Sioussar, the new leader, is an American. He is an American by the accident of birth, and succeeds Schneider.

Poor Schneider! Soon after the Franco-German war, Maj. Nicholson, of the Marine Corps, while traveling in Europe, was attracted by the wonderful skill of a clarionet-player in a Commune band. Nicholson interested himself enough to learn the man's name, and finally induced him to come to Washington to accept a vacancy which then existed in the Marine Band. Prior to that time Schneider had been in the Papal army, had received a medal for his musical skill from the Pope, and had been, as before stated, the leader in a Commune band. Schneider came to Washington, and was made leader of our famous Marine Band. It was hard work for him from the start. He did not know our language to begin with, and knew little of it at the end. An interpreter was necessary on all occasions, and the interpreter needed to be a great deal of a polyglot to fuse the manifold languages of that curious corps. The band-men cheered the florid rhetoric of our Carter: but those cheers were simply given in anticipation of beer. Germans, Italians, and Spaniards constitute the principal part of the band, with a few Irishmen, Americans, and English. Schneider's interpreter did not help him to secure harmony. The music which delighted Washington's great assemblies raised no responsive echoes among the red-breasted "tooters" themselves. They were always by the ears. Schneider was perpetually in a row. He had a bad temper. He used stimulants freely. His views of the marital relations were not Puritanic. He was once in the courts upon the charge of having suggested to his wife that a marine officer's sabre would soon settle the difficulties between them. And now he is put out of the band, after an investigation begun while the band was absent in Chicago at the Knights-Templar Conclave. The story goes that his immediate superiors did not care to have the band go to Chicago, but that Schneider prevailed upon the Secretary of the Navy to give him permission to do so. Meanwhile, his opponents commenced the investigation, as the result of which Schneider has been discharged. One of the charges is that he has evaded the customs-duties by importing musical instruments, ostensibly for the use of the band, duty free, while, in reality, he was the agent of some musical importing houses, and received a liberal commission for these smuggling services. Schneider's friends say that this charge is not true; that, being somewhat finical in his musical tastes, he imported a great many instruments before he could find those that pleased him; and that he disposed of the surplus to dealers in such instruments. However, there were a good many charges, some of them of a personal character, and Schneider has had to go. In his place comes

JOHN P. SIOUSSA.

The new leader was born in the region so little known to strangers in Washington,—the Navy-Yard district. His father is a Spaniard, and has been for a quarter of a century a member of the band, and Sioussa himself, when a lad, was attached to the corps. He received an excellent musical education, has been the leader of several noted orchestras, and is a musical composer of more or less celebrity. He wrote the scores of some operas, and has composed a great many band-pieces. It is said that the new leader will endeavor to Americanize the band.

PERSONAL.

Representative Carlisle, of Kentucky, was here last week as an attorney for the Kentucky lottery companies. He was their attorney before he entered Congress, otherwise his friends say that he would not have accepted a retainer. Other Congressmen, however, do not seem to have been particular about that sort of thing, as the lottery companies have had no difficulty in obtaining counsel in both Houses of Congress, notwithstanding the subject-matter of the litigation comes before Congress for legislative action.

Sunset Cox was here this week, ostensibly to discover how it was that his franks were improperly used by the Democratic Congressional Committee. He seems to have satisfied himself, as he stopped writing letters upon that subject, and does not complain that the Republican correspondents have done him injustice. The fraud upon the law committed by Mr. Cox's frank, and that of other Democratic Congressmen, has been very great. Cox goes to instruct the Democrats in the district in Ohio from which he carpet-bagged to New York City, how to vote.

Joseph James Thornington, of Iowa, United States Consul to Aspinwall, has been spending a few days here, prior to returning to his station. He left Aspinwall last summer to escape the yellow-fever, but not until two members of his family had fallen victims to that disease. The Consul at Turk's Island has just died from that fever. It was with reference to the Consulate at Turk's Island that a story is told of Gen. Ben Butler. "They say" that, in asking for a position at the State Department for some of his favorits, he inquired whether there was a minor Consulate vacant. He was told there was one vacancy, but that it was in a very unhealthy locality, and that the person appointed would not probably be able to endure the climate. The Essex statesman is reported to have said: "That is just the place for him, as his appointment will be likely to be permanent."

Dr. C. P. Culver, to whom Gen. Hancock wrote his letter approving several inflation heresies, is seriously ill here from typhoid-fever.

Judge Carter, of the District Court, is one of the clearest-headed political observers in Washington. Speaking, the other day, of the political outlook in Indiana, he said that, although naturally a Democratic State, he had hopes that the Republicans would carry it; but that they would have to overcome great difficulties, as the school-houses were too far apart and the groceries were too thick. Judge Carter spends his summer-vacations in Kansas, where he has a tract of land of 3,400 acres under cultivation. The farm is managed by his son. E. B. W.

HERESY.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I was not born at variance with God,
"Corrupt and unregenerate." The fall
Of Adam left no blemish on my soul,
That came (unasked) from the Creator's hand
A thing of spotless beauty. I was born
Loving the light, and reaching after truth—
Fond of dear Life, yet cordial friend of Death,
The King of Peace, not Terrors. I believe
Whatever comes to me is for the best.
I need no "newer birth" to make me trust;
No interceder with the Power Supreme,
Who formed me full of worship and of love—
And, having formed me so, to damn me then
Would damn Himself, and be no longer God!

ELLA WHEELER.

Death from Hydrophobia.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 4.—Joseph L. Martinet died to-day at the residence of ex-Postmaster Green, from what the doctors claim was an attack of hydrophobia. Deceased was 28 years of age, and was bitten by a small black-and-tan dog about twelve years ago upon the hand. It was not regarded as serious, as the dog showed no symptoms of madness. Young Martinet grew to manhood, and was employed by his father, a grocer in Jersey City. He was also a member of the Fourth Regiment N. G., and went with his company as a guard of honor with Gen. Torbert's remains to Philadelphia last week. For some ten days, however, he has complained of not feeling well, and having pains about his shoulders and back. It was supposed to be rheumatism. Last night he became worse, and acted so strangely that a watch was kept upon him. He would not remain in his room, but ran in and out, raving meantime about his betrothed, Postmaster Green's daughter. Dr. Abercrombie, the family physician, was called to the house. Subsequently Dr. Ewing was also called. They agreed he was suffering from hydrophobia. Martinet heard their statement evidently, for he repeated "hydrophobia" from time to time. About 7 o'clock this morning he ran out and made his way to Mr. Green's residence, on Sussex street. He was followed by his mother. The physicians were again sent for by Mr. Green, and they there affirmed the disease to be undoubtedly hydrophobia. The young man about this time seemed conscious of approaching death and asked to kiss his mother. She pressed her lips to his cheek and he said: "Oh, kiss my lips, mother." As she made a passionate movement to obey his request the physicians interfered and prevented her, saying she might become inoculated with the poison of the disease. The doctors then sprinkled chloroform upon the patient's face which almost immediately turned black, and death followed quickly.

The mother of deceased refuses to believe the disease to have been hydrophobia, in spite of the doctors' decision, and affirms that her son died from rheumatism of the heart and it was an act of cruelty to prevent her last embrace.

After the young man had been bitten, twelve years ago, inquiry resulted in the discovery that the dog had been attacked by a rabid cur while running in the street. A policeman had killed the mad dog, and attempted to kill the other. The dog received one shot, which did not prove fatal, and escaped further harm. The next day after it had bitten the boy it was seized with spasms and was killed.

THE COMSTOCK LODE.

Recent Work and Developments in the Various Mines.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., Sept. 30.—The development of ore-bodies in the mines of the Comstock has been delayed beyond our expectations; yet we do not despair of them, owing to most encouraging prospects having been met with in some of them.

The Ophir Company, in running a cross-cut east of the 2,000 level, jointly with the California Company, crossed an ore-body of ten feet in width, fifty feet north of the California line. It is being drifted on both north and south, to ascertain the condition in those directions. The ore is of fair grade, and may prove to be extensive. The cross-cuts east on the 2,500 level at the Union, although in a distance respectively 218 feet and 142 feet, have developed nothing but promising vein-matter containing streaks of quartz. Winze No. 1 is being continued down from the 2,500 level, and is nearing the 2,600 level, through good vein-material. The south drift on the 2,500 level from the shaft is making good headway. Two cross-cuts are being run west from this drift, which are in about thirty-five feet. No cross-cuts are being run from the north drift on the 2,500 level, which drift connects with the Sierra Nevada incline. The work of sinking the Union shaft from the 2,500 to the 2,600 level is about to be commenced.

At the Sierra Nevada, the incline-raise from the 2,300 level to meet the bottom of the vertical shaft is up about 135 feet. It was expected that this mine would have been producing ore by this time; but such is not the case, although the management claim that after a short time, having completed a little more needed work, the extraction of ore will be commenced. That certainly, if true, is encouraging.

The middle mines are being explored with somewhat encouraging prospects, the water now being under control. A terrible accident occurred at the Imperial shaft, which caused the death of nine men, a tenth one being badly injured. There were ten men on the cage, when, at the 1,100 station, the cable parted at the reel, and it was precipitated down the shaft, landing on the top of the cage, and driving it with tremendous force to the bottom of the shaft,—the safeties on the cage not checking its downward progress. If they had worked properly and stopped the cage, the slaughter of the miners would have been avoided. According to the testimony taken before the Coroner's jury, the cable was known to be in a very unsafe condition. The weight attached to it at the time of the accident was not over 4,000 pounds.

The Yellow Jacket Company are drifting north from the shaft on the 2,800 level, and encountering very hot water. A connection with the south branch of the Sutro Tunnel is greatly desired, which would relieve their pumps very much, as the water would be discharged into the drift that will connect with it, 1,520 feet below the surface. The branch tunnel will pass the shaft about eighty feet east of it. The water from the Crown Point and Belcher is taken up through the Yellow Jacket shaft. There is being nothing done on the 3,000 level of those mines at present. The Forman shaft has attained a depth of 1,440 feet; and the Osbiston shaft, being sunk by the Best & Belcher and Gould & Curry Companies, is now down 1,635 feet.

Work of exploration and the extraction of ore are going on at the Sierra Mine. Along the wall west of the station at the bottom of the winze, considerable ore is found, mostly of milling quality.

The work of sinking the shaft at the Original Keystone is proceeding uninterruptedly,—the pump lately put in keeping it clear of water by being run only a small portion of the time. The management seems to be in the right hands, the business being conducted in the most economical manner, guided by good judgment, which is favorable to the success of the company,—the evidences in favor of the development of a good mine being of the most encouraging character.

The Consolidated Pacific Company, at Bodie, have their shaft down to the 600 level, with a sump of twenty feet below. The shaft is substantially timbered, and guides are put in for the cage to run in which has been put in the shaft. The machinery has been overhauled and put in good condition. As everything is in readiness, explorations will be proceeded with and work pushed rapidly, with every prospect of success.

At the Boston Consolidated, the winze from the 200 level was sunk to a depth of thirty feet, and a drift started south at that point, following along the foot-wall of the vein, which is of the full width of the drift,—showing quartz of good milling grade, some of it quite rich in gold. The crosscuts on the 200 level show the vein to be twenty-six to twenty-eight feet in width. The foot and hanging walls have heavy seams of clay on them, and the space between is filled with quartz and clay. Work is going on in the stopes, and as much ore is being broken down as can be hoisted. Work has been resumed on the 300 level, which will evidently result in important developments. The stopes are looking well, and show rich ore at every point, some of it specimen ore. There are 290 tons of ore on the dump ready for milling.

The Homer Mill & Mining Company are prosecuting work on their mine with good developments. The upraise in the Wasatch vein is up a distance of twenty-seven feet, having passed through a vein of high grade ore varying from two to three feet in thickness. This upraise has been carried as far as ventilation will permit. Work has been resumed in the drift south, on the tunnel level. The tunnel is now 320 feet in length. The drift south from the tunnel on the Crevasse vein is now ninety feet in length, which is three and a half feet in width, showing coarse, free gold and sulphurets. The vein has a westerly dip of fifty degrees. The face of the tunnel shows a mixture of quartz and slate two and a half feet in thickness, with clay on the foot-wall. Supplies for winter use are being laid in, and everything about the mine is progressing satisfactorily, and proving that the Company are developing a valuable mine.

There were 1,152 tons of ore extracted from the California Mine last week, from the stopes on the 1,650 level, assaying at the rate of $17.23 per ton; and from the Consolidated Virginia 801 tons, from the 1,750 level, assaying $28.51.

Charges Against Minister Comly.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—Celso Cæsar Morenos, late Minister of Foreign Affairs for King Kalakaua of the Sandwich Islands, is now here awaiting the return of Secretary Evarts, to whom he intends preferring charges against Minister Comly. If Mr. Morenos' statements are correct, Mr. Comly has been trying to exercise authority which even the office of Minister Plenipotentiary would not justify. Mr. Morenos went to the Sandwich Islands for the purpose of establishing cable and steamship communications with countries east and west. He asserts that Minister Comly has opposed every improvement that was proposed for the Sandwich Islands on the ground that they did not care to have ship connection with other countries, nor cable communication. The American Minister seemed to exercise a sort of patronizing air over all the islands and threatened them with the vengeance of the United States if they did not do so and so. According to Morenos, the King and people of the Sandwich Islands are in favor of improvement, but the missionaries fight the idea. The Kalakaua Ministry was opposed to the cable and steamship subsidies. Morenos, by his argument, defeated them, and, in accordance with English precedent, King Kalakaua decided that the defeat made them unworthy of confidence. Then it was that he selected Mr. Morenos as his Minister of Foreign Affairs. Comly, urged to it by the missionaries, as Morenos claims, made the fight a personal one, and insisted that Morenos should be dismissed. The pressure became so great that the dismissal took place, but, acting upon the King's advice, Morenos came to the United States to lay the facts before the authorities.

On his way he called upon Gen. Garfield, Republican candidate for President, upon Gov. Foster of Ohio, and other Republicans, all of whom indorsed him. When he reached Washington he called at once upon Secretary Sherman, who gave him a letter of introduction to Mr. Evarts, which he is now anxiously waiting to present.

Pity for a Rat.

On the occasion of the loss of the steamship Vera Cruz, the sea was swarming with rats driven from the sinking ship, and one of the terrified creatures seized the ear of a swimming sailor, without breaking the skin. "I didn't have the heart to shake him of," says the soft hearted fellow, who could pity even a rat while death was staring him in the face; "so I let him hold on; but the next wave washed him away."

THE COURTS.

A Sudden Rush of Applications for Divorces.

Desertion, Drunkenness, Cruelty, and Other Reasons Assigned.

Federal Rules of Practice—Incipient Lawyers—Judgments and New Suits.

DIVORCES.

The grist of divorce cases has been rather light for the past few days, from some inexplicable cause, but yesterday the hopper was full to running over to make up for back deficiencies. The first one of the many to air her grievances was Mamie M. Holmes, who in 1871, under the name of Mamie M. Clough, was married to Charles D. Holmes. She says she discovered in 1879 that he had been unfaithful to him, but he promised reform, and on account of her child she forgave him. A few months afterward she discovered that he had relapsed, and she then left him for good, and now wants to have the separation legalized.

Marie Brown was married to John Brown in 1869, and lived with him until last spring, when she was compelled to leave him on account of his cruelty, owing to which her health broke down, when he refused to live with her any longer, and she wants him compelled to support her while she lives apart from him.

Emma Zilinsky, née Liebeschultz, complains that her husband, Simon Zilinsky, succeeded in getting all her money and jewels away from her before they were married, and then, as soon as the ceremony was performed, deserted her. This was over seven years ago, and he has not found his way back yet, so that she feels justified in drawing the conclusion that she is a grass widow.

This ended the list in the Superior Court, and then the Circuit Court, determined not to be beaten, took up the matter and ground out four more cases. Mary E. Doritty headed the list, and her story contains some little variations from the usual regulation cases. She was married to Alexander Doritty in April, 1871, and supported him for about a year, while he amused himself "spouting" her clothes and spending the money in bucking the tiger. In July, 1872, he got angry and threatened to throw her out of the window, and she left him a few years until he should cool off. She went to New Orleans, where she lived until 1877, when she received a very frigid letter from him to the following effect: "I have been living as man and wife with a woman ever since last April, and shall continue to do so, your claims to the contrary notwithstanding." Being curious to know how her husband could live as a "man and wife" at the same time, she went back to New York, where she met her talented spouse and consented to live with him again. He was to go to Philadelphia and send for her the following June, but he forgot his promise, and, instead, sent her a request to get a divorce from him. She declined to accede to his demand, but came to Chicago, where the article could be had on very short notice if wanted, and went to work. She discovered subsequently that he was in the city, but does not seem to have made any extraordinary efforts to see him. He has been living at No. 36 Twenty-fifth street with a de facto wife, and the de jure Mrs. Doritty now asks for a divorce on the ground of adultery, and there is ground for believing that her husband will not contest the matter.

Before the file mark was dry on Mrs. Doritty's bill, Florence Scranton rushed in—that is, by proxy, through her attorney—and asked for the same panacea from her troubles, her husband, Edgar Scranton, being too much addicted to looking on wine when it is red, and beer when it is amber-colored, to find time to take care of his family.

Just as the Clerk had raked in the six dollars for the above bill, Julia S. Dunkle appeared, also by a legal representative, and caused it to be known that her husband, Edwin B. Dunkle, is just too mean for anything, and that she never, absolutely never, will live with him again on account of his continued cruelty during the four years of their married life.

After this there was a lull in this kind of business, and the clerks found time to attend to other matters until just about time for closing up, when poor Bridget McDermott filed her petition setting out that her spalpeen of a husband, James McDermott, had married her in 1875, and then left her a month afterward, and gone to Canada. Then he came back after a little and lived with her a short time, when he again left her and staid away a year. Pretty soon after this he began getting drunk and abusing her, and ever since by his cruelty he has made her look back to the days when she was single with longing regret. So that she asks to be restored to her ante-nuptial condition as far as possible.

The following suits were begun in the Circuit Court Thursday, but suppressed for service: Alonzo Parliament from Ada Parliament on the ground of adultery, and Matilda Muhlick from Jacob W. Muhlick for cruelty.

Sarah E. Bromwell also asked for a decree of separate maintenance against Henry H. Bromwell, who is a member of the firm of Bromwell & Stenstrum, furriers, at No. 161 State street. She charges that he has been guilty of cruelty, and also that in April, 1879, he had her confined in the Insane Asylum at Batavia on an unfounded charge of insanity, from which she escaped about five weeks afterward. She asks that he may be compelled to support her in a style befitting the wife of a man worth $30,000, and also that he be restrained from disposing of his interest in the firm. A temporary injunction was granted, as asked, by Judge Barnum.

FEDERAL RULES OF PRACTICE.

Judge Blodgett yesterday entered the following order in regard to the practice in the Federal Courts:

Ordered, That demurrers in cases at law and in equity and contested motions will only be heard on Mondays. Attorneys intending to bring up such demurrers and motions for hearing must give notice to the attorney of the opposit party at least as early as the Friday preceding such intended hearing, and file such notice with the Clerk on or before 10 o'clock a. m. on the Saturday before the time fixed for such hearing, and the Clerk will make up a motion calendar, placing cases thereon in the order in which the notices are filed with him.

THE COMING LAWYERS.

The Appellate Court suspended their regular session yesterday to allow an examination of students for admission to the Bar to be held. The examiners were Judge G. W. Cothran and Mr. S. B. Perry, and the questions propounded were, as heretofore, partly oral, partly written. The examination was closed about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the decisions will probably be given Monday or Tuesday. The following is the list of names of the twenty-three young aspirants for a legal sheepskin: William M. Booth, A. R. Beyerle, W. T. Blair, Francis W. Comfort, H. A. Cravener, Theodore A. Frey, Clarence Griggs, L. J. Goodwin, W. W. Hammond, Paul Jones, F. E. Makeel, Henry Meiselbar, Terence McDermott, J. S. McClure, T. B. McDonough, P. J. O'Shea, John M. Porter, Alphonso L. Reed, John F. Snyder, Henry Sawyer, C. F. Sundell, John M. Whitehead, and J. A. Wakefield.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Wilson, who was tried a month ago in the Criminal Court on a charge of bestial assault upon a valuable mare belonging to Mr. Badenoch, and escaped punishment through the obstinacy of a single juror who refused to join the eleven others in a verdict of guilty, was again placed on trial yesterday evening. Evidence in the case will be heard this morning.

John Dolly, Thomas Keefe, and Richard Blackman were tried on a charge of robbery yesterday afternoon. The prosecuting witness was William Payne, the father of the notorious Nibsey Payne, who told a straight story of the robbery, but whose character, when investigated by the counsel for the defense, proved so bad as to weaken the case considerably. The jury had not agreed up to the adjournment of the court in the evening.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett will not be in court to-day.

Judge Moran will hear motions to-day, Judge Rogers submitted cases, and Judges Tuley, Barnum, and Jameson contested motions.

A motion will be made before Judge Tuley Monday to assess the damages caused by the issuance of an injunction in the case of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company against the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company.

Judge Smith will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial in Nos. 2,534, 2,700, 2,764, 2,768, and 2,808.

A discharge from bankruptcy was issued yesterday to Garrard Fordyce.

John McKeough was elected Assignee of John J. and Nicholas J. Miller, under a bond for $250.

W. D. Cooper was appointed Assignee for Charles B. Weeks and Alexander Agnew, under a bond for $300.

Assignees will be chosen Monday morning for Thomas S. Deeves and Doctor S. Place.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James H. Gould filed a bill against William D. Trahern to restrain him from infringing a patent for an improvement in pumps, issued to Leonard H. Wheeler Nov. 3, 1874. The Gould Manufacturing Company also filed a bill against the same defendant to prevent him using a patent for an improvement in pump-valves, originally issued to William H. Pollard Jan. 7, 1868.

STATE COURTS.

Margaret J. Day began a suit yesterday against William W. Foss to recover $5,000.

Julius A. Boyer filed a bill against Elizabeth Keough, Margaret F., Frank M., and Edward S. Keough to foreclose a mortgage for $1,318.75 on Lot 2, Block 1, in Singer & Talcott's Addition to Lemont.

Matthias Mathiesen brought suit for $3,000 against John B. Brown.

Judith C. Woller filed a distress for rent against Josiah W., James S., and Irwin Nesbitt, to recover $343.34 back rent of the store, No. 167 Madison street.

J. Wilkes Ford filed a petition asking for a mechanics' lein to the amount of $350 on the property of the Chicago Jockey and Trotting Club.

Frank Schulz, arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, filed a petition for habeas corpus. His case was heard by Judge Barnum, and he was remanded to jail.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General business.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of his chancery calendar.

APPELLATE COURT—8, United States Fire-Insurance Company v. Travelers' Insurance Company; 9, Gormley v. Uthe; 10, Bennett v. Walker; 11, Schraum v. O'Connor; and 12, Wright v. Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. No case on hearing.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call 251 to 300, inclusive. Trial call 2,910, 2,916, 2,918, 2,926, 2,928, 2,934, 2,940, 2,946. No. 2,896, Lacy v. Goodwillie, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—47, 62, 63, 68, 70, 75½ to 85, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—374, 458, 467 to 485, inclusive, except 470, 475, 480, 482, and 484. No. 466, Burgess v. Jenkins, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Wilhelm Andorf v. Christian and Sophie Nieradt, $238.20.—Union National Bank v. Henry Richards, $617.

JUDGE SMITH—Lizzie S. Phillips et al. vs. Thomas Anderson, $38.75.—J. H. Rice v. Jacob Haish, $95.13.—Francis Dodd v. Charles Daniels, $1,189.29.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Tolman & King v. John Emerson, $1,340.10.—Cornelius Van Schaack v. J. J. C. Gillespie, $281.80.

LIVE-STOCK ABROAD.

Importation into the United States of Foreign Horses and Cattle—Hints for American Breeders.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—While Messrs. Read and Pell, the British Commissioners appointed to visit the United States with a view to reporting on the agricultural opposition to be met with from that quarter, have just given an excellent certificate in favor of the Short-Horn herds of the West in throwing out a suggestion that the compulsory slaughter clause in the Cattle Diseases act might be suspended in favor of a system of quarantine which would allow of the introduction into England of some animals combining the best strains of blood for the purposes of crossing, it is satisfactory to note that American live-stock agents have never been busier than they were during the past few weeks in making selections of horses, cattle, and sheep of the purest breeds. At the Carlisle Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society of England there were some few gentlemen from the Western States, but no transactions were recorded, for, having only just arrived, they leisurely spent the first few days pleasure-seeking in the land of Burns, in visiting Gretna Green, the place so notorious for runaway marriages, and which is just outside the old border town, or in trips to Mount Rydal, formerly the residence of Wordsworth, and other places in the lake country. Three weeks later, however, they settled down to business, and at the Kelso show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the oldest institution of the kind in Great Britain, they appeared in such large numbers as to make the Scotch farmers think an invasion had taken place. It turned out that most of them were after Clydesdales, a breed of horses which is now recognized as the most powerful and useful for draft purposes in the world. It is only within the past year or two that the attention of American stock-raisers has been called to the necessity for improvement in their work horses. The reason for the demand in the United States is possibly the same which has caused in Great Britain a rise of about 150 per cent in the price—viz.: the increase of commerce, with its consequent development of street traffic and the great mortality among the animals, owing to wear and tear of hoofs and legs on hard and uneven pavements. It is curious to note that an exactly similar demand for heavy horses which is at present being made in England, or rather Scotland, and the north of France by America was made by the Australian and New Zealand Colonies about ten years ago. The market from that quarter has lapsed considerably during the past year or two, owing to the great commercial depression existing there, as well as to the fact that the importations have been so well taken care of and so judiciously mated that, like the Short-Horn breeders of the West, their owners feel almost independent of the old country. It is regretted by Clydesdale breeders, however, that American stock agents only take away second and third grade specimens of their horses, whereas the Australians and New Zealanders were wont to choose the very best, so much so that a cry arose throughout the country at one time for the farmers not to part with their mares. The men of Melbourne and Sydney did not think £1,000 a big price for a noted, well-bred Clydesdale horse, and such high prices as £1,100 and £800 were quoted for two animals, one the first-prize 3-year-old at the Glasgow Stallion Show of 1879, and the other a colt of similar age, just outside the honor-list. The American buyers will not rise above £200, and buy aged horses and colts, which cannot make their living in this country, at an average price of £150. So a farmer will say when he has a real good one, "I am keeping him for the Australians"; while, if he has got an indifferent lot on his hands, he will say, "I am looking around for some Americans to clean me out." This the Clydesdale men regret, as they do not care to think that their average specimens of the breed should be placed in competition with the Percheron-Norman, an animal of the same type, and their only successful rival in the States. The fact is that there is such a great demand for good draft horses in England, from London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Glasgow, etc., that it pays well to keep the best stallions in the country.

Though the Clydesdale horses purchased in Scotland lately are not possibly the most noted specimens, and would not stand high in the home showings, they are of the purest pedigrees. Over fifty stallions have been shipped from Glasgow and Liverpool since springtime, and, though several were lost on the voyage out, there should be some animals in America likely to make a favorable change in the type of draft horses. In spring the shipments were all from Liverpool, the Glasgow lines to New York refusing to quote frights, but latterly the Clyde boats have taken out most of the purchases. The principal buyers at the recent shows were Messrs. Smith & Powell, Lakeside, Syracuse, N. Y.; Messrs. Powell Brothers, Shadeland, Springboro, Pa., and Messrs. Moffatt Brothers, Paw Paw Grove, Lee County, Ill., and Mr. Fred Putt, Paxton, Ford County, Ill. Twelve shipped for Messrs. Powell Brothers, which Lord Stanley bred in the north of Scotland, call for some attention as being by the Keir horse, Lord Derby, the Kier stud being at the present time the most noted for pure Clydesdale blood in Scotland; also Prince Edward of Wales, a colt which received high commendation at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show at Perth last year. Most of them were bred in Aberdeenshire, where the climate is drier and the soil sharper, so more conducive to the growth of a durable hoof, a point of primary importance in draft horses intended for street purposes. Messrs. Powell Brothers took away an exceedingly well-bred 2-year-old colt, by young Lord Lyon, a noted sire with a dash of Shire horse blood in his veins, out of a mare by Young Lofty, who was the champion stallion of Scotland for two successive years. Messrs. Moffat Brothers have taken away Johnnie Lad, a very neat horse, commended at the Kelso show, and got by Prince Charlie, —a very commendable sire of what is known as the noted Drumore or Victor strain of blood, which has been so very much drawn upon by the Australian and New Zealand breeders. They have also a colt of the Keir-Clyde strain of blood through its sire Lorne,—sire of the Glasgow champion stallion Ivanhoe, now in Melbourne. Such stallions will, no doubt, add greatly to the strength of bone and substance generally of the lighter-legged breeds in use in the West. It has been regretted that several of the purchasers expressed their regret that they could not get horses of thicker bone, with a greater profusion of hair. Time will show them in the West, as it has shown them in Scotland and latterly in Australia, that heavy, thick bones, with strong, coarse hair, do not wear half so long as those of moderate weight, flat in shape, and furnished with a nice silky fringe of hair. These are the well-recognized points of the breed, and it is to be hoped that the American purchasers will not tempt the Scotch farmers to depart from them.

In England plenty of such heavy-legged horses are to be found, but they are not of a good type, and the Western purchasers will have nothing to do with them. Their shoulders and pasterns are upright, their action consequently slow, while they suffer greatly from side bones. The chestnut breed known as the Suffolks have bodies too heavy for their legs, and their hoofs are too soft for street work. The southern breeders have, however become very jealous of those in the north, and are very angry because the foreign purchasers have not supplied themselves from their studs. They argue that the Clydesdale is a better horse in name only, and are just now agitating for the institution of a show of entire horses similar to that held in Glasgow in February. Last year such an exhibition was tried, but it proved a signal failure, though patronized by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The truth is that the English breeders, in devoting their attention to racehorses and hunters, have totally neglected the work animals, and are but now waking up to find that they are completely out of the market. The English squires devote their whole time and attention to the rearing and breeding of fox hounds, and encourage their tenants to such pursuits. Every tenant has to walk or rear some young dogs in fox-hunting counties, and so last week one of the principal toasts at a country banquet was, "The puppy walkers of England." In Scotland the Clydesdale breeders have for more than a century and a half devoted their time and attention to the breeding of draft horses, and now they reap their reward. Their success is evidenced in their show, which, from half a dozen horses and a prize of £40, has grown to over 200 horses and premiums equal to £4,000, and that within the last ten years. Another branch of horse breeding which is being fearfully neglected is that of animals for utilitarian purposes—viz.: horse-cars and express vans. This work has enormously increased, and is still increasing. Unless some effort is made to cope with it those who engage in such traffic will have to look to America for horses. At present, indeed, several of the tramway companies are drawing their supplies from across the Atlantic.

Though the chief run has been on draft horses, heavy purchases have also been made of cattle and sheep. Of the former, though a few valuable short-horns have been purchased for the purpose of crossing, Herefords have been the class chiefly in demand. In the first week in August no fewer than 143 animals of this now fashionable breed were shipped at Liverpool for New York by Mr. George Morgan, and since then a third cargo has been sent off by Mr. T. A. Simpson, of Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo. Several other consignments of this stock have also been made. All of the animals are from the most noted English herds, and several date their pedigrees to Pirate and Corsair, two of the earliest sires of the breed on record. Mr. Powell, of Beecher, Ill., has also been purchasing Herefords, and he has shipped sixteen heifers and thirteen calves for Colorado, while he has also secured a lot of stock for New Mexico.

In Jersey Mr. Kent, of Pennsylvania, is making large purchases for the United States of this noted breed of milch stock. All of the cattle will have to undergo ninety days' quarantine at Philadelphia.

On the 28th of August one of the most important sales of stock ever held in Great Britain took place at Tillyfour, in Aberdeenshire, the occasion being the disposal of the noted herd of the late Mr. McCombie, ex-Member of Parliament. The Polled Angus, those round, short-legged animals which still form "the prime Aberdeen beef" of the London market, have become very fashionable in recent years, and at the Paris exhibition Mr. McCombie's five representatives gained the medal, much to the discomfiture of the short-horn fanciers, as the best group of animals suitable for stock raising. The Tillyfour herd, indeed, is known throughout the world, and buyers were present from Australia, New Zealand, and the Western States of America. The local breeders rallied, however, in such strong numbers that but few of the beasts exposed were allowed to leave the country. The highest price realized was [illegible] guineas, for "Pride of Aberdeen the Ninth," one of the Paris prize group. Mr. Auld, who has had charge of the herd since Mr. McCombie's death, was the purchaser. The principal buyers were Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks and the Earl of Strathmore, who intend to breed extensively this class of stock. The total amount realized for seventy head was £3,866, or an average of £48 1s. 6d. each. Somehow the American purchasers do not fancy this class of stock, though a great deal was written about the intentions of Texan stock-breeders to take over a lot of them for the purpose of rearing for shipment to England, their want of horns making them very suitable for stowing and arranging in between or on upper decks. They are first-rate flesh formers, and, as Mr. McCombie used to say, "take on 'the last dip' better than any other class of cattle." They are possibly, however, too soft for American stock-raisers' purposes, as they seem to do best when housed. It is noteworthy that Mr. McCombie's stock won 600 prizes, including 120 gold medals, and that always in competition held at exhibitions all over Europe.

A FRAUD.

A Republican Hancock Club Organizer—A Few Operations with Which He Has Been Connected.

Special to Cleveland Herald.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The *Tribune* will print to-morrow a crushing exposé of "Colonel" Henry Hercules Hadley, Secretary and organizer of the so-called Hancock Republican Club in this city, who has just written a blackguard letter to Gen. Garfield, in the character of an earnest and conscientious Republican. "He runs the so-called Republican Club as a tender to the Democratic National Committee." Col. Hadley is well known in insurance circles in this city. The *Insurance Monitor* and the *Insurance Times* devoted many columns between the years 1870 to 1879 to the exposure of schemes in which he was interested. In fact, he became so notorious and inquiries about him were so frequent, that one of the insurance journals had a circular printed exposing his methods, and this was sent out in answer to inquiries. His operations were so extensive that a huge edition of the circular was exhausted.

Hadley first came to the surface as an insurance solicitor in Sandusky, O. He was afterward agent at Cincinnati for the Standard Life-Insurance Company, which soon collapsed. He then became connected with the Continental Life-Insurance Company, which was tainted with fraud, and failed. In 1870 he organized the Peabody Life-Insurance Company. The Company got from its subscribers about $75,000 in six months, and Hadley, when on the witness-stand, could give no satisfactory account of where the money went. Hadley then became interested in the Farmers & Mechanics' Life-Insurance Company, which also proved a delusion and a snare. The New York State Insurance Superintendent, in speaking of it in his annual report, characterized it as "a type of reckless audacity, yoked up with wholesale fraud." In 1874 Hadley came to the surface again as representing a concern in Newark, N. J., called the Continental Steam Boiler, Fire, and Marine Insurance Company, of which the New Jersey Secretary of State says: "There was so little of it, and it was such a transparent fraud, and was so quietly and summarily throttled, that it made but little noise in the world."

Then Hadley went to Washington, where he represented a company formed for the purpose of borrowing money and loaning it again at higher rates. The plan was to sell bonds bearing interest and then loan the proceeds upon real estate for higher rate. The concern soon expired, and the holders of the notes suffered. Hadley then returned to the "wild-cat" insurance schemes, which offered a more profitable field. The Industrial Insurance Company, Washington Fire Insurance Company, Washington Life Insurance Company, Capitol Fire Insurance Company, and other like concerns which left the creditors little or no assets, were among the schemes which occupied his attention.

Having exhausted the field in Washington, Hadley returned to New York and turned his attention to law. An advertisement was inserted in the *Herald* Aug. 10, 1878, which read as follows: "If you contemplate bankruptcy you can procure $8,000 good, genuine, regular securities. No more of the same kind exist. Have never been offered terms to suit contingency. Address, confidentially, Box 12, *Herald* office." An answer to this advertisement brought a confidential note from Hadley. The securities advertised were Southern land bonds, which were valueless in the market, and therefore could be sold for a merely nominal sum to a person who desired to deceive his creditors, and made to figure at their face value in the assets of a bankrupt to show where he lost his money. The scheme was fully exposed in the *World* of Aug. 21, 1878. The *World* in the same issue editorially advocated the disbarment of Hadley. C. C. Hine, proprietor of the *Insurance Monitor*, *Insurance Law Journal*, and other publications, has done much to expose Hadley. Five months ago he received the following telegram from Henry C. Kelsey, New Jersey Secretary of State, and one of the most influential Democrats in the State, in reply to me about Hadley:

TRENTON, N. J., May 1, 1880.—*C. C. Hine, 88 Broadway, New York*: He is a fraud, and cannot be exposed amiss. He was connected with other insurance and check frauds than those you mention to my positive knowledge.

HENRY C. KELSEY.

Classic Dentistry.

London Chemist and Druggist.

It may be safely asserted that the ancients certainly cleaned their teeth and used tooth-powder. If the necessary attention were given, relics would be found in the graves of the women. The word odontotrimma, the tooth-scouring stuff or tooth-powder, is found in ancient Greek; and in the Greek pharmacopœia is applied to tooth-powder. It is interesting to find that the ancients had made some advances in dentistry. A friend of mine (now dead) occupied himself in collecting ancient Hellenic skulls, wishing to show that they did not differ in shape from those now carried in Greece. Among several hundreds of these skulls, some perhaps 2,000 years old, we found two with "stopped" teeth. One was filled with a mass hard as stone, which, on analysis, proved to be hydraulic lime, made from volcanic ash, Santorin earth, and lime. Marvelous as it may seem, the hollow of one tooth in the other skull had been filled with gold thread or gold leaf. The metal used was pure. The skull [illegible] though deprived of the stopping, is now in the Archæological museum.

INDIA[N]
TESTIMONIA[LS]
ILLINOIS.
Agen[ts]

DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S
INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP AND BLOOD PURIFIER.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE, CONTAINING NO ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

LABORATORY, No. 77 WEST THIRD-ST., NEW YORK CITY.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.---Beware of Counterfeit Medicines. I employ no Traveling Agents or Runners to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine by Purchasing it from the Wholesale Dealers herein mentioned.

Cures all Diseases of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Bowels, Skin, and Blood.

TESTIMONIALS.

ILLINOIS.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.
Cairo, Alexander Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Suffering for some time with Headache and Disease of the Stomach and Liver, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which restored me to perfect health and strength. No. 30 Eighth-st. CHAS. SHELLEY.

An Excellent Remedy.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for some time, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It purifies the Blood, restores Lost Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, and relieves Rheumatism. I would not be without it. MRS. WESTFALL.

Kidney Disease.
Fisher, Champaign Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has done me more good for Kidney Complaint and Heart Disease than any other medicine I ever used. It also cured one of my children of Chills and Scrofula. MARGARET CHISM.

Third-Day Chills.
Flora, Clay Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of the Third-Day Chills, after all other medicines had failed. MISS BROWN.

Chills Cured.
Mattoon, Coles Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I find your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP speedily cures Chills, and can recommend it as the best medicine in the country for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. ELI MITCHELL.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.
Lemont, Cook Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have found, by giving your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair trial, that it is all it is recommended to be, and advise any one who may be in poor health to give it a trial. MR. FREEMAN.

Chills Cured.
Neoga, Cumberland Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My daughter had Chills for fourteen months, and I tried almost everything, but without effect until I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured her. The Syrup has also greatly benefited the rest of my family, and I have had no use for a doctor since I have had your medicine in my house. I would not be without it, and recommend its use to suffering humanity. ROSSANNAH LAWRENCE.

Pain in the Back.
Waterman Station, De Kalb Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Pain in the Back. It is a valuable medicine. MRS. WOOD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Sandwich, De Kalb Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I procured from your Agent, has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. It is the best medicine I ever used. HIRAM P. ALLEN.

Cure for Heart Disease.
Teutopolis, Effingham Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the best medicine I ever used for Heart Disease. I recommend it to all similarly afflicted. BEN STALLINGS.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.
Kansas, Edgar Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for the past five years, and have always found it just as recommended. It is the best family medicine ever used in my family. MRS. M. A. BURKS.

Diseases of the Lungs.
Benton, Franklin Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Lung Disease, which had been troubling me for a long time. I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering humanity. ISSIA WITTINGTON.

For Neuralgia.
Dahlgren, Hamilton Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Neuralgia for some time. I bought some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. MRS. GEO. IRVIN.

Dyspepsia Cured.
Plymouth, Hancock Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and found it to be a most valuable medicine. THOMAS TRIMBLE.

Never Fails to Cure.
Milford, Iroquois Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Cramps in my Stomach, and also for my children, who were troubled with Spasms, and in both cases it effected a complete cure. ELIZABETH METZE.

An Agent's Testimony.
Woodland, Iroquois Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I can say that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has no equal for Constipation, Sick-Headache, Pain in the Bowels, and Chills, and I can safely recommend its use to suffering humanity. RHODA A. REED.

Recommends It to All.
Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with beneficial results, and I think it is a good medicine to build up the system generally. Would recommend it to all suffering from Debility. J. W. MOON.

Liver Complaint.
Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 20, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I cheerfully testify that your justly celebrated INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gives universal satisfaction, and is highly esteemed by all who have used it. I have used your medicine with the most satisfactory results, and can therefore recommend its use to all troubled with Liver Complaint and Sick-Headache. SARAH PENRY.

Rheumatism.
Buckingham, Kankakee Co., Ill., May 18, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism and found no relief until I commenced using your most valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP; now I am much relieved and benefited. I recommend your medicine to all. ANNA VIESSENBERG.

A Good Blood Purifier.
Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have found it unequaled as a Blood Purifier, and take pleasure in recommending it as such. C. L. PRATT.

Constipation Cured.
Wauconda, Lake Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Your truly valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Constipation, and I do not hesitate to pronounce it the best medicine I ever used. PHILLIP ROUSE.

Suppression of Menstruation.
Sheridan, La Salle Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My daughter was a sufferer from Suppression of Menstruation, and, after laboring under this difficulty for more than a year, with the treatment of two physicians—one Allopathic and one Homeopathic—without relief, also a fair trial of many other medicines, among which was Dr. Jayne's Alterative, I bethought myself of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and, running over your pamphlet, my eye caught your remarks on the disease with which she was troubled. I immediately prevailed on her to try your medicine, and, to the joy of all sympathizing friends, she was soon restored to regularity and health. JOHN L. WHITMORE.

Female Weakness.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have been greatly benefited by using your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am over 70 years of age, and have been greatly troubled with Weakness. Your medicine makes me feel like a young girl. I can recommend it as a valuable remedy. RHODA BABBITT.

A Splendid Blood Purifier.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife and I have taken your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for six years, and can truly say it is the best Blood Purifier we have ever used. B. C. BIRD.

Liver Complaint.
Bloomington, McLean Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: With pleasure I recommend your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for the cure of Liver Complaint in all its forms. I have also tried it in my family as a Gargle in the case of Bronchitis, and find it a speedy and effectual remedy. W. E. SHERFEY.

Loss of Appetite.
Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Pain in the Head, Back, and Loss of Appetite, with the most beneficial results. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. PETER SWOVERLAND.

Liver Complaint.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Ill.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of Liver Complaint and Female Weakness after the doctors failed. My husband has also been cured of Dyspepsia by the use of the Syrup. MRS. B. A. DUNLAP.

TESTIMONIALS.

MICHIGAN.

See What the People of Alpena, Mich., Say.
ALPENA, Alpena Co., Mich., Feb. 10, 1880.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: We, the undersigned, unanimously recommend DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as the best Blood Purifier known to man. No household should be without it.

REV. FATHER DOMAN,	M. McKAY,
MRS. M. SHANNON,	MRS. M. McKAY,
T. G. WESTROP, Builder,	JOSEPH ASH,
MRS. T. G. WESTROP,	THOMAS FLUAITT,
T. G. FLUAITT & WIFE,	MRS. T. FLUAITT,
MRS. B. TIPPLER,	J. H. REED,
MRS. D. MATHEWS,	D. MATHEWS,
MRS. P. BURNS, Prop. of	T. BREEN,
the Lowden House,	H. K. BARKLEY,
MRS. MARY FRAZIER,	E. LALONDE,
WM. P. CROWLEY,	THOMAS SCHRAM,
MOSES STAFFORD, Lumberman,	JOHN DUNFORD,
	JAS. A. MILES,
MRS. MAY McDONALD,	JAMES TIMS,
CHAS. WARREN, of Warren & McDonald,	MRS. J. SMAMP,
	JOS. GENBOW,
WM. MILLS,	ROBT. OLIVER,
JOSEPH YOUNG,	PAUL GEROR,
MISS S. TURNBULL,	C. B. PAYFER,
WM. MALYON,	M. McLEOD,
MRS. W. SPAULDING,	JOHN PROPHET,
W. H. SMITH,	J. BLAKELY, SR.,
GEO. HOPKINS,	MISS JESSIE BALARD,
CHAS. BROWN, Prop. of	JNO. McDADE,
Western House,	MISS H. PROPHET,
GILBERT SARSING,	EDWARD ROBINSON,

MR. AND MRS. J. M. BLAKELY.

For Kidney Diseases.
Alpena, Alpena Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my daughter of Kidney Complaint and Dropsy, after the doctors failed. M. McKAY.

Dyspepsia and Constipation.
Plainwell, Allegan Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Constipation, and sick Headache, with beneficial results. I can recommend it highly. MRS. D. G. NICHOLS.

Liver Complaint.
Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually relieved me of Liver Complaint and Biliousness. It has made a new man of me. O. E. GOLDSMITH.

General Debility.
Cedar Creek, Barry Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was in Poor Health for thirty years—suffering with a Milk Leg—and the doctors failed to relieve me. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a fair trial of which effected a cure. MRS. O. B. PENNOCH.

All that It Is Recommended to Be.
Prairieville, Barry Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: We have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in our family for two years, and have found it to be just as recommended for Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, and all Bilious Complaints. We would not be without it. LOUISA AMERMAN, JAMES AMERMAN.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.
Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Catarrh, and a short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely restored my health. JANE PENWELL.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Dyspepsia. It is the best remedy I ever used. R. WATSON.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Battle Creek, Calhoun Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I suffered with Dyspepsia six years, and found no relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which effectually cured me. J. T. BUCKNER.

Liver Complaint.
Sheridan, Montcalm Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, with very beneficial results. I think it the best blood-purifier known to the world. MRS. ANNIE JOHNSTON.

For Scrofula.
Shepardsville, Clinton Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Scrofula, and have received great benefit therefrom. I highly recommend it. WM. RIGHTMAN.

General Debility.
Paradise, April 24, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for seven years, and for General Debility and Digestive Derangements I find it has no equal. I have used a great many other remedies, but none to compare with your BLOOD SYRUP. WILLIAM SPARLING.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Paradise, April 23, 1874.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, after using a short time. I can confidently recommend the use of your valuable medicine to others afflicted with the same disease. EZRA MILKS.

Never Fails to Cure.
Hillsdale, Hillsdale Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted for a long time and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has proved most beneficial to me. I recommend its use to all. MISS HATTIE DILLON.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.
Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. DWIGHT C. NORTHRUP.

Best Medicine in Use.
Williamstown, Ingham Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with very beneficial results, and do not hesitate to recommend it as the best medicine in use. JOELLA FELLOWS.

Kidney Disease.
Grattan, Kent Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: After a short trial of INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have been permanently cured of Disease of the Kidneys and Lame Back. I now pronounce myself well. POLLY TRASK.

Liver Complaint.
Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache for eight years, and tried all kinds of medicine without any permanent benefit. Your Agent advised me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it cured me. MRS. GEORGE WYNKOOP.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Alpena, Alpena Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia of long standing, and a short trial has effectually cured me. I highly recommend it. JOSEPH ASH.

Female Weakness.
Shepardsville, Clinton Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved very beneficial to me for Female Weakness. It is the best medicine I ever used. MISS CARRIE COSTER.

A Remarkable Cure.
Paradise, April 20, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been ailing for nearly a year and the treatment of two doctors failed to give me relief. I became so feeble that I could only sit up about an hour at a time. Your agent advised me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and a short trial so much improved me, that I began its general use, and it has succeeded in effectually curing me. I recommend its use to all. MRS. MALINDA A. CASE.

Liver Complaint.
Lapeer City, Lapeer Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife and son have found much relief for Liver Complaint and Erysipelas by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. WALLACE CARPENTER.

Kidney Complaint.
Lapeer City, Lapeer Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Kidney Disease. I highly recommend its use. J. H. HAVEN.

Loss of Appetite.
Memphis, Macomb Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely troubled with Pain in the Head, Loss of Appetite, and General Debility, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have derived much benefit. SARAH E. SLEIGHT.

Liver Complaint.
Memphis, Macomb Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint with beneficial results, and would not be without it in my house. S. I. BICE.

An Excellent Family Remedy.
Sheridan, Montcalm Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for three years, and have never known it to fail in giving relief. JACOB WEISLOGEL.

TESTIMONIALS.

MICHIGAN.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Liver Complaint of long standing, after all other medicines failed. HARRIET A. GREY.

Loss of Appetite.
Almira, Benzie Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Loss of Appetite, and after taking it for a short time I was entirely cured. I have also used it on other occasions, with the same very beneficial results. I can recommend it to be a very safe and reliable remedy. E. H. RANSOM.

A Very Excellent Medicine.
Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family with very beneficial results. I recommend it as a good Blood Purifier. JACOB MILLER.

Best Medicine in Use.
Buchanan, Berrien Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Having used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I can cheerfully recommend it as a valuable medicine. LIVE SPARKS.

Heart Disease and Liver Complaint.
Coldwater, Mich., Jan. 23, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been afflicted with Liver Complaint and Heart Disease for a number of years, and having tried various remedies have never found anything to do me as much good as the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I can recommend it to all out of health. WM. P. WORDEN.

For the Blood and Liver Complaint.
Coldwater, Branch Co., Mich., Feb. 15, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: After trying various other remedies I am convinced that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the great remedy for Liver Complaint and for Purifying the Blood. It has done so much for me that I would recommend it to all. MRS. GEORGE WARNER.

Cures Fever and Ague.
Dowagiac, Cass Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Fever and Ague for eighteen months so that I was hardly able to be about, and had tried all kinds of medicine without effecting a cure. I then commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and before I had finished one bottle I was cured of that distressing complaint. For Dyspepsia and Palpitation of the Heart its equal cannot be found. This I know from experience, having proved its efficacy in these diseases in my own case. HENRY ELLIS.

Disease of the Stomach.
Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This certifies that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Disease of the Stomach and Kidneys, and have been much benefited thereby. I can recommend it to all similarly afflicted. MRS. S. NICHOLS.

All That It Is Recommended to Be.
Davison, Genesee Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I wish to state that I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a fair test, and have found it even more than you recommend it to be. I was a constant sufferer from Costiveness and Biliousness for ten years, and procured from your Agent some of your medicine, a short trial of which completely cured me. The medicine has also been a great benefit to my lungs. My brother-in-law was cured of Dyspepsia by using your medicine, and now he is enabled to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. O. D. PRATT.

Liver Complaint.
Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, with very beneficial results. I am convinced that it is a valuable medicine. ALBERT GARDNER.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Calumet, Houghton Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Your excellent remedy, INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, has cured me effectually of a long-standing case of Dyspepsia and Indigestion. I take a special pleasure in recommending it to those who may be afflicted. MRS. JANE YEATS.

Recommends It to All.
Sand Beach, Huron Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has given entire satisfaction. It has greatly relieved me, and I can with confidence recommend its use to all who are afflicted. MARY A. DUES.

For Kidney Diseases.
Aurelius, Ingham Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Kidney Complaint, which troubled me for a number of years, and it has completely cured me. I advise suffering humanity to give it a trial. MRS. A. C. SHERD.

Fever and Ague.
Portland, Ionia Co., Mich., Aug. 5, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I can recommend your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a sure cure for Chills and Fever, as it cured my four children. I would not be without it. MRS. M. A. BALDERSON.

For Biliousness.
Gun Marsh, Allegan Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Biliousness and Liver Complaint for six years, and was much reduced in health. By advice I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and it completely cured me. O. E. GOLDSMITH.

Erysipelas Cured.
Coldwater, Mich., March 25, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of Erysipelas that troubled me for many years. It is a medicine that ought to be introduced into every family. It cured my husband of severe Headaches, which he had suffered with since childhood. He had tried many doctors, but could get no relief; sometimes he could not lay down, but would have to sit in one position for ten or fifteen hours. MRS. L. J. JONES.

All That It Is Recommended to Be.
Millett, Eaton Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was in poor health, and procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I used with beneficial results. It is just as recommended. JOSEPH BIRTROUGH.

Never Fails to Cure.
Tustin, Osceola Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with a severe Cough, which settled on my Lungs and completely prostrated me. At the solicitation of your Agent, I was induced to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which entirely relieved me. I shall always keep your medicine in my house. JOSEPH BREOVDIN.

Dyspepsia and Rheumatism.
Oxford, Oakland Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted for twenty years with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism, which your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured. It also cured me of Chronic Diarrhœa. DAVID GLASPIE.

All That It Is Claimed to Be.
Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: After a fair trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I am satisfied that it has no equal for Biliousness, Liver Complaint, or any disease arising from impure Blood. I believe both my wife and myself owe our lives to your valuable remedy. JOSEPH H. GEROUX.

Best Medicine Ever Used.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was in poor health, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP did me more good than any other medicine I ever saw. It also cured my husband of Sick Headache. MRS. M. A. RIVENBURGH.

Never Fails to Cure.
Victory, Mason Co., Mich., Aug. 25, 1879.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was ailing for two years and could find no relief. I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which completely restored me to health. I am now as well as I ever was in my life. PETER J. KUAPP.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint.
Morley, Mecosta Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: For twelve years I was treated for Liver Complaint, but without beneficial results. By advice I commenced the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and to my astonishment it effected a complete cure. It has also cured my wife of the same Disease. I can and do cheerfully recommend your medicine to the suffering public. W. W. WALTERS.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Rheumatism. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. JAMES MILLS.

A Good Blood Purifier.
Port Huron, St. Clair Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Purifying the Blood, and find it to be all you claim for it. WILLIAM THORN, Cor. Spencer-av. and Twelfth-st.

Cures Neuralgia.
Oxford, Oakland Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and found it to be an infallible preventive of Neuralgia of the Stomach, and believe it will prove to be a permanent cure. REV. M. SMITH.

Never Fails to Cure.
Wales, St. Clair Co., Mich.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Spitting up my Food after eating, and the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me. I recommend it as a valuable medicine. JOHN R. PARSON.

TESTIMONIALS.

INDIANA.

Dyspepsia.
Benham Store, Adams Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled a great deal with Dyspepsia until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which relieved me. JOHN BENHAM.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Cedarville, Allen Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: For twenty-five years I was troubled with what is commonly called Water Brash, and I spent at least $50 for doctors and medicine, without receiving any benefit whatever. I concluded to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has cured me of the disease that I thought was incurable. My little boy, 10 years of age, was afflicted with Hip Disease; he went on crutches two years. I tried the best doctors in this State of Ohio, but they failed to relieve him. I then tried your Syrup, and it has effectually cured. He looks well, feels well, and his leg is growing again, and all through the use of your valuable medicine. JAMES A. JACOBY.

Liver Complaint.
Fort Wayne, Allen Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint for fifteen years, and tried numerous medicines and employed the best physicians in the country without finding the desired relief. At last I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has given me more real benefit than anything I ever used. I have also used it in my family for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and it stands without a rival. GEORGE TROY.

Diseases of the Stomach.
Waymanville, Bartholomew Co.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Pain in my Stomach: after trying medicine from different doctors without obtaining relief I began the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has greatly benefited me. HENRY MORMAN.

Liver Complaint.
Milledgeville, Boone Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me of Liver Complaint. I would recommend it to all similarly afflicted. RACHEL EDLIN.

Dyspepsia.
Lebanon, Boone Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Dyspepsia. All so troubled should give it a trial. THOS. GOODWIN.

Liver Complaint.
Flora, Carroll Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: A short trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured my daughter of Liver Complaint and Chills. PETER HOSTETLER.

Cures Gravel.
Oregon, Clark Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely afflicted with Gravel for two years, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which greatly benefited me. TOM HALL.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Petersburg, Pike Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled for 23 years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and failed to obtain relief until I began using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which, I am happy to state, cured me after a short trial. SALOME DECKER.

Liver Complaint.
Wickliffe, Crawford Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver Complaint and procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which worked like a charm. JOHN GOOSMAN.

Liver Complaint.
Everton, Fayette Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife was troubled for years with Liver Complaint and Enlargement of the Spleen, brought on by Typhoid Fever. I was unable to get anything to relieve her, until I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effectually cured her. We lost all but one of nine children, with the same disease, inherited from their mother. The last one's life was saved by my wife taking the Syrup three months before confinement, by giving it to the child in drop doses when it was about five days old. Your medicine cannot be praised too highly. F. F. SANDERSON.

Disease of the Stomach and Liver.
Buckskin, Gibson Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefited me for Liver Complaint and Indigestion. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. LOUIS W. MORRIS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Worthington, Greene Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled for five years with Dyspepsia, and a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely cured me. THOS. J. FIRES.

For Boils.
Reno, Hendricks Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was a sufferer with boils ten years, during which time I tried different doctors and all the remedies I knew of, but failed to find relief. I was induced to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which did me more good than anything I ever used. WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Maple Valley, Henry Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has given me great relief for Dyspepsia. I highly recommend it. JOHN WRIGHT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Centre, Howard Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, and a short trial has done me more good than $30 worth of doctors' medicine. P. MORRIS.

Constipation Cured.
Trader's Point, Marion Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: It affords me pleasure to state that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has proved a great blessing to my wife, who has been troubled for years with confirmed constipation. When almost every other medicine failed to give relief your remedy did everything necessary. ELIJAH COOPER.

Liver Complaint.
Bourbon, Marshall Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint, and the use of your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me. MRS. REBECCA WYNANT.

For Scrofula.
Loogootee, Martin Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Scrofula, and it has proved to be the best remedy we ever tried for that disease. All so troubled should try your medicine. A. W. LORE.

Dyspepsia.
Alamo, Montgomery Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Rheumatism, and have received much benefit therefrom. B. F. MARKERT.

Consumption Cured.
Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family, and found it as recommended. My daughter took cold, from which I thought she would not recover; I had two doctors, who gave her up, and she was sinking fast into consumption, when I concluded to try your valuable Syrup, and it soon restored her to health. I shall always recommend your medicine. DAVID DURIE.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Brook, Newton Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My little girl was severely afflicted with Scrofula and Rheumatism, and the physicians, after a year's treatment, pronounced her incurable. I was advised to make a trial of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and, to my surprise and joy, it has proved an effectual remedy. I recommend your medicine above all others. D. O. BROOKS.

Cures Ague.
Hartford, Ohio Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: The use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP entirely cured me of Fever and Ague after numerous medicines and doctors failed. I am acquainted with several persons who have used it with great results. DANIEL CONAWAY.

Nervous Debility.
Patricksburg, Owen Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of Nervous Debility, which I had been afflicted with for some time. CHAS. P. CHAMBERS.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Paoli, Orange Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and a Cough of five years' standing, and it has benefited me more than any other medicine I have tried. WILLIAM S. TINDEL.

Scrofula.
Milroy, Rush Co., Ind.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Scrofula and Milk Leg, and am perfectly satisfied with the results. It is the greatest blood purifier known to the public. I would advise all sufferers to give it a trial. MRS. LOUISA J. NEWBOLD.

TESTIMONIALS.

IOWA.

All That It Is Recommended to Be.
Watson, Allamakee Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that my wife has used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with very beneficial results, and has found it to be all it is recommended. JOHN BLAKLEY.

Never Fails to Cure.
Belle Plaine, Benton Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Pain in the Side, with very beneficial results. It never fails to cure. MRS. JANE SUMNER.

Pain in the Side.
Jessup, Buchanan Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was sorely afflicted with Pains in my Side, Breast, and under my Shoulders, and was unable to work, and could not rest at night. I tried many medicines, but failed to find anything to relieve me until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which effectually cured me. ANDREW BISHOP.

A Remarkable Cure.
Grove Hill, Bremer Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife was afflicted for about twelve years with a Milk Scrofula Leg and a running Ulcer, suffering everything imaginable, until she tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has cured her. She is now able to attend to her work, and can walk about as well as any one. Any one doubting this statement can have proof of the same from a score of witnesses by calling on me. WM. P. SAUNDERS.

Sick Headache.
Woodburn, Clark Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, and Pain in my Side for a great many years, and failed to obtain relief until I used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a short trial of which has entirely relieved me. CAROLINE A. COPPECK.

Recommends It to All.
Vail, Crawford Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and have been greatly benefited thereby. I recommend it to all as a good medicine. LIZZIE COLLVER.

Cures All.
Malone, Clinton Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP in my family for Ague and Worms with very beneficial results. I recommend its use to suffering humanity. MRS. J. C. NELSON.

Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.
Floris, Davis Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for several years, and was unable to get anything to relieve me until I tried your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has entirely cured me. A. H. BOX.

Liver Complaint.
Little River, Decatur Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint, and it has entirely cured me. I cannot recommend it too highly. HARRISON SHERLEY.

Would Not Be Without It.
Manchester, Delaware Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has proved to be just as recommended. I would not be without it. J. WELLMAN.

Excellent Remedy for Rheumatism.
No. 789 Main-st., Dubuque, Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Having tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and been greatly benefited by it, I confidently recommend it as an excellent medicine, particularly for the cure of Rheumatism, with which I was afflicted for years. WM. BECK.

Fever and Ague.
Hamburg, Fremont Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was attacked with Chills and Fever, and, after trying various kinds of medicine, could get no relief. I was advised to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I did, and it did me more good than any medicine I ever used. My family have been much benefited by its use. MORRIS MARSH.

General Debility.
Randall, Hamilton Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP cured me of General Debility, after the doctor failed. MRS. MARTHA C. LARSEN.

Kidney Disease.
Magnolia, Harrison Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your most excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of Kidney Disease, and I can truly recommend it highly. P. B. SHUPE.

Palpitation of the Heart.
Ida Grove, Ida Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I wish to express my thanks for the benefit derived from the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. It has effectually cured me of Palpitation of the Heart and Impure Blood. F. A. WINSLOW.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Sabula, Jackson Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and have been cured. I cheerfully recommend it to like sufferers. JOHN WULFF.

Liver and Kidney Disease.
Newton, Jasper Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver and Kidney Complaint, and have received great relief therefrom. I cannot recommend it too highly. JOHN CROFORD.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Wyoming, Jones Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have found your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a very valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, with which I was troubled. I recommend its use to all similarly afflicted. T. R. MARSHALL.

Liver Complaint.
Knoxville, Marion Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has cured me of Liver Complaint and Sick Headache. I was also troubled with a sore on my Face, which the doctor called a Cancer, and since using your valuable medicine it has rapidly healed. MRS. GEORGE JONES.

Scrofula.
Le Grand, Marshall Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Scrofula with great success, and can heartily recommend it to all sufferers. SARAH A. DONCAN.

Liver Complaint.
Glenwood, Mills Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint of two years' standing, and it effectually cured me after numerous doctors failed. J. B. CARNEY.

Unanimous Recommendation.
Wilton Junction, Muscatine Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: We, the undersigned, have experienced the beneficial effect of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and add our testimony in its behalf.
J. SHERWOOD, Liver Complaint.
B. CHANTRY, Kidney Disease.
DANIEL KELLEY, Cramp in the Stomach.
C. KILLIAN, Female Disease.
H. M. SMITH, Ulceration of the Womb.
These parties can be addressed personally.

A Splendid Blood Purifier.
The following persons speak in the highest praise of the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for all diseases originating from an Impure State of the Blood:

MRS. C. HOOKEY,	A. WAGNER,
GEO. C. COVELL,	J. MOREHOUSE,
THOS. WELCH,	S. K. GIBSON,
J. FIDLER,	MRS. CORNWELL,
H. SMITH,	MRS. E. J. COVELL,
H. GRAFF,	J. E. SMITH.
I. PICKETT,	

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Primghar, O'Brien Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, and it gave me entire relief. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. J. P. SKIPWORTH.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Malcolm, Poweshiek Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion of six years' standing. ALBERT BELDEN.

Rheumatism Cured.
Walnut, Pottawattomie Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has been of great help to myself and family. I was a sufferer from Rheumatism, and the Syrup effectually relieved me. C. JENSN.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Hesper, Winneshiek Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your most excellent INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Diseases, and can say that I have received more benefit from it than from any medicine I have ever taken. All sufferers should give it a trial. LYDIA TABOR.

Fever and Ague.
Ormanville, Wapello Co., Ia.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Fever and Ague. P. J. STEVENS.

TESTIMONIALS.

WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

Sick Headache Cured.
Dorchester, Clark Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Sick Headache ever since my remembrance till I took your most valuable medicine, the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, since then I have been troubled very little. My general health is much better. SELINA A. PIERCE.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Lancaster, Grant Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily cured me. JAMES HAIRE.

General Debility.
Little Grant, Grant Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Suffering from Poor Health, I was induced to try your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it effectually relieved me. It has no equal. JACOB LONG.

Best Medicine Ever Used.
Hurricane Grove, Grant Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP with very beneficial results, and can recommend it as an invaluable medicine. LEWIS GELBECK.

General Debility.
Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Rheumatic Pains for a number of years, but since using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have received great benefit. It is the best medicine I ever used. MICHAEL TEAL.

Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.
Dodgeville, Iowa Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP completely relieved me of Dyspepsia. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. CHRISTOPHER DEYOE.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Oak Centre, Jefferson Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I had Rheumatism and concluded to give your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, which I did, and am happy to say that I have received great benefit from its use. It is all it is recommended to be. MRS. BACKES.

Cure for Heart Disease.
Fayette, Lafayette Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: For years I was troubled with Heart Disease, and by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I have found great relief. JOHN WHITE.

I Believe It Saved My Life.
Marinette, Oconto Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: It affords me pleasure to give my testimony in favor of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, for it saved my life. I would therefore recommend this Syrup as a safe and reliable family medicine. MRS. H. S. TRUMBULL.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Trenton, Ozaukee Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured my wife of Rheumatism, which had become so bad that she was unable to attend to her duties. CHRISTIAN SHOENBECK.

Cures Neuralgia.
Trenton, Ozaukee Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: My wife was afflicted with Neuralgia for a number of years, and failed to obtain relief until I procured some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a fair trial of which restored her to perfect health. FREDERICK WIECKERT.

A Remarkable Cure.
Cedarburg, Ozaukee Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: For seven years I was unable to walk without the assistance of crutches, and had tried numerous physicians without effect. At last, hearing of your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, I procured some, and after a thorough trial, I am to-day able to go about with one cane in my hand. EDWARD LYONS.

Constipation Cured.
Ableman, Sauk Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have been using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Constipation and Sick Headache, and want no better medicine in my family. MRS. A. MOORE.

Salt Rheum.
Belle Plaine, Shawano Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Salt Rheum, and was unable to find any relief until I commenced taking your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has effectually cured me. I would recommend it to all similarly afflicted. CLARA PORTER.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was severely afflicted with Dyspepsia and Indigestion for a long time, and found no relief until I took your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which cured me so completely that I feel twenty years younger. R. H. BRADLEY.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Enterprise, Vernon Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: Having been afflicted a good deal with Rheumatism, I tried different medicines without finding anything to benefit me, until I commenced using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. A short trial of the Syrup effected a complete cure and I have not been troubled since. SAMUEL BOYCE.

Walworth, Walworth Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint and Painters' Colic, and it has done me more good than any other medicine I ever tried. CHAS. W. CRANDALL.

A Splendid Blood-Purifier.
Walworth, Walworth Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, and it has proved to be one of the best Blood Purifiers in existence. DAVID COON.

Remedy for Rheumatism.
Bear Creek, Waupaca Co., Wis.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has completely cured me of Rheumatism, after the doctors failed to give me relief. I advise all similarly afflicted to give it a trial. N. J. FEILSON.

Liver and Kidney Disease.
Oak Grove, Anoka Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have no hesitation in recommending your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaints, Kidney Disease, and General Debility. I was troubled with the above diseases, and after a short trial of your medicine I am now in better health than I have been in five years. MRS. B. A. LONGLEY.

Pain in the Side.
Maywood, Benton Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was afflicted with Pain in my Side, and your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. I recommend it as a valuable remedy. MISS SHULL.

Coughs and Colds.
Iberia, Brown Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a severe Cough, and it completely relieved me. It is the best medicine in use. HERBERT SIONS.

Never Fails to Cure.
Iberia, Brown Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I met with an accident which severely injured my back; I used numerous medicines, but failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which speedily relieved me. MISS LAURA E. BENHAM.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Belvidere Mills, Goodhue Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia and Indigestion, with which I had been suffering for a long time. HORACE W. DEVORY.

For Kidney Diseases.
Waterville, Le Sueur Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I suffered with Kidney Complaint for fifteen years, and failed to obtain relief until I began using your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, a fair trial of which has made a new man of me. I have also given the Syrup to a small child of mine with great benefit. FRANK VYANT.

For the Stomach.
Marshall, Lynn Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has been used by me, with very beneficial results. I was troubled with cramps. W. I. GOODRICH.

Liver Complaint.
Pleasant Valley, Mower Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I was troubled with Liver Complaint for a long time, and the use of your great INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP effectually relieved me. ELIZABETH DYER.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Nora, Pope Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: This is to certify that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has effectually cured me of Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. TOREY BELGUM.

Liver Complaint.
Rush River, Sibley Co., Minn.
DR. CLARK JOHNSON: I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for Liver Complaint of two years' standing, and it cured me. It is a wonderful remedy, and I recommend its use to the afflicted. L. E. PUTNAM.

LIST OF WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

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McKESSON & ROBBINS, 91 Fulton-st.
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THE HOME.

Annual Meeting of the Home Club Next Week Wednesday.

Husbands Carefully Considered by a Member of the Band.

A Variety of Opinions Respecting the Bright and Sparkling Polly Phemus.

Further Descriptions of Maryland Scenery by a Traveling Homeite.

Mr. Dailey Indulges in Some Exceedingly Incomprehensible Remarks on Life.

The Characters That Inhabit "Our Street"—Miscellaneous Communications.

THE ENDLESS YEARS.

For The Chicago Tribune.

As gently the years roll onward
 With heavy and ponderous sweep,
And pile up the days unnumbered
 To sink in Eternity's deep,—

So gently we start on life's journey,
 Supporting each other to-day;
With heart and hand ever ready,
 That none of our number may stray.

Yet the years roll onward unbroken
 In an even, endless sweep;
But we feel our numbers are broken
 By Eternity's endless sleep.

No longer we meet our companions,
 And greet them with hearty grasp;
They long with the dead have been numbered,
 And we, of them all, are the last.

We stand alone on life's summit,
 And look in the depths below;
There are multitudes down on the foothills,
 But, oh, how fast they go!

So ever the years have been rolling,
 With heavy and ponderous sweep;
So ever our friends have been going,
 To join in Eternity's sleep.

THEO. B. CONOVER.

THE HOME CLUB.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The steady march of the seasons has again brought us to the time when the responsibilities that rest with us as a Club must be met. The long vacation has given renewed energy to those who have been the movers in the educational line, and who were only too thankful for the recreation afforded by the closing of the Kitchen Garden School, and the chance for a few months of freedom and pleasure in the bracing air of the country.

The annual meeting of the Club—which was postponed for the convenience of some of the members—will be held as usual at the Tremont House, Wednesday, Oct. 13, commencing at half-past 1 o'clock p. m. Business connected with the school will be adjusted, and provisions made for its future development. Every member should be in attendance, as our former President—Fern Leaf—will be with us again, and would be happy to meet the familiar faces that were wont to gather around her in days of yore.

For the convenience of those who cannot meet her there, there will be a reception and social at the Tremont House club-rooms on Friday evening, Oct. 15, commencing at 8 o'clock, in honor of her as our former President and the beloved guest of the Club.

All those who have loved her as a friend or appreciated her as a writer for the press, strangers though they may be, are cordially invited to be present at the reception.

Do not mistake the dates. The meeting Wednesday, the reception Friday evening.

ORLENA S. MATTESON,
Corresponding Secretary.

HUSBANDS.

BY ONE OF THEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—In passing a corner stand where peaches are exposed for sale, you will observe that the shrewd and swarthy-skinned Italian proprietor invariably arranges his stock in the most attractive manner possible. The ripe, red, plump, and pretty cheeks of the luscious fruit are temptingly and seductively exposed to your observation. Your mouth immediately moistens. In imagination you feel the rich juice trickling down your throat and tickling your palate with its fine flavor. Instinctively you put your hand into your pocket; you pull out your purse; you pay your money and you take your peach; you taste it; you may be delighted to discover that it is better and sweeter than you expected, or you may look at its other side and learn that it is decayed and worthless, or bitter in flavor or disgusting in appearance.

Marriage, like a peach, has two sides: they may be both beautiful, or they may be totally dissimilar. In choosing a husband a woman may make a magnificent selection or she may be badly cheated and cruelly imposed upon.

There are many worthy men without wives who are well fitted by nature, disposition, and circumstances to make the hearts of a corresponding number of good women happy and a like complement of homes delightful. There are also many worthless husbands who make martyrs of most excellent wives whom they have solemnly promised to love, cherish, and protect.

Marriage, then, may be made comfortable, congenial, and agreeable, charming to the soul and delightful to the senses, or, it may be rendered by incompatibility and infidelity a desolate and dreadful bondage.

We read and hear of women's rights and women's wrongs, and were we compelled to believe, by experience and observation, half that is presented to our understanding, by short-haired women and long-haired men, upon these trite and tiresome topics, we confess that our faith in the goodness and morality of husbands generally would be considerably shaken. It is true that there are many brilliant and noble women hopelessly tied to dull and worthless husbands, and further, that many lovely creatures of the gentler sex endure great wrongs and submit to great personal outrages when in the power of unprincipled and vicious men; but is it not equally certain that there are men who are grievously tormented by shrewish wives and persecuted by wicked and abandoned women?

In many instances the evils and imperfections of husbands may be directly traced to the influences of extravagant and discontented wives. The lives of men are largely molded by circumstances and associations. If women would do more to make their homes attractive, their companions in life would have less reason to squander their evenings in the society of disreputable associates, and their earnings in the dram-shops. It has been said that "it needs not guilt to break a husband's heart, the absence of content, the muttering of spleen, the untidy dress, the careless home, the forbidding scowl, and desolate hearth, these, and nameless neglects, without a crime among them, have harrowed to the quick the heart's core of many a man, and planted there, beyond the reach of cure, the germ of despair. A woman should, before the sad sight arrives, dwell in the recollections of her youth, and, cherishing the dear idea of that tuneful time, awake and keep alive the promises she then so kindly gave, and though she may be the injured, not the injuring one, the forgotten, not the forgetful wife, a happy allusion to that hour of love, a kindly welcome to a comfortable home, a smile of love to banish hostile words, a kiss of peace to pardon all the past, and the hardest heart that ever locked itself within the breast of selfish man will soften to her charms and bid her live as she had hoped, her years in matchless bliss, loving and contented, the soother of a sorrowing hour, the source of comfort, and the spring of joy."

A husband unreasonably angry is a "sorry spectacle." If only conscious of the foolish figure he presents to his neighbors, the offensive qualities he exhibits to his wife, and the hurtful example he offers to the observation of his children, he would willingly strive to be more patient in perplexity and tranquil in tribulation.

A husband and father often allows his passions to overcome his better judgment, reason, and common sense, and in an infuriated state of mind he is sometimes guilty of words and actions of which he is subsequently ashamed. When a man closes his eyes to reason and opens his mouth in wrath he exhibits to the gaze of the world the weakest and most salient points of his character.

We do not mean to affirm that a husband should tamely submit to an outrage from his wife without endeavoring to free himself from the odium heaped upon him. There is a just way of administering a well-deserved rebuke, without a foolish exhibition of wrath; a true husband, whatever may be his provocation, should never so far lose his dignity as to forget that he is a gentleman.

Human selfishness is the principal root of all family evils, and the young shoots and sprouts of discord spring from it into repulsive life in all directions. They are as rapid in growth and as thorny to the touch as young locust shrubs, and quite as difficult to eradicate from the surrounding soil. They soon overshadow and destroy the bright blossoms that might have bloomed where they thrive and cumber the ground.

Husbands and wives can yield to each other's wishes in most cases without sacrificing their self-respect; they can conform to each other's ways of thinking and doing; they can be happy as well as miserable together; they can live in peace and harmony as well as in a continuous state of domestic warfare. It requires no greater effort to smile than it does to frown, and pleasant words are easier spoken than harsh ones.

Husbands and wives frequently attempt to palliate their differences and disagreements by such frivolous excuses as uncongeniality of taste, temper, and disposition. If it be impossible for them to think, feel, and act exactly alike, how simple and sensible it is to meet upon a sort of half-way ground, and waive the point or drop the subject they are discussing. What relation in humanity is more beautiful than that of husband and wife trying to live in peace and harmony together, respecting and heeding each other's wishes, and hopefully striving to make each other happy?

Husbands, generally, consist of three distinct and characteristic classes: the fast man, the domestic bear, and the model husband.

The fast man is rarely found at home. Where he spends his evenings is a mystery to his family. He generally possesses a passion for playing billiards, and has a fondness for stimulating beverages. He is careless and irregular in his business transactions, and loves to attend horse-races and hang about places of questionable resort. He dresses sometimes very extravagantly, for which external splendor he is under heavy obligations to his tailor. He is usually very ignorant, but affects to know a great deal about the turf and the drama. Sometimes a fast man's wife is a very worthy, patient, and pious woman who loves and waits upon him with a devotion and tenderness that is difficult to understand or account for, but more frequently fast men have fast wives, and both live useless and foolish lives. They soon grow indifferent to the censure of their superiors, and sometimes actually pride themselves upon their bad reputations.

The domestic bear is usually an individual with a very solemn and sanctimonious air. He frequently dresses in a threadbear suit of black broadcloth and wears a seedy stovepipe hat. His countenance is cold, clammy, and cadaverous. If his "better-half" be a strong-minded woman there is apt to be a great deal of racket about their residence that affords their neighbors many morsels of delicious scandal to carry about the town,—a kindly service that many persons are pleased to perform.

The domestic bear comes home from his business at nightfall with a slow and steady pace; his children hush their loud laughter and huddle hurriedly into obscure corners, as if afraid of him; he is extremely nervous and fretful; he sits down by the fire, pulls from his pocket a scientific or religious newspaper, and soon becomes profoundly absorbed in its contents, pausing now and then from his critical contemplation of the paper to glance savagely over his shoulder at any unfortunate individual who may thoughtlessly utter an audible word.

The head of the domestic bear becomes bald at an early age, and the crow-tracks begin to gather about the corners of his eyes prematurely; he is very precise in his conversation, and he uses ponderous words and constructs stilted sentences, not only beyond the comprehension of his own family, but also superior to the understanding of most of his fellow-townsmen.

He growls at the most trivial thing; he becomes thoroughly incensed at the slightest provocation, and rarely expresses any satisfaction at anything that pleases him. When supper-time comes he drops mechanically into his chair at the head of the table, inarticulately mumbles his thanks to the Giver of all good for the bountiful repast that is spread before him, and then raves because there is too much cream and sugar in his tea or saleratus in the biscuit.

Sometimes the wife of the domestic bear is a quiet, inoffensive, and submissive little creature, with no spirit to oppose the imperious will of her self-constituted lord and master. She seldom converses with him except when she wants a few necessary things for the table, or shoes, stockings, and articles of apparel for the children, and even then she generally has reason, before the colloquy is concluded, to regret having broken the ice.

Upon matters of religion and philosophy his ideas and isms are far beyond the place in the book where she stopped studying.

It is a great relief to her to have him go away in the morning and to leave the children free to throw off the unnatural restraint his disagreeable presence imposed upon them.

The model husband is a real family treasure.

He is industrious and prosperous in his worldly affairs, because he has much to encourage him in the faithful performance of his daily duties.

When he hurries home at the close of day he lays his load of care and anxiety aside and comes into the presence of his wife and children with a cheerful countenance and in an amiable mood. A true wife instinctively gives a glad greeting to such a husband and father.

He slips into his comfortable dressing-gown and puts on his slippers, so as not to wear out the carpets with the nails in his boots when he romps with the children. When tea is ready, he habitually praises what his wife has carefully prepared for him; he eats his supper as if he really enjoyed it, and remarks carelessly to his wife that she is growing younger in appearance and getting sweeter and handsomer every day.

He deserves a model wife,—a woman who is in every sense a blessing and a comfort to him and an adornment to his home.

Love, then, should be the first consideration in marriage. Without that attribute of Heaven there can be no true domestic comfort or genuine home happiness.

Wealth, talents, and accomplishments are matters of a secondary character,—they embellish and adorn, but they cannot create, a happy home.

All who love should not enter hastily or inconsiderately into marriage. Those who cannot afford to marry at once, should work and wait, until they find themselves in such favorable worldly circumstances that they are certain at least of having enough to eat and wear.

Love is a strong incentive to honest toil. One can willingly labor long and earnestly to accomplish something worthy of the approbation of the woman that he loves.

No husband or wife can be happy who, for a worldly consideration, sells himself or herself into an unnatural and repulsive bondage.

A man should never wed an unamiable person.

A woman with an evil mind, a bad temper, and a frivolous and inconstant character will ruin the home and crush the heart of the best-natured husband in the world.

Fair-weather amiability is valueless.

It is that sweetness of disposition and perfectness of character that withstands the crosses, cares, humiliations, and annoyances of domestic life that are worthy of a husband's or a wife's love, sympathy, and tenderness in return.

In choosing a wife the lover should be led by love rather than be influenced by passion or pecuniary circumstances; he should make up his mind before "popping the question" to bear patiently many things of an unpleasant nature, and further to be forbearing in an innumerable number of trying situations.

Home is what husband and wife are pleased to make it,—a bower of lilies and roses or a nest of scorpions and thorns.

EUGENE J. HALL.

POLLY PHEMUS.

THIS ONE LIKES HER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—I have been a pretty close reader of The Home for the past year. It is unquestionably one of the brightest features in THE TRIBUNE, and the freedom and force of its articles are equal to anything in our current literature.

I have immensely enjoyed the late religious racket that has been raised by such racy writers as Polly Phemus, Chat, Eta Beta Pi, and the "Old Man" who shall be nameless. It is very laughable, though, to see the countenance the latter puts on and to hear the cry of "foul" he immediately sets up the moment he is hurt, particularly after the somewhat inhospitable greeting with which he lately welcomed certain new-comers.

I have sat in judgment in a good many hard and closely-contested cases in my time, and have seen and heard something of "natur'," and perhaps, as I have reached the ripe age of 50 years, the accommodating conductor will allow me to put in a word.

I believe the so-called "Old Man" to be a woman.

There are certainly three suspicious circumstances that confirm me in my opinions:

First—Though she has been extremely saucy and severe to others, and has met all opposing ideas in a caustic and cutting manner, the moment others adopt her tactics and turn their sarcasm upon her she claims to be grievously insulted!

Second—She affects that "fragrant Havana" at every available opportunity. If a man smokes cigars he simply says so, and ceases to continually parade his infirmity before the same company.

(I dislike tobacco. I never smoke.)

Thirdly—She whines.

Out of pure gall-antry, Mr. Eta ought to let the theological topic drop, and Polly Phemus, who is smarter and better, I imagine, than she pretends to be, ought to be generous enough to stop her sharp strictures.

Polly Phemus is better in comedy than in tragedy.

Though she performed her war-dance creditably, the exhibition was not as enjoyable as one of her love scrapes.

Make us laugh again, Polly. It is healthful and puts The Home in good humor. When you have a mind to be, you are the funniest of all the funny people in the whole habitation. Why, Polly, my girl, it took my old woman more than an hour to sew the buttons on my vest and pantaloons after I had read your paper on the irrepressible widower. You "tickled me terribly."

Tell us of the married men next time; I am willing to suffer. It will make the old lady laugh. She hasn't smiled sweetly on me since last November.

I'm done,—writing isn't exactly in my line; but when it comes to a tough question in a chattel mortgage or ejectment case, I can settle it clear as a whistle without taking it under advisement.

JOHN CALVIN, J. P.

THIS ONE DOESN'T.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LACON, Ill., Oct. 4.—Ever since The Home was organized, if any one expressed ideas considered by a certain class of "ladies" as "peculiar," they raised the war-cry at once.

Politeness and ladylike treatment was not considered necessary. The conductor was advised to put him out.

He is consigned to the infernal regions, and, after the conductor has listened to every imaginable abuse from the dear creatures, he, as gentlemen always do in like circumstances, removes the offender and restores peace.

I consider such conduct a disgrace to my sex.

Talk about woman's rights! When an opportunity is offered for you to discuss a question on equal footing with a gentleman, why don't you prove yourselves equal to the emergency, or else say nothing?

Either course would be a credit to you.

Some of the ladies have proved themselves to be noble women, but the number has been so small that the "ladies" have kept The Home in a riot most of the time.

I was not disappointed in Miss Polly; I expected she would abuse me, but was a little surprised and sorry to see how unintentionally I have caused my friends to share her displeasure with me.

I am sure they will forgive me, as it was all the consolation I had. I could bear my drenching meekly in such good companionship.

The kind words of my friends made me forget all of the unkind words of Polly, except her slur cast at labor.

Just such a spirit and the sentiments she expressed is the cause of all the trouble.

And every one knows that "our help," or a deficiency in help, is the one great trouble the world over.

Why is it we cannot have competent, economical, conscientious, intelligent, agreeable, companionable women to do our housework and help us in every department that belongs to home? I think Polly Phemus gives the key to the answer.

I have been taught that "there is no excellence without labor." No doubt Polly considers labor one of the inherited curses.

LITTLE SISTER.

AND THIS ONE ADVISES HER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ATHENA, Ia., Oct. 4.—We are told by philosophers that people cling to and reverence old ideas, and that new ideas are slowly and unwillingly received. To a certain extent this is true, but not wholly so. The principle, however, of regard for the old is better illustrated in old friendships. Rarely do people abandon old friendships for the sake of forming new ones, and he who thrusts himself into their presence a stranger seldom meets a hearty welcome. In your Home you have been forming friendships, and I fear that I may be regarded as an innovater, maybe looked upon as an unwelcome guest. I have long been a close reader of THE TRIBUNE, and recently have become interested in The Home. Polly Phemus, Forty Years, and others are good, but I declare for Laura Lake. Forty Years is in a bad fix. Poor fellow! I pity him.

He is an iconoclast, and as such is not happy. He knows no such thing as contentment. Polly Phemus is a true woman, but she has some erroneous ideas, and she needs some of the spirit, and, if I mistake not, experience, of Laura Lake. She does not know the best side of life. She has not reached the depths "where the pearls and corals grow." The purest and most abundant fountains of joy do not flow for her. She is not developed.

Really, Polly, I was no little amused in reading of the way you got rid of that old bachelor of yours. Pshaw! He was no man at all. You must not think there are many of that kind in this world. Few, indeed, are the men that are so penurious as to want to deprive a young lady of five or six dishes of cream when she is eating it wholly for his sake. Out with such men! I denounce them. I know old bachelors are "horrid things," but just compare them with old maids, if you please.

Here is an old bachelor. He is 45, rich, jolly, and good-natured. He is in love with his gun and dogs, and he smokes more than most married men do. Not very bad, is he?

Over there is an old maid of 45. She dresses in melancholy black, for it corresponds with her feelings. She is cross and as gloomy as the darkness of Egypt. She hates mankind, and especially the male portion of it. And why does she hate them? you ask. Because none of them love her. She is dried up,—so dry that she would almost burn from spontaneous combustion, and as shriveled as a boiled oyster.

Polly, let the old bachelors alone and give your energies to bringing back to life those poor deluded creatures of your own sex. I admit that old bachelors are bad, very bad; there ought to be none of them; they ought to be taxed heavily. When proper young ladies meet them on the street they (the young ladies) should turn up their noses and look the other way. Mark what I say. Although you may turn your head away, Mr. Bachelor will observe the nose. He will think of it. He will dream of it; and, finally, he will find out that you disfigured your face because he was an old bachelor, and he'll get married. Not that he will want to get married, but because he hates to look at that nose, and for the further cause that he fears it may become permanently fixed. This much out of regard for yourself. I say, wage war on both old maids and old bachelors.

Laura Lake, your letter of Sept. 27 is a gem. "Them's my sentiments."

There are thousands of girls in America who are all that is noble, and pure, and grand. They are intelligent and industrious. He who says otherwise is either ignorant or willfully perverse. A word about them in the future. To the friends of The Home I send greeting.

CIMON.

MARYLAND SCENES.

GEORGETOWN AND ARLINGTON.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sept. 23.—Our last day in the vicinity of Washington was given to Georgetown. It is the port of entry of the District of Columbia, has a population of 15,000, lies northwest of and is separated from Washington by Rock Creek, and is at the head of navigation of the Potomac River. The site is peculiarly picturesque, the hights dotted with villas overlooking a vast sweep of country, the Potomac, and adjacent Capital. Georgetown before 1800 enjoyed considerable local importance, and a brisk river, coast, and foreign commerce; but now, like the greater proportion of river towns—it sleeps. Its streets are broad, with brick pavements, and continually in a dark shade from the overhanging trees on either side. To me it had a very melancholy fragrance. There is nothing in the least lively about it.

We went over early in the morning, taking a direct bee-line for the cottage of the novelist, Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Oh! how we recall the days when we thoroughly believed that a glimpse of the home of that wonderful woman, and to just touch the hem of her garment, would place us on the topmost pinnacle of bliss. How we used to pore over her marvelous tales; weep with "The Bride of Llewellyn," and quiver with excitement while we wasted the midnight oil over the horrors of "The Mystery of Dark Hollow" and "The Hidden Hand." How our teeth chattered as the clock struck twelve times, stroke by stroke, and with fearful heart we searched the wardrobe, looked under the bed, and, with all the lights burning, hid our heads beneath the coyers and next morning had two zeros in the geometry and theology lessons. In spite of numerous tremblings, we devoured volume after volume, and thought her the wittiest, the most famous woman of the age, until the appetite had a surfeit,—we waded through "The Beautiful Fiend," the latest publication of that year, and with the book laid away our affection for the fruits from the imagination of Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. The cottage is not overshadowed by a golden radiance, neither does it possess a wildly singular beauty, as we romantic people have always supposed it did. In architectural style it is not Italian, Corinthian, Gothic, nor Queen Anne; it is very much like any other old-fashioned two-story cottage. How it may be internally I can't say, since we didn't get there. The cottage faces east, and was painted—many, many years ago—a dark brown,—to be exact, a mixture of burnt umber and raw sienna. It has a small front yard, no flower-bed, but overgrown with weeds, grass, a wild Virginia creeper running at its own sweet will in many tangles, a morning-glory vine, and a few wild violets, all plentifully sprinkled with dead leaves. The front of the house looked desolate. The shutters, all closed, were elaborately festooned with spider and cob webs, looped here and there by a yellow leaf or a bit of straw.

We rung, and rung, and rung that door-bell, but there came no answer to its somewhat noisy summons. Finally patience ceased to be a virtue and we departed, giving the gate an emphatic bang, but not before we had uprooted some of the weeds to carry off as "relics." I have a quantity, and, if any of The Home people would like some, just drop me a note to that effect.

For a time we contemplated the beautiful view that can be had from the south of the house, while J. wandered off in search of a "light." He soon came back with the smoke curling above his head like a saintly halo, and we slowly marched along the pavement. As I turned for a parting glance my eye caught an open cellar-door at the north side of the cottage. We stopped, and then ensued a brilliant discussion on the topic: Who should descend?" J. couldn't, as Mrs. S. might object to cigar smoke; N. wouldn't, because she might see a spider; and V. dare not, because she was afraid, and so Arachne had to, because no one else would. After they had all solemnly promised to come to my rescue if I gave the alarm in case of meeting a rapacious spider or an obstreperous mouse, I gathered my petticoats around me, and with J.'s switch of a cane in my hand in lieu of a weapon cautiously descended the slippery, moss-grown steps into the dismal depths of a cellar that was as dark as the Black Hole of Calcutta. When my eyes became accustomed to the darkness I looked around. It smelled very damp, and it wasn't very clean. There was a stack of barrels, a heap of coal, and a basket of turnips. Presently I scented something else—what was it? The odor of boiling cabbage. I followed it up, and found a door, against which I rapped. In the distance I heard a voice singing:

"I'm Methodis' born, and Methodis' bred."

The door opened and a sable daughter of Ham saluted me with "Good gracious! Miss, what you doin' heah?" I explained, and she stated that she didn't know anything; nobody was at home; been away she didn't know how long; was only staying here today while "Prudy" went on an excursion.

Convinced of the truth of her statement that she didn't know anything and everybody had been away a long time, I returned to my party.

The Convent of the Visitation is on the corner of Fayette street. We had friends in the Academy and desired to inspect, but the pale, sad-looking nun at the wicket said it was not visiting day. This is the oldest convent in the country.

Georgetown College, a Roman Catholic institution, is on Second street. The architecture of the new building, still in process of erection, is very fine, and the front presents a magnificent appearance. We obtained admittance here, and spent several hours in the library that contains many rare and curious volumes. In the museum is a valuable collection of coins, medals, and relics of Commodore Decatur.

Oak Hill Cemetery is near Georgetown. It occupies a romantic spot on the northern slope of Georgetown Hights, at the base of which winds Rock Creek, and has a fine chapel and public vault. The remains of Secretary Stanton, Chief-Justice Chase, and of many other men occupying prominent places in history, are here interred. It is really the most beautiful cemetery I was ever in. It is terraced down to the creek, has neat gravel walks, and so many handsome monuments. It was a perfect wilderness of roses in the full glory of September bloom.

I improved the occasion to deliver a lecture on cremation,—his favorit hobby,—considering it in every possible light.

In the afternoon we drove to the Arlington House and the National Cemetery. It is on the Virginia shore of the Potomac, on the summit of a hill 200 feet above the river. The residence is very handsome, and the design of the portico in front was taken from drawings of a temple at Pæstum, near Naples. The house contains many valuable pictures, besides interesting relics of Gen. Washington and of the former occupants of the house,—George Washington, Parke Custis, and Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The National Cemetery contains about 200 acres, set apart for the interment of deceased soldiers of the Union army. The grounds were laid out with special reference to the purposes in view. The bodies of nearly 16,000 soldiers from many a battlefield in Virginia and the hospitals at the Capital here find a fitting resting-place. A short distance from the mansion is a granit sarcophagus, surmounted by a cannon and balls, in 1866 placed over the grave of 2,111 unknown soldiers, gathered after the War from the fields of Bull Run and the route to the Rappahannock. On the frieze of the gateway to the cemetery are suitable inscriptions, and over the arch: "Here rest 15,585 of the 315,558 citizens who died in defense of our country from 1861 to 1865."

SISTER ARACHNE.

OUR STREET.

ITS PECULIARITIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 2.—Such a street as you will find in any large city; a little removed from the noise and bustle of business, quite undisturbed by noisy drays and rattling wagons. A decorous family carriage or two; the milkman's cart at 4 in the afternoon, accompanied by the ringing of the milkman's sharp-toned bell; the hurrahing and hallooing of the children playing tag with an enthusiasm worthy a better cause; the rather shrill tones of the Bridgets leaning over the fence imparting interesting bits of kitchen gossip to the next-door girls; these sounds are the every-day sounds of Our Street.

Occasionally, however, this monotony is relieved by the rush of a fire-engine, followed by an excited crowd of boys, who have left marbles, tops, and the attractions of leap-frog to "go to the fire." On these occasions the belle of Our Street comes to the window and exposes to the eyes of the world her countenance framed in last night's crimping-pins, and the rival widows have been known to forget the icy coolness existing between them since the arrival of Prof. Bangs, and ask each other where it was, and interrogate each other in regard to damages and insurance.

On one of the corners of Our street there is a fashionable church,—St. Noman's. The lilies of the field stand a rather poor show on Sunday morning. Looking over the top of THE TRIBUNE and through a blue haze of smoke on a Sunday when a sore throat, or sprained thumb, or inflamed eyelash, or some other serious ailment prevents my attending divine service, I can admire, as they walk up the street, the fair Widow White, glittering with jet, fringes of it on her becoming bombazine, with a floating length of crape falling over her yellow braids. I can gaze with rapture on the belle, in a dress patterned after her grandmother's, swinging in full, straight, ungraceful breadths of green and yellow plaid from her waist to her heels; a belt that is only stopped by her arms from reaching to her shoulders; her naturally pretty hair braided in two stiff braids and corkscrewed into figure eights at the back of her head, and twisted into curlyques over the forehead and sides of her face by means of bandoline; a hideous red polka-dotted handkerchief around her neck, and her head topped by the most unladylike of hats, a Derby. She is usually accompanied by a gentleman, Fitz Van, her cousin, who does not find it hard to be religious under the pleasant circumstances of singing hymns out of the same book with her.

Then there are the numerous boarders of the boarding-houses on Our Street. Madamoiselle Rizaux and her sister, pretty, petite, dark-eyed French girls. Mme. Sanlini, "Teacher of Voice and Piano," a woman with an eye I don't like and very mysterious ways. A small army of young men, nicknamed to suit the cynical fancy of your correspondent, who go to church for the bliss of carrying the several prayer-books of their pretty, demure, pious lady friends.

There are several flats, too, fronting on Our Street. Great, square, double-front affairs, like a hotel on a small scale. They are very much patronized by young couples, where the husband is too poor or the wife too lazy to keep house. I went to call on such a couple the other evening, and I encountered three men lounging in the hall, saw four children and two servants staring at me through a crack in the door, and felt as I retired from public view into my friend's rooms as if flats had not much to do with the blessed seclusion of "sweet home."

Homes there are on Our Street. Through the windows we often catch glimpses of their interior. Filmy lace curtains hang from the cornices. There are bright, pleasant pictures on the walls. The sofas and chairs were made to sit on. That haven of rest, a great, plumply-cushioned lounge (where one can act out its name so comfortably), is not wanting. There are piles of magazines on the table, which is lighted by a handsomely decorated student-lamp. There is such a home opposit my boarding-house on Our Street. The presiding genius is an older sister, the Little Woman of Our Street, as she is known to some of us.

I shall be pleased at some future time to show you up and down Our Street; to take you through some of the homes and boarding-houses, and hope to make you better acquainted with the widows, the belle, Fitz Van, Gypsy, Prof. Bangs, Tommy (Bridget's young man), the heiress, J. Looney, Jr., and such others among the local celebrities as you and I may find interesting. I have an engagement to take the youngest and prettiest of the Rizaux to see old Uncle Joshua Whitcomb, and have twenty minutes precisely to dress in. Under these circumstances, permit me to sign myself

ST. GEORGE.

MR. DAILEY.

A PECULIAR LETTER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

GOLIAD, Tex., Sept. 25.—Everywhere some vision haunts me. Only now I was reading this foolish warning: "Presume not to be the architect of thy own happiness." And if not, who will? Presume not rather to hope for happiness at all. Have we not built for ourselves castles of beauty and strength? They were but the unsubstantial creations of a soul that must ever seek beyond itself for strength, freedom, hope, beauty, as God created them, without blemish. And ever arises the mockery of a hope defeated, a temple cast down to the very dust, a soul wearied with hopeless struggle and almost given over to despair. Is life, then, nothing but a thankless task? What is there in the years reaching on before that we should care to pass through them? We see only one thing certain—death—which solves all the mystery, or, what is just as well, terminates all possible conjecture by annihilating all consciousness, all memory,—all being. The path we all tread leads us there, and struggle as we may,—ponder, think, examine, as we must,—not all the wisdom of the East can carry us one step beyond; no subtle alchemy has ever discovered and recorded one scrap or line of history to guide us for one second of the possible journey beyond the tomb. We have lived that we may still live, and suffered because we could not avert it; and so the theorist says it shall be till the end.

What end? Will there be a final period to consciousness?

"Why have I lived?" is still the unanswered cry. "Surely I did not demand it,—did not desire it,—but all unsought this mysterious unknown, unknowable author of being placed his seal upon me and I awoke—" to pass out with the multitude (and yet alone) without a guide or purpose, and with those feeble hands vainly sought the solution of this impossible problem,—as he journeyed on. Its conditions a secret; its terms all unknown; its rewards problematical. With an interior consciousness which, crystallized by continued lessons in observation and experiment into a theory of right and wrong,—through which happiness is said to reach its throne in the soul,—he is expected to attain the end of life. Was it wise to give so little,—for of what use is life if not rightly used or if suffered to molder from disuse,—and yet demand so much? Aye! too much! For no failure can approach in magnitude the hopeless wreck of a human soul's happiness on earth! Is it strange that we often wander in the desert, far from the one only path which leads to the life-flowing fountain, called in the pictorial language of Egypt the oasis? We wander eternally, for we know not whither we are going, and ever the soul is yearning for its possible joys not made actual; for the voices she loved, the voices whose wordless melody has fled forever, and in the long, lone vigils there rises to the lips a bitter, pleading cry for the fantoms that have faded and disappeared in the impenetrable mists of oblivion. And the voices will not come back—the silence gives no sign—we cannot fan ashes into flame—never again can their word-waves reach our souls save in the wailing accents of an unappeasable, eternal yearning—eternally unrequited. Ever looking forward, forever impelled to reach backward worn, pain-distorted, weary faces and empty, helpless hands, living perpetually in the present and yet never in sympathy with it. Eternity with its fearful mystery before, memory with its seven vials of wormwood and myrrh behind, how can the unsatisfied soul be happy? One only way—grant, oh! omnipotent Jove! absolute forgetfulness. Build for the soul in her desert home a tower of oblivion. Duty is noble, but it is not omnipotent—it will not suffice. The day will wane—hours of stillness, from which repose has fled, will come, and duty is not anear to point to action—torture such as never martyr suffered will ensue, until weariness steals the cruel weapons of unrest and slays the "murderer of sleep." This is life! This what idiocy calls living. Is it not a grand struggle of endurance. The conflict never ceases. We cannot say it is finished here, or lo! there it is ended, while Death assaults the storehouse of Life, and consciousness remains intact. Bankrupt in happiness, the very beggar at our gates would not change places with us, for wealth only aggravates the distemper of a "mind diseased." There is no muster-roll in this grand army, yet they are numbered in legions; there are no pensions for the wounded and maimed in the reckless struggle, and those who escape are the cowards who never entered the field of battle.

What medals, honors, or rewards can charity appraise in lieu of a consciousness embittered forever by moments of anguish which press down upon the soul blighted by the ruin irretrievable of a once joyous, radiant, and glorious hope? Complaint is ignoble; silence is death. And yet pride cautions, "Forbear. Thy lamentations illustrate the paucity of thy boasted self-completeness. Silence thy ashen lips, and cover the gray embers of passionate enthusiasm with the inscrutable mantle of thy impenetrable, enduring stoicism. Let not the pangs of sorrow which rend thy heart find betrayal in word, glance, sign, or gesture. Let the dead past veil its cerements in the dust of oblivion. Study the world around thee and find consolation in the observation that all humanity is doomed to suffer. If thy neighbors know not of thy heroic abnegation of self so much the better—thou hast escaped so much obloquy. Banish this yearning, hungry heart of thine utterly, or compel it to cease begging for sympathy 'which arrests the gentle hand of pity in the busy mart.' If needs be slay the last germ of self with the keen-edged blade of indifferentism and fling the sword into the unfathomable sea of the irreconcilable."

Life, *per se*, is not worth living, but it we possess and, alas, we have no other. It must be rounded out and completed,—widened and deepened to withstand the encroachments of advancing necessity. It must be made the best—not the worst within our comprehension. I fancy we rarely think of that at the right time, when its admonition would be potent to dull the edge of despair.

T. A. DAILEY.

A GIRL'S LETTER.

HER VIEWS ON GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Oct. 5.—Laura Lake's letter in last week's Home was delightful. How different are her remarks about girls from those of most of The Home writers. That is the first letter I remember ever having read in which girls were justly spoken of and any degree of charity used.

Laura, I wonder if you are a girl. I will not confront you and say I would like to shake hands with you,—as is the fashion of some of The Homeites,—for I hardly consider myself worthy of the privilege; however, I would like to look at your face, for I believe it is expressive of goodness, and I do love you. There, do you say I am impulsive? Well, that is just the way I feel about it, and if I am impulsive it is my nature to be so, and I have no right to complain. (Some one said something to that effect in The Home not long ago.)

Girls have not been treated very well, I think. Every one has failed to acknowledge that they possess any good qualities, but all declare that they possess an unlimited number of bad qualities, and have proceeded to discuss and slur at them in various ways. Now, there is no girl who does not possess some good qualities, and the majority of them possess more than they are given credit for. Laura speaks of home-loving girls, and, kindly too, of giddy, frivolous ones. Each goes her way, for it is hard to pursue a course which is repulsive to one's very nature.

Note the difference between two sisters. One is what might be called a home-loving girl, for she is always at home unless actually obliged to be elsewhere, is quiet and submissive, and is seldom idle. She has no wish for elegant dress, and no "chums." She is admired by all who know her. Her sister is never at home unless there is no fun or excitement to call her away; she is ambitious, but her ambition is as apt to be centered in one object as another; is forward in appearance, loves to dress, and has two or three "chums" to whom she must report every event of her airy life.

She is called frivolous and "wild," and is much more subject to slurring remarks than her quiet sister. But should she be? Is there any reason why her envious friends (?) should say that she is shallow, and does not possess womanly worth; and that, as a wife, she "would make any man miserable"? Certainly not. She cannot be blamed, because it is her nature to love fun and excitement; the joys of one's girlhood days are short enough at best, and when she is ready to renounce single blessedness and take up the stern realities of life I'll warrant she will do her duty.

I have seen this illustrated in a number of instances. Such girls possess a firmness of character they are not given credit for. Speaking to one of my intimate friends, previous to her marriage, which took place a short time ago, I asked her if she did not hate to be obliged to stop flirting, and leave all the girls and fun, and her answer was: "No. I am ready to quit. My 'wild oats' are all sown,—every one,—and now I am going to be a woman. I am satisfied with my girlhood days, and think I have had as much fun as most of you." This was said in a manner that showed her to mean it. She has gone West now, and I think she takes up her new position with as much skill and better satisfaction than she would if her time had been spent in "training herself to become a noble woman and a good wife." Her thoughts and ambition did not run in that direction until the proper time.

I know girls who, from the time they left school, did not seem to take any interest in anything except the mysteries of housekeeping and sewing, and they pieced bed-quilts and made other useful things—to have when they got married! And they did not even have men in view and didn't know as they would ever find any. I know a girl not far from here who now has quilts in her wardrobe that have been there for four years; she is 22, is not married, and is not likely to be very soon, but she will make a good wife for some man. The very idea of girls worrying about such things is too absurd for anything. Let girls be girls, and not old women, and let them have fun. I am fond of excitement, love to dance, and flirt sometimes, too, and probably will for some time to come. Would be better if I could be, but it is not in my make-up, and I do not like to be condemned because I was not "made to order" by some ungenerous old lady who has forgotten that she was ever young, and don't want any of the girls to be.

HELENE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE QUESTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Oct. 7.—I have three questions to propound to The Homeites, and I hope they will give them prompt attention:

First—Did and do the different tribes of the North American Indians all speak one language?

Second—Is it possible for animal life in any form to exist in the gastric juice of the stomach?

Third—What effect has the use of camomile on the human system? I mean prolonged daily use, as one would use opium, or tobacco, or anything of that kind.

Some one please answer. All speak at once if you want to and the Conductor is willing.

F.

THE GRAPE-JUICE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—I have read with interest the various effusions appearing in The Home from time to time, but heretofore have not dared to knock at the door for admission for fear of disturbing the harmony of the eminently happy family which dwelleth therein.

But an emergency has arisen which compels me to appeal to the combined wisdom of the members of this charmed circle, in the hope that in their kindness of heart they will help a worn and weary brother in dire distress, by advising him as to the best course to pursue. But in order to make a long story short I will begin at the beginning.

I am a married man; consequently I have a wife,—an industrious little woman, and one who in the grand reckoning will surely receive a big share, but she is in the habit of doing up preserves by recipes of her own, and on this rock have we split.

Some time since, while praising my wife's grape-jelly to a friend, he requested me to get the recipe for him, as his wife put up hers a little too sweet. In the innocence of my guileless nature I told him I would; in fact, I almost gave him the recipe entire, for I knew they removed the seeds and boiled the mess on a stove, but when it came to the sugar we were lost in the unfathomable fog of blind ignorance.

On my arrival home I told my wife that though I had traveled far, from the snow-clad tops of the White Mountains to the oyster-nurseries of classic Jersey, I had never in all my wanderings met with anything to compare with the delicious flavor of her grape-jelly. Would she give me the recipe for a friend?

Of course she would: Five pounds granulated sugar to seven pints of grape-juice, etc., etc.

"Yes," said I softly; "five pounds sugar to seven pints grape-juice, ten pounds sugar to fourteen pints grape-juice, twenty pounds su——"

"Why, it's no such thing," broke in my lightning calculator. "You'll get it all wrong if you ain't careful. It's five pounds sugar to seven pints grape-juice, ten pounds sugar to twelve pints juice, and so on. Just keep two pints more of juice than pounds of sugar, and you have it."

As soon as I could get my jaws together (as astonishment had opened my mouth to about the size of the top of an old-fashioned peach-basket), I gently expostulated and explained to the best of my ability my views on the subject.

"For instance," said I, "if you use five pounds sugar to seven pints of grape-juice to preserve the proportion and obtain the same degree of tartness, you use ten pounds sugar to fourteen pints juice, twenty pounds sugar to twenty-eight pints juice, and so on."

"Of course you do," she exclaimed, satirically. "The more jelly you make the less sugar you use,—a very economical recipe, surely. I begin to think, my dear, that you are the author of the recipes, 'Food for the Million,' 'The Poor Man's Friend,' etc."

This was adding insult to injury, and in determined silence I took up my paper, and, getting it upside down, carefully looked for the local items.

But it was not to be.

I had gotten into a good perspiration over what I took for a Chinese puzzle, but which turned out to be an ad., when a voice broke the silence:

"Five pounds sugar to seven pints grape-juice, ten pounds sugar to twelve pints grape-juice, twenty pounds sugar to twenty-two pints grape-juice, forty-eight pounds sugar to fifty pounds grape-juice."

I waited to hear no more, but, seizing a lamp, rushed off to bed.

All that night I was weighing sugar and measuring grape-juice. About 2 o'clock I fell into the big kettle, and awoke shivering in the middle of the floor.

"What shall I do to be saved?"

PARK RIDGE.

Gen. Hancock smokes and enjoys the celebrated Richmond Gem cigarettes. So will you.

GROCERIES.

Housekeepers CAN SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THEIR Groceries FOR CASH.

Great Reduction in Sugar.

Standard Cut Loaf, per lb.	10½
Standard Granulated, per lb.	10
Standard A, per lb.	10
Standard Ex. C, per lb.	9½
Standard C, per lb.	9¼
Standard Brown	8

SYRUPS.

5-Gallon Kegs.		5-gallon Kegs.	
Silver Drips	$2.50	Rock Candy Drips	[illegible]
Honey Drips	2.75	California Maple	[illegible]
California Drips	3.25	Drips	[illegible]

SOAPS.

Best German Mottled, 60 bars per box	[illegible]
Kirk's Savon Imperial, 60 bars per box	[illegible]
Kirk's White Russian, 100 bars per box	[illegible]
Procter & Gamble's Mottled German, 60 bars per box	[illegible]

We keep full assortment of all brands of Kirk's, Wrisley's, and Procter & Gamble's Soaps, which we sell at manufacturers' prices.

THE FINEST FLOURS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Very best St. Louis White Winter Wheat, brl. [illegible]
Very best Minnesota Patent, per brl. [illegible]
Every Barrel Guaranteed.

NEW CROP RICE, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Very Finest Carolina, per lb. [illegible]
Louisiana, per lb. [illegible]

NEW RAISINS.

Valencia, for Cooking, per lb. 10½
Valencia for Cooking, by the box, per lb. 10

PURE UNCOLORED TEAS.

See Analysis in Times, Thursday, 17th August.

Choice Teas, - 3 lbs. for $1.00.

JAPAN—	Per lb.	In Pkgs. 5 lbs.	OOLONG—	Per lb.	In Pkgs. 5 lbs.
Choice	35	33	Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra Choice	48	43	Choice Formosa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finest Imported Garden Growth 1880	58	58	Ex. Ch. Formosa	[illegible]	[illegible]
GUNPOWDER—			Finest Imported Gard'n Growth	68	[illegible]
Fair	35	33	ENGLISH BREAKFAST—		
Choice Moyune	48	43	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. Ch. Moyune	58	53	Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Moyune	68	63	Finest Imported Pekoe flavored	80	75
Finest Imported Gard'n Growth	78	73	MIXED TEA—		
YOUNG HYSON—			Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	35	33	Good	[illegible]	[illegible]
Choice Moyune	48	43	Choice	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. Ch. Moyune	58	53	Fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fine Moyune	68	63	Finest Import'd	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finest Imported GardenGrowth	78	73	Chinese Mixture highly recommended	50	45

Just received from a New York Importer, a large invoice of SAMPLE TEA, which we offer 3 Pounds for $1.

This Tea contains some of the finest in all grades and is the best Tea ever offered for the money.

Also, all kinds of Flavoring Teas—Assam Orange Pekoe, Flowery Pekoe, Caper, etc.

COFFEE.

GREEN—	Per lb.	In Pkgs. 20 lbs.	GREEN—	Per lb.	In Pkgs.
Rio, Fair	15	15	Laguayra	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Good	18	17	Java, O. G.	25	[illegible]
" Choice	20	19	" O. G., finest Mandheling	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Pr. Golden	22	21	Mocha Peab'rry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rica	22	21	" Arab. Finest	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santos	22	21			
Maracaibo	22	21			

ROASTED.	Per lb.	In Pkgs. 10 lbs.	GROUND. Per lb.	In Pkgs.
Rio, Fair	16	15	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Good	20	19	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Finest	25	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santos	25	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Java	28	26	[illegible]	[illegible]
" O. G., Finest	32	31	32	[illegible]
Mocha, Arabian	35	34	35	[illegible]
" Peaberry	28	26	28	[illegible]

Fine New Mackerel, per kit	$1.15
Pickling Vinegar, 5 gallons for	1.00
Chow-Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's—pints, 30, quarts	50
North-of-England Table Sauce, per bottle	10
Bird Seed—Hemp, Rape, or Canary, per lb.	5
Cocoanut Schepps, per lb.	[illegible]
Chocolate, Maillard's or Baker's, per lb.	[illegible]
Alkethrepta, Smith's, per lb.	[illegible]
Gelatine, per package	[illegible]
Orange Marmalade, per jar	[illegible]
Condensed Milk, Swiss, per can	[illegible]
Imperial Granum, per package	[illegible]
Ridge's Food, per can	30, 55, $1.05 and $1.50
Pond's Extract, per bottle	43, 83, and 1.50
Sponges (Bath)—medium, 10c; large, each	35
St. Jacob's Oil, per bottle	40

A large stock of Canned Goods at less than packers' present prices, and all kinds of Staple and Fancy Groceries at lowest prices for cash.

Remember, we make no accounts, and can save our customers the losses and extra expenses which are the result of the credit system.

HICKSON'S Cash Grocery House,
113 East Madison-st.,
Bet. Clark and Dearborn.

Order by Postal or American District Telephone. Goods delivered in all parts of city free of charge. Parties in the country can remit by Post-Office Order or Bank Draft payable to J. Hickson, and have their goods packed and delivered at the depots free of charge. We make no charge for boxes.

Send for New Fall Price-List, Mailed Free.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by **STEELE & PRICE,**
Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

GLAUCUS SCARFS.



GLAUCUS SCARF.
Patented Sept. 16, 1880.
Manufacturers and others are WARNED against infringing. Samples sent on application to DEALERS ONLY.
J. E. G. SCOTT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fine Neckwear & Silk Hdkfs.
174 Madison-st., Chicago.

SHOES.

COMMON-SENSE SHOES. **C. E. WISWALL & CO.,** 85 State-st.

MARINE NEW[S]

Vessel-Owners Happy [illegible] Steady Upward Move[ment] of Grain Freights.

The Anchor Line Propeller [illegible] Port on Her Maiden Trip.

A Mammoth Iron Propeller [illegible] for the Union Steamb[oat] Company.

Another Ineffectual Attempt to [illegible] Sunken Schooner [illegible] Taylor.

The Collision Between the Sheldon [illegible] merous Minor Disasters—Por[illegible] General Notes.

HOME GATHERIN[GS]

[illegible]

GROCERIES.

...sekeepers CAN ...VE MONEY ...PURCHASING THEIR ...oceries FOR ...ASH.

Reduction in Sugar.

SYRUPS. SOAPS.

FINEST FLOURS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

...W CROP RICE, CHEAPER THAN EVER.

NEW RAISINS.

...RE UNCOLORED TEAS.

...Teas, - 3 lbs. for $1.00.

COFFEE.

...HICKSON'S ...Grocery House, ...East Madison-st., Bet. Clark and Dearborn.

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...AVORING EXTRACTS.

...RAL FRUIT FLAVORS

...r. Price's SPECIAL

...AVORING ...TRACTS.

...ed by STEELE & PRICE, ...Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking ...Chicago and St. Louis.

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GLAUCUS SCARF. Patented Sept. 10, 1880. Manufacturers and others are WARNED against infringing. Samples sent on application to DEALERS ONLY. J. E. G. SCOTT & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of Fine Neckwear & Silk Hdkfs., 174 Madison-st., Chicago.

SHOES.

C.E. WISWALL & CO. 85 State-st.

MARINE NEWS.

Vessel-Owners Happy Over the Steady Upward Movement of Grain Freights.

The Anchor Line Propeller Lehigh in Port on Her Maiden Trip.

A Mammoth Iron Propeller to Be Built for the Union Steamboat Company.

Another Ineffectual Attempt to Rescue the Sunken Schooner Hetty Taylor.

The Collision Between the Sheldon and Ely—Numerous Minor Disasters—Port and General Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN AND COARSE FREIGHTS.

Vessel-men are once more among the happiest mortals to be met with in the daily rounds of the docks and commercial centre of the city. As can readily be guessed, their happiness is due to the healthy tone of the market for grain freights and the constant upward movement of rates under the pressure of a large shipping demand. Yesterday the market opened firm at 5½ cents on corn and 6 cents on wheat to Buffalo. These figures were readily paid for all vessels that could be obtained. The supply of tonnage, however, proved inadequate to the demand, seeing which agents were not slow in asking another advance of ¼ cent. After considerable dickering, one shipper yielded, and before the close of the day others freely offered 5¾ cents on corn and 6¼ cents on wheat. Thus these will be the opening rates to-day. Yesterday's engagements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schooners Barbarian, J. H. Mead, and propeller Roanoke, wheat at 6 cents; schooner George Steele, wheat at 6¼ cents; steam-barge V. H. Ketcham, propeller Waverly, schooners Our Son, Angus Smith, Rising Star, George C. Finney, and Harvey Bissell, corn at 5½ cents; propeller Cuba, oats on through rate. To Erie—Propeller Lehigh, wheat, and propellers Conestoga and Philadelphia, corn, on through rate. To Kingston—Schooner Van Straubenzie, corn, rate not given. To Port Colborne—Schooner Erie Belle, corn at the Buffalo rate. To Collingwood—Propellers Lake Erie and Northern Queen, corn on through rate. Capacity, 170,000 bushels wheat, 394,000 bushels corn, and 100,000 bushels oats.

Coarse freights are quiet, and rates continue unchanged. The schooners Eveline and H. B. Burger were chartered yesterday at $2 for lumber from Muskegon to this port.

THE PROPELLER LEHIGH.

The advent of monster new steam-barges and regular line propellers of fine proportions, great strength, and superb finish has been so frequent this season that fresh arrivals fail to attract enough attention to create even the semblance of a sensation among those directly interested in vessel property. Such proved to be the case yesterday forenoon, for instance, when the large new iron propeller Lehigh, built at Wyandotte by the Detroit Dry-Dock Company for the Anchor Line, made her appearance in the harbor and majestically moved up to her dock with flying colors. Still, while the new-comer was not thronged with visitors during her brief stay at the dock, she was nevertheless viewed from the adjacent docks and bridges by hundreds of excellent judges and freely commented upon. There appeared to be a singular unanimity of opinion among the critics that she presents a much more comely and pleasing appearance to the eye than her larger sister, the Boston, of the Western Transportation Line. It was also thought by many that the lines of the Lehigh are finer than those of the Boston. Yet it is hard to determine how such can be the case when both propellers are announced as having been built from the same molds, the only difference between the two being a difference in favor of the Boston of twenty feet or upward in length. Both propellers are also claimed by the builders to be similar in general construction and finish,—a fact that suggests how prone weak mortals are to err. The Lehigh is certainly a handsome craft for a freighter, and her strength and durability are such that she will outlive the present generation provided care is taken to keep her in deep water and at a safe distance from the numerous dangerous rocky reefs that exist at various points between Chicago and Buffalo. Frequent mention has heretofore been made in the columns of THE TRIBUNE of the dimensions of the Lehigh. Therefore it is not necessary to repeat them now. Suffice it to say that she fully bears out all of the favorable notices that have been printed in the Lower-Lake papers, and, with the Boston, will serve to place the Kirby Brothers, of Detroit, at the head of the list of marine architects on the lakes, if not in the United States also. A striking feature in the Lehigh, and also in the Boston, is the arrangement of the tiller and rudder. Here a decided revolution in construction has been accomplished by the builders, who evidently designed that neither vessel should ever become imperiled in heavy weather by breakage or derangement. THE TRIBUNE will not attempt a description of the innovation. Those who feel sufficiently interested can understand better through personal inspection than from any newspaper description that might be printed.

The Lehigh possesses ample steam surface, and has a compound engine with 56 and 26 inch cylinders. Her popular commander, Capt. Dan Coughlin, states that she performed well during the passage up the lakes, the machinery working as smoothly as could be expected, and the propeller making good time. The hold of the Lehigh, as well as that of the Boston, contains six water-tight bulkheads. One of these is placed within twenty-three feet of the stern-post, to avert the possibility of mishaps such as led to the loss of the iron Commercial Line propeller Java two years ago, and also of the large tug Livingston only a few days ago, both of which now rest upon the bottom of Lake Michigan, beyond all hope of recovery.

As in the case of the Boston, the Messrs. Kirby have arranged a scale showing the amount in tons of freight that can be carried by the Lehigh on certain draughts of water. This scale was found to be absolutely correct in loading the Boston, and similar success is anticipated with the Lehigh. This feature is a decided triumph of the modern genius so thoroughly represented in the Messrs. Kirby. The Lehigh will carry 2,150 tons of freight on a draught of fourteen and one-half feet of water.

ANOTHER IRON PROPELLER IN PROSPECT.

Of the three great propeller lines doing business on the lakes the Union Steamboat Company's Line is the only one that does not embrace an iron boat in its fleet. It appears, however, that the corporation do not intend to be without one another season, as a report reaches THE TRIBUNE that the managers are negotiating with the Detroit Dry-Dock Company for the construction of a craft that shall be the peer of all freighters now afloat, both in size and carrying capacity. The design is to build an iron propeller 287 feet in length over all, with 40 feet beam, and 17 or 18 feet hold. This will give the Union Line a boat seven feet longer and nearly four feet wider than the Boston,—a craft that will carry a larger cargo than any one now afloat, not even excepting the Commodore. It is understood that the Dry-Dock Company have submitted figures of the cost of construction to Manager Bullard, and the impression prevails that a contract will soon be entered into with the view of having the new boat ready for business by the opening of navigation next season.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

The following is a statement of the Marine Hospital Service at Chicago for the month of September:

Number of patients remaining under treatment Sept. 1	45
Number of patients received during the month	75
Total	120
Number of patients discharged during the month	67
Number of deaths during the month	2
Number of patients remaining under treatment Sept. 30	51
Total	120
Number of patients treated at the office not needing hospital treatment	210

A BRIDGE ACCOUNT SETTLED.

Not long since THE TRIBUNE made mention of the fact that the bridge of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway crossing the North Branch near the Nickerson Distillery was kept closed an entire night against the tug Success and schooner Leo, and that in consequence of this detention the railway company would be called upon to pay damage bills amounting to a snug little sum. Yesterday Manager Harmon, of the Union Tug Line, to which the Success belongs, after consultation with the railway officers, entered into a settlement by which the schooner Leo receives $75 and the tug Success $70 for the delay experienced. The remuneration allowed to the tug is none too much, but in the case of the schooner it is much too small. Still where all parties appear satisfied there should be no grumbling by outsiders.

DOCK NOTES.

The storm signal was flying all day yesterday for a lively breeze from the south, with a fair prospect of rain.

The fleet at the lumber market unsold had dwindled to six or seven at dark last evening. The scow Four Brothers is still there. She arrived last Sunday, and has lost a round trip by the delay.

Among the visitors to Chicago yesterday was F. A. Kirby, the Superintendent of Construction of the Detroit Dry-Dock Company's works. Mr. Kirby came hither to learn how the propeller Lehigh has performed since she left his hands, and to have a square look at the future metropolitan city of the United States.

The schooner John T. Mott arrived from Escanaba yesterday with a cargo of iron ore.

A new flying-jib and jib topsail were placed on the schooner Our Son while at Milwaukee.

At the Chicago Company's South Side yard the steam-barge Trader is in dry-dock for recalking.

The barge H. A. Richmond was supplied with a horn yesterday by the Chicago Dry-Dock Company.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the schooner Schuylkill, minus her bowsprit, which was carried away by a steam-barge at Erie during the last trip down.

The large schooner Erastus Corning, downward-bound, had her squaresail yard broken by a squall from the north last Saturday evening below Two Rivers Point.

From the 30th of August to the 3d of October, a period of thirty-four days, the schooner Conneaut completed seven round trips between Chicago and Manistee.

Early yesterday morning the tug J. H. Hackley was compelled to yield the schooner John T. Mott to another tug off the Marine Hospital because her soft plug had melted and blown out.

Thursday evening, in Ogden's Slip, the tug McClellan backed against the schooner Japan and broke two planks in the port bow of the vessel.

Capt. J. L. Dall has retired from the command of the schooner Margaret Dall to go into the wood business with his father, Capt. David Dall.

Changes of Masters were noted at the Custom-House yesterday as follows: John McQuade, Master of schooner Ada Medora, vice W. W. Shaw; Nelson Thompson, Master of schooner City of Woodstock, vice James Johnson; William Dall, Master of schooner Maggie Dall, vice J. L. Dall.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

THE HETTY TAYLOR.

The Door County *Advocate*, printed at Sturgeon Bay, of date Oct. 7, says: "The tugs Leatham and Tillson, of this place, have been at Sheboygan for the past week, where they attempted to raise the schooner Hetty Taylor, sunk in the lake, about five miles off that port. Both tugs worked at the Taylor for some time, during which they pulled out the mainmast and tore away the headgear, but did not make any perceptible headway toward raising her."

ACCIDENT ON THE MARY JARECKI.

According to the Door County *Advocate*, the steam-barge Mary Jarecki, while waiting for clear weather at Washington Harbor, recently, exploded her syphon, blowing the mate and the second engineer out of the engine room and scalding them severely. The mate was scalded about the head and face. Mr. Rooney, the engineer, fared still worse. He was well nigh blinded, and also suffered severe scalds about the breast and arms.

LAKE ONTARIO WRECKS.

The schooner Olive Branch, which was lost with all hands near the Ducks, Lake Ontario, was built at Picton by D. Tait in 1871, measured 139 tons burden, and rated B1. This vessel is classed among the canalers by a morning contemporary.

The schooner Morning Star, wrecked near Oswego, was built at Black Creek by J. Tait in 1868, measured 64 tons, and rated B1.

A GRIST OF DISASTERS.

The raft of the tug Balize got across the channel at the entrance to Buffalo Harbor Wednesday morning, and caused considerable trouble. The schooner George W. Davis got foul of the raft and was forced aground near the old stone breakwater. Soon after the schooner David Vance, in charge of the tug James Ash, was also forced over towards the breakwater just below the Davis and ran hard aground. Four or five tugs got hold of the Vance and released her. The Davis was also released after parting her tow-line and breaking several chocks.

At Bay City during Wednesday night the steamers Emerald and Westover collided, cutting the latter through to light water mark amidships. She was towed to Wheeler's dry-dock in a sinking condition. Some misplacement of the lights is said to have occasioned the mishap. As the boats belong to Mitchell & Boutelle there will be no lawsuit.

The schooner Selkirk lost her large anchor and five shots of chain on Monday while en route from Milwaukee to Escanaba.

The schooner Iosco lost her large anchor and chain near Whitefish Point, Lake Superior, during recent heavy weather.

The propeller S. E. Sheldon was more seriously damaged than at first supposed. She was cut in her stern to the water's edge, had her cabin demolished, and her smoke-stack knocked down. The schooner S. P. Ely lost her jibboom, bowsprit, and headgear, and had her stem bruised. The collision between the steam-barge and her consort occurred in the Sault River.

The scow F. X. sprung a leak on Lake Erie a few days since, and has gone into dry-dock at Detroit for repairs.

The schooner William Case is credited with the loss of her large anchor and chain on Lake Erie recently.

LOW WATER.

The schooner Guelph, bound for Oswego with 17,500 bushels of wheat, and drawing 11 feet of water, grounded on a sand-bar in Burlington Canal, about 300 yards from the end of the southeast pier, on Saturday last. The water is very low in the canal at present, being four inches below low water mark. It has fallen two feet and a half this season. At the east end of the piers there are 14 feet; at the west end, 13 feet; all through the canal 12 feet, except where the schooner Guelph ground. Vessels entering the canal drawing 10 feet in a heavy sea would strike, although the sand-bar is well in from the entrance of the harbor.

THE TUG TOM MAYTHAN.

The new tug Tom Maythan, recently launched at Buffalo, is 73 feet in length over all, 15 feet beam, and her hold 8½ feet deep. Her engine was made by Sutton Bros., having a bore of 18 inches and a stroke 22 inches. Her boiler is made of 7-16-inch steel, and is 12 feet long by 6 feet in diameter. She cost, all complete, $9,500, and is owned by Tom and Ed Maytham, the latter taking command of her.

GLEANINGS.

Cleveland *Herald*: The Chicago bridgetenders sleep once more. The Mayor should give them a vacation.

The propeller Benton reached Cleveland on Wednesday evening in a changed condition. Her arches have been taken out, and a new hog-post, new stanchions, and a new rail have been supplied.

There is talk of establishing a fog bell at Cedar Point, at the entrance of Sandusky harbor.

A new dwelling is being erected at Marblehead, Lake Erie, for the lighthouse-keeper.

The steam-barge A. L. Hopkins took out of Toledo 35,000 bushels wheat in twelve feet four inches draft of water.

The Detroit and Cleveland line of steamers have just closed a contract with the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company to freight 2,000 tons of steel rails for the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

There are now 25,000 barrels of flour afloat on the lakes, all shipped from Duluth within the last seven days.

Capt. Hank Harkins, of Ahnapee, contemplates the purchase of the schooner Nabob, ashore at Cana Island. So says the Door County *Advocate*. Capt. Harkins must wait until the insurance companies abandon their intention to return the vessel to her owner in as good shape as she was before stranding.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE OLIVE BRANCH IDENTIFIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 8.—Capt. Dix, of the White Oak, en route to this port, lowered a boat and approached the mast of the sunken vessel at the Ducks. The fly was secured, brought to the city, and submitted to the inspection of Mrs. McKee, who made it. She believes it belongs to the Olive Branch. The suspicions have thus been confirmed almost beyond a doubt. Capt. Dix says the vessel lies about two miles from Timber Island, in about seventy feet of water. Her bow is about eight or ten feet higher than her stern. She is on a sloping shoal. All hands must have been on deck at the time of the disaster.

The wreck of the Olive Branch, with the loss of six lives, has been the means of drawing attention to the advisability of establishing a life-saving station in the vicinity of the Main Ducks. These islands are almost directly in the track of vessels either going up or coming down the lake, and have been the scene of many wrecks in the past.

THE MORNING STAR.

Capt. John Donnelly returned this morning from the wreck of the schooner Morning Star, near Oswego. He confirms the report that the vessel is a total wreck.

DAMAGE REPAIRED.

The propeller Armenia, reported disabled yesterday, was picked up by the tug Chieftain and towed to this city. She was repaired and started again on her trip westward.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

GOT OFF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Oct. 8.—The Henry Chisholm, after lightering 10,000 bushels on to the Jessie Drummond, was released from the Bois Blanc Island reef this morning by the tugs Rooth and Mystic. She is reshipping her cargo, and will not get away before morning.

SALE OF A TUG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—The tug Dick Davis was to-day sold by the Milwaukee Tug Company to William Smith, of Manistee, for $1,550. She was purchased for her machinery, which is to be placed in a small passenger and freight steamer to be built this winter.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN TUGMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 8.—The well-known tugman, George E. Brockway, died at his residence here this afternoon from bilious intermitting fever. He was for many years connected with the tug interests of Detroit and St. Clair Rivers, and owned and controlled Brockway's line of tugs, including the Crusader, Prindiville, Gladiator, and Kate Moffatt.

LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—Passed up—Propellers Juniata and consort, St. Louis, Canisteo, Starucca, City of New York and consort; steam-barges C. Hurlbut and consort, Forest City and consort, Hiawatha and consort, Oakland and barges, Mary Mills and barge, Araxes and barges, Isaac May and barges; schooners C. H. Johnson, Wabash, I. N. Foster, Sam Flint, Granger, Mary Battle, J. G. Masten, William I. Preston, Fayette Brown, Mary Jane, James Morris, P. M. Rodgers, St. Andrews, C. J. Magill, William Young, Unadilla, Tim Baker, A. Vought, S. Neelon, H. Ross.

Passed down—Propellers Annie Young, Commodore, Scotia; steam-barges Tecumseh, A. A. Turner and barges, George King and barges, Oscoda, Minneapolis, Alcona and consorts; schooners Siberia, Senator Blood, Glenifer, Snowdrop, Parana.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 8.—Up—Propellers Nebraska, Oneida, St. Louis, Yosemite and consort, Oakland and consort, James Davidson and consort, Missouri and barges, Juniata and consort; steamers Keweenaw, Flora; schooners Wabash, C. H. Johnson, R. N. Foster, Maria Martin, Sam Flint, Granger, Mary Battle, Garibaldi.

Down—Propellers Victoria, Scotia; schooners Parana, Nemesis.

Wind—South, fresh.

Weather—Fine.

PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 8.—Passed up—Propellers Starucca, D. W. Rust and consort; schooners J. G. Masten, W. T. Preston, James Norris, Mary Jane.

Down—Propellers Fountain City, Empire State, Winslow, Inter-Ocean and consort, Thomas W. Palmer and consort, Bay City and barges.

Wind—Southwest, light; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Cleared—Propellers Nahant, W. H. Barnum, schooner D. S. Austin, Milwaukee; propeller Delaware, schooners C. Foster, G. Murray, Ida Keith, M. D. Bacon, coal-barge Banner, Chicago; schooner J. W. Davis, coal, Sheboygan; schooner G. G. Houghton, coal, Racine.

Charters—Schooner M. S. Bacon, coal to Chicago, 60 cents; schooner J. W. Davis, coal to Sheboygan, 90 cents.

Canal freights easier; wheat, 6⅞ cents; corn, 5⅜ cents.

Canal shipments, 48,000 bushels.

TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 8.—Arrived—Schooner Exile, Milwaukee.

Freights are firm at yesterday's figures, and vessels are in good demand. Charters were made to-day for wheat to Sandusky at two cents; to Buffalo at three and three-quarters cents; corn to Buffalo at three and one-half cents.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Oct. 8.—Arrived—Propeller S. Chamberlain, schooner Martin, propeller P. Chamberlain, schooners Shawnee, Senator, E. P. Beals, tug W. B. Castle, schooners Monguagon, F. Neill, Ishpeming, H. Folger.

Cleared—Schooner Monticello.

STURGEON BAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Oct. 8.—Passed through yesterday, north—Schooner Richard Mott; today, schooner Ostrich.

Arrived—Schooners Luling and America.

Wind east; light, clear, and cool.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 8.—Entered—Propellers India, Arizona, Duluth.

Cleared—Propeller Arctic, Duluth; schooner Golden Fleece, coal, Chicago.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Oct. 8.—Cleared—Propellers Lowell, Lawrence, steamer Pearl.

Arrived—Steam-barge Jenness and tow.

Light west wind; weather fine.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—Cleared—For Chicago, propellers Arabia, W. H. Barnum, New York, James Fisk, Wo-co-ken; schooners Trinidad, Brunette.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., Oct. 8.—Passed down—Propeller L. Shickluna, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 8.—The harbor is bare of grain-carriers. Six cents was offered on wheat to Buffalo.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop William Edwards, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Granite State, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Lehigh, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop Northern Queen, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Joseph, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Garden City, Port Huron, sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Charles Rietz, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Ludington, lumber.
Schr John Bean, Jr., Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. W. Page, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Narragansett, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Eclipse, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Our Son, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Joses, Holland, brush.
Schr Schuylkill, Erie, coal.
Schr Yankee Blade, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Edna, Calumet, gravel.
Schr Annie Thormine, South Haven, lumber.
Schr J. T. Mott, Escanaba, iron ore.
Schr E. P. Royce, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Comanche, Racine, light.
Schr Adirondack, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber.
Schr J. C. King, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, wood.
Schr B. F. Church, Cheboygan, lumber.
Schr A. L. Potter, Manistee, lumber.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop Conestoga, Erie, 38,000 bu corn, 1,825 tcs lard, and 500 brls flour.
Prop Canada, Collingwood, 18,000 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Bolivia, Buffalo, 25,000 bu flax-seed.
Schr Angus Smith, Buffalo, 39,000 bu corn.
Schr Our Son, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Schr G. S. Hazard, Buffalo, 54,000 bu wheat.
Schr H. J. Wells, Buffalo, 264,000 bu wheat.
Prop Lothair, Collingwood, 17,275 bu corn.
Schr Corisande, Collingwood, 19,600 bu corn.
Schr Albatross, Collingwood, 22,225 bu corn.
Schr A. Muir, Collingwood, 22,539 bu corn.
Schr G. C. Finney, Buffalo, 20,500 bu corn.
Schr Rising Star, Buffalo, 18,500 bu corn.
Schr Niagara, Edwardsburg, 16,300 bu corn.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, 1,260 tcs lard and sundries.
Schr G. C. Finney, Escanaba.
Schr Rising Star, Escanaba.
Schr Fearless, Manistee.
Schr Magnolia, Ludington.
Schr Melvina, Cleveland.
Schr Adriatic, Whitefish Bay.
Schr Ada Medora, Escanaba.
Schr A. P. Nichols, Oconto.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven.
Prop Ira H. Owen, Escanaba.
Schr M. Capron, Manistee.
Schr City of Woodstock, Manistee.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee.
Schr L. M. Davis, Manistee.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Escanaba.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon.
Schr T. Simms, Red River.
Schr Gen. Sigel, Ludington.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Muskegon.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven.
Schr E. Bates, Muskegon.
Schr B. F. Wade, Muskegon.
Schr Dawn, Ludington.
Schr Jessie Linn, Escanaba.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake.
Prop Tempest, White Lake.
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon.
Schr Stampede, Grand Haven.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon.

Dr. Fulton's Trouble with Democratic Brethren.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A political quarrel has broken out in the Rev. Dr. Justin D. Fulton's congregation in Brooklyn. Dr. Fulton recently wrote a letter defending his political views, and announced his intention to speak at a Republican meeting to be held at the Temple, formerly the Rink, which the congregation worship in, next Thursday. Some Hancock members of the congregation took offense, and at the close of Friday night's prayer-meeting A. T. Henry, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who is a Democrat, arose and said that he was "overwhelmed with surprise" at the Doctor's letter. "My God, have we come to this?" he exclaimed. "Brethren, we must preach to sinners here, and let politics alone." Dr. Fulton said that there was "hope for the brother," and advised him to attend the meeting on Thursday. Mr. Henry grew angry, and called on the pastor to "repent of sin and ask forgiveness," at which Dr. Fulton checked him, saying that he had "gone far enough." Great excitement by this time prevailed, and Dr. Fulton took occasion to announce that he was going to be free, and would not be enslaved in that or any other place. If he could not speak in that place for God and the right, as he understood it, for the millions of downtrodden and oppressed, he could speedily get where he could be free.

He had, he said, studiously avoided preaching politics on Sunday because he desired to keep everybody in church happy and undisturbed, but he claimed the right to speak on a week night and meant to exercise it. Those who wished to hear him on Thursday night might come and those who did not could stay away.

Mr. Henry declares that the building cannot be let for that purpose, but it appears that it has actually been engaged and paid for by a Republican campaign club.

OBJECTIONS TO THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—There are those in our midst who (no doubt, honestly) think the institution above mentioned is an excuse for sin; that its provision for these little waifs cast in disgrace upon the world (by no fault of their own) is a bid to increase their number. As a rule, abandoned women and girls do not have children. The mothers of foundlings generally are virtuous and work for a living. The reasons they invariably give me for their fall are, the promise of a home and less drudgery. These lords of creation promise them support and all the comforts of life without the everlasting pull at the oar for daily bread. These girls believe these "champion liars" to their sorrow. What becomes of these children when left to the care of the town? The poor, sick, crazed mother leaves her new-born babe on the steps of somebody's home, hoping it may there find the love and care which society deprives her of giving it, or she takes its life, thereby jeopardizing her own. She then hides herself from the world, and does penance her whole life maybe by serving those who have in their selfish hearts no sympathy for the fallen. God and her own soul only know her sad story of trusting, betrayal, desertion, and her awful fall. If the policeman can take it to the Home he does so, and blessed be the little one who hides under the wings it provides. Some go to the Poor-House, and through the tenderest months of life are many times taught and cared for by rude, heartless, and unprincipled help.

If they would all die it would not seem so dreadful. But life with them "is real." They are in the world, and, as no law is made by their natural protectors to take them out of it, they stay and grow up in the thickest of Satan's atmosphere. They hear nothing pure and good. They see poverty, discontent, and rebellion on every side. Is it a wonder they grow up to be criminals of the rankest kind? Is it a wonder they feel as one not long since told me, that it made little difference what became of her, or what she did. Her mother's trust in man failed her. Too late she implored God to save her and her innocent child from shame. She is at rest to-day in the home prepared for penitents. A broken heart killed her, and her child, refused home and shelter among kindred, walks the streets selling trinkets for a living, and cannot long endure her exposure. A home such as Dr. Shipman provides would have saved this girl. She has good blood in her veins, and if she had been adopted before she knew her parentage would in all probability have led as pure and happy a life as many no better than she and no more respectable are doing to-day in our midst. Either provide homes where these children can breathe the pure air of morality, or banish them to the ends of the earth and help stop this great tidal-wave of crime which curses our beautiful land.

If the good people who say this Home is not the most needed charity in Chicago would inform themselves of its workings, would read the record of days, weeks, and years of cheerful toil and constant anxiety by a band of noble workers, anxious lest something fail of securing the very best conditions for each little inmate, not knowing how it shall come, but trusting God for daily bread,—if they would just come and look at the sweet pictures sent by the hundred from foster-parents, who love them as their own, and are thankful beyond expression for the privilege of ministering to these little ones, their objections to it would vanish. The hardest heart among them would rather take a baby home than know it would be cast into worse than a den of lions. The lions would only devour its body, while Satan's emissaries stay not until both soul and body are in ruins. It is a good time now to demonstrate your love for God's little ones. They are his, and with the influences which the Home throws around them, and which is almost sure to follow in the homes of their adoption, will grow up in His likeness.

Dr. Shipman to-day sails for home. Broken in health by his long and arduous work, his friends and the friends of the cause, for which he has given his all, sent him abroad to recruit his health and energies. May these and thousands more welcome him with substantial aid to enable him, with full hands, to pursue his grand and noble work.

MRS. E. G. COOK, M. D.

P. S.—Many of the children found by the police after long exposure die soon after being brought to the Home. Others, having been surrounded by disastrous conditions, live only a few weeks or months, while the diseases peculiar to childhood carry off others; although the per cent of loss is less, I believe, than in general practice. The city is saved the expense of a Coroner's inquest at each of these deaths. This sum given to the institution would supply fuel and gas and aid in many ways. If the authorities would look to this matter and be just to its helpless little ones, instead of more I think less sin would stand against them.

E. G. C.

Trade in Cat-Tails.

Portland (Me.) Press.

It may not be generally known that trade in cat-o'-nine tails, or cat-tails, or catkins, or whatsoever they may be rightly called, is of some importance and magnitude. Whoever discovered and made known the fact that the proper place for the swamp-nurtured catkin was the parlor and drawing-room has not left his name behind, but certain it is that in the year 1879, and more particularly in the year 1880, catkins began to be included in the house-furnishing of ornamental things. At the present time the demand is large and increasing, and a useless weed has become an article of commerce. The catkins are used with pampas grass, sea oats, and native grasses to make up the contents of vases which ornament mantels and room-corners. This has become the rage, as it is called, and many a room is undergoing the process of catkin and grass adornment. For the reception of these grasses large and small vases are used, according to location, and drain pipe ornamented by home handiwork are used for the same purpose as well as for umbrella stands. The catkins with the beautiful pampas grass add a great deal to the attractiveness of any room, and particularly of one with complementary surroundings. The time was when the beauties of natural grasses were concealed under a coat of alum, or some other glistening substance. From this tinsel we are gradually turning to a more correct taste, even in such small maters as catkins. One firm in Providence has laid in a stock of about 3,000 catkins.

Profitable Chances.

An investment of even $25 to $100 in Wall-street speculation often realizes several hundreds in profit. The same wind that fills the sails of the big ship also bears the lesser craft before it, is exactly true of Wall-street speculation. John A. Dodge & Co., 12 Wall street, New York, a reliable and experienced firm of brokers, make small as well as large investments for their customers.

Disease prevented and medical bills lessened by a timely use of Malt Bitters.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FEN: WANT TO SEE YOU SO badly, but am glad to know that you are enjoying yourself. Can't say how long I will be away on this trip. Write me as soon as you return; but don't hurry.

PERSONAL—C: CAN I SEE YOU NEXT WEEK? "Who I am and what my name is." Answer any day. FARRELL.

THOMAS JACKSON, LATE OF LINCOLNSHIRE, or WILLIAM or CHARLES LOWE, natives of Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire, England, or any member of their families, or person knowing their present address, kindly write to Mr. JAMES LOWE, Portland, Victoria, Australia. Were last heard of from Kenosha, Wisconsin.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—IN INDIANA-AV. CAR OR CORNER WABASH-AV. and Madison-st., one square gold pin. Please return to 2011 Indiana-av. and receive reward.

LOST—ON STATE AND WEBSTER-AV. CAR, OR from State-st. to La Salle on Lake, at 10:30 Friday, Oct. 8, a Russia-leather pocketbook containing check on First National. Finder will please return same to 240 Bissell-st. and receive reward.

LOST—OCT. 7, A LARGE BLACK AND WHITE setter dog answering name Sport. A liberal reward will be paid if returned to distillery, Chicago-av. bridge.

LOST—A BUNCH OF FOUR KEYS OR MORE; finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to 428 Madison-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

WE RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, FROM BOSTON, as the best adviser and counselor on love, marriage, and business affairs. 361 West Madison-st.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.
H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

A. A. POPALORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 289 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.
AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.
F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between La Salle and Wells.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. C. MAGILL, 86 WASHINGTON-ST.:
$5,500—Octagon marble front, near Jefferson Park; furnace and gas-fixtures; handsomely grained; D.-R. on parlor floor; cellar and laundry; well rented.
$8,500—Adams-st., near Mr. Schuttler's elegant residence, a desirable home, with large lot, good cellar and barn; very deep lot.
$8,000—An elegant and complete West-Side residence; 2-story basement and mansard; 11 large rooms; brick ice-house; dumb-waiter to roof; iron gratings; over $500 recently spent in decorations.
$3,250—Two-story and basement octagon front brick; good neighborhood; near cars, West Side; immediate possession.
$18,000—Elegant North Side residence; improvements would cost more; in most superb order; surrounded by the most elegant houses in Chicago.
$10,500—A marble-front, near Ashland-av. and Adams-st.; house and lot very deep; an unusually complete and elegant house; brick barn.
$3,600—Good location, West Side, desirable octagon front brick; two flats; can give possession of one.
$4,000—Two-story brick, in good location, South Side; D.-R. and K. on parlor floor; furnace and gas-fixtures.
$2,800—Good location on the West Side, very desirable cottage on brick basement, having bath, marble basin, sewer, gas, etc., all in complete order; the improvements cannot be built for the price.
$2,600—Church-st., frame house, 12 rooms (arranged in flats); newly painted inside and out; built for a home.
$8,500—Oak-st., a fine 3-story attic and cellar brick, 19 rooms (flats); everything first-class; 30-foot lot.
$7,250—Calumet-av., octagon marble-front; wide lot; brick barn; well built; street being paved.

FOR SALE—GOOD INVESTMENT—A 2-STORY and basement brick dwelling, octagon front, 10 rooms, bath, modern conveniences, built carefully for the owner, 1873, with 2-story brick barn on alley; lot 25x165 feet to alley; all in prime order; is on West Harrison, near Throop-st., convenient to cars. Price, $8,000. Furniture, nearly new, will be sold also if desired. Address OWNER, P.-O. Box 148, Chicago.

FOR SALE—NO. 3710 DEARBORN-ST., GOOD TWO-story brick house, nicely arranged for two families, with lot 25 feet east front; will rent for $300 a year; clear and perfect title; $2,300 if sold within one week, as I leave for Colorado. WILLIAM SLATER, 3309 State-st., or LUMLEY INGLEDEW, 142 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., house with lot 30x175 feet, only $8,500. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—25X161 FEET INDIANA-AV., BEtween Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth-sts., east front. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NORTH HALSTED and Burling, near Sophia-st. Also several desirable residences on West Jackson and West Monroe-sts. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 13, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—FIVE CHOICE LOTS 26x119 each on Central Park-av., just north of Central Park, near boulevard and station, $300 each; might sell separately. H. C. MOREY, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOZEN OR MORE HOUSES WELL located, mostly on South Side; will sell on monthly payments if desired with small payment down. Call on owner, 176 Dearborn-st. JOHN COVERT.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK on Ontario-st., near Dearborn-av., 14 rooms, lot 20x100 to an alley; will sell for less than cost of building. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—45 FEET ON MADISON-ST., EAST of Halsted; central business and large dock lots. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ANY HOUSE IN NEW MARBLE-front, 90 to 109 Loomis-st.; all modern conveniences. Call on GEO. J. TITUS, 102 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY HOUSE—GRANT-PLACE, two blocks from Lincoln Park; bath, and hot water; lot 24x125; price, $2,500; will give possession. HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SECTION OF LAND ON CALUMET River; good ice privilege; must be sold to close bank interest. Address S 2, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—$50—NEW MODERN TEN-ROOM STONE front dwellings, 659 North La Salle and 701 North Clark-st. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—THE FINE NEW BRICK HOUSES, corner Park and Western-avs., 11 rooms each; all in good order; no basement. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME SUITES AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board. 494 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL FRONT, for gentlemen, 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL-LIGHTED, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. (No rooms let to or occupied by ladies.) 376 State-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—$11 PER MONTH—FIRST FLOOR IN brick house 13 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLOOR AND BASEMENT, partly furnished, new stone-front house, suitable for small family. 639½ North Clark-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 173 JACKSON-ST., UNTIL May 1, very low to good parties. W. A. DWIGHT, 171 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE 3509 COTTAGE GROVE-av., an old established cigar and notion stand; also the spacious billiard hall and bowling alley in basement. If you are looking for an opening, please examine it and its surroundings. E. GOODRIDGE, 250 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURnished. References indispensable. Accommodation excellent; rents moderate. Bureau-Reistry, 275 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE PLEASant rooms for housekeeping in good location, for family of three. State location and terms. South or North Side preferred; must be near street or steam-cars. Address S 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5 OR 6 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, South Side preferred. Address S 67, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for six months or a year by a family of three, without children; must be in best of location and all in perfect order; North Side preferred. Address S 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY 4 OR 5 unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, on or east of Wabash-av., between Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth-sts. Address, stating terms, etc., S 59, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR, no boarders, a neat, 2-story house on North Side, east of Wells-st.; prompt pay. Address GROMMES & ULLRICH, 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SIX GENTLEMEN, 3 nicely furnished rooms, east of Clark and south of Superior-sts. References. Address S 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE NICEly-furnished rooms for light housekeeping, only two in family, within 10 minutes' walk of Haverly's Theatre. Address S 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURnished house on North Side, near Lincoln Park. Would pay good price for a first-class house. Address S 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO LOFTS, WITH power and elevator, for light clean manufacturing. Address S 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, A SMALL brick house, or neat framecottage, with barn, in desirable location, South Side; want modern improvements and low rent, or will purchase. Address, stating location, S 99, Tribune office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIOS.

GRAND PANEL PORTRAITS AT BRAND'S STUDIOS.
Something new and elegant.
CHILDREN'S PHOTOS TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY.
LADIES WHO WISH BEAUTIFUL DRAPERY AND ARTISTIC POSITIONS, combined with FINE LIGHTING and FINISH, should go to BRAND'S STUDIOS, which are the most complete on this continent.
OLD AND FADED PICTURES COPIED AND ENLARGED, and made equal to the best from life-sittings. Visitors are always welcome to the FREE ART GALLERY AND STUDIOS, 210 AND 212 WABASH-AV.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE CO., 200 TO 206 EAST RANdolph-st., have the finest warerooms, with facilities unsurpassed, for the storage of furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc., at lowest rates. Cash advances.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES.
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 283 State-st.

FOR SALE—STOVES, CHEAP, IN GOOD CONDItion, for cash; an excellent chance. Bureau-Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND PHYSICIANS INDORSE our $5 iron beds as the cleanest in use and convenient. Furniture men supplied. Chicago Iron-Bed Company, 49 Wells-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FRAME BUILDING, MUST BE REmoved at once, suitable for a coffee-house or coal-office. Apply at GORDON'S, 204 and 206 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY-GOODS SALESMAN; must speak German; good pay to right party. Inquire at 2878 Archer-av. H. G. FRANZ.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SHORT-HAND writer for general correspondence; also experienced operator on type-writer; state experience, salary expected, etc. Address S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN A grocery store; must understand his business, speak German, and have good references. Apply at 3013 Archer-av., between 3 and 5 o'clock p. m.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN DRUG clerk, unmarried. Inquire at B. H. GOLL'S drug-store, corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 TO 20 YEARS OLD who understands the grocery business and also speaks German. 48 Blue Island-av.

Trades.

WANTED—SLATE AND TIN ROOFERS AND galvanized iron cornice workers. A. KINSELY & CO., 72 and 74 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-RATE COACH-BODY MAKER. An experienced man can obtain steady employment. Address THEO. SALERGUS, 1823 Morgan-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTERS, 10 common painters, 5 carriage helpers, for three months' work at good pay for men who do not drink and can work. NORTHWESTERN CUTTER WORKS, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

WANTED—CARPENTERS TO WORK AT FRAMing, laying flooring, etc., at southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts. CAMPBELL BROS.

WANTED—A GOOD SHOELASTER AND ASSISTant stock fitter at No. 34 State-st. F. O. CASS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR, who can also get ready forms and run a small steam Gordon press. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 197 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CYLINDER PRESS FEEDER. CAMERON, AMBERG & CO., 71 and 73 Lake-st.

WANTED—TAILORS TO MAKE FINE BLACK coats out of the house. 4 Market-st., second floor.

WANTED—A RELIABLE FURNACE MAN; steady work for the winter. 439 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO GOLDLEAF GILDERS. APPLY at CLARK BROS. & CO.'S, Robey-st., near Blue Island-av.

WANTED—CARRIAGE BODY-MAKERS; SIX good, steady hands can have constant job on light bodies. Address or call on J. N. MILLER, Palmer House, or Miller Carriage Co., Bellefontaine, O.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Southern Iowa and Wisconsin; 100 for Missouri and Illinois; wages, $1.50 per day; free fare; 100 for sawmills, iron mines, farms, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 208 South Water-st.

WANTED—25 HANDS FOR SAWMILL AND pinery; leave to-day; 500 for railroad; 50 teamsters; 25 bridge-carpenters; year's work; free fare; 50 for city. E. A. ANGELL, 6¼ West Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I CAN GET for Southern Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan; $1.50 per day; 6 at $24 per month and board; company work; free fare; 100 for coal work. At J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE ENLARGED pictorial edition of that famous book, "A Fool's Errand, by One of the Fools"—to which is added the latest work by the same author, entitled "The Invisible Empire." Two great books in one volume. Brilliantly illustrated. The booming book for the campaign. Selling at the rate of 25,000 per month. Call on or address WESTON HULBERT, 318 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR Iowa, one acquainted with the trade and business. LOCKWOOD & DRAPER, teas, syrups, tobaccos, and cigars, 51 and 53 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN WITH or without experience for a desirable winter's business paying $30 weekly on small capital; call and investigate, or send stamp for papers. MERRILL & CO., 19 North Clark-st., up-stairs, Chicago.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS-MAN with responsibility to solicit the best retail cigar trade in the city for a large and well-known cigar factory, with the best of reputation, to introduce a new brand in fine goods in connection with our other standard brands; would prefer an ex-druggist. Address S 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COMMISSION salesman on men's fine boots and shoes for the State of Iowa and Southern Minnesota; goods well established. Address, with references, I. & M. S., Boston Post-Office, Mass.

WANTED—OUR AGENTS NOW REALIZE FROM $5 to $10 per day. So can you. Address C. F. SHORT, Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD WHITE HEAD WAITER for a Western hotel; good salary; fare paid. Call at Hotel World, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND MAKE himself generally useful, at bookstore, 46 Madison-st.

WANTED—50 CASH-BOYS, AT MANDEL BROS.', 121 and 123 State-st. Apply at rear door.

WANTED—TWO GOOD, STEADY, WHITE WAITers, also dishwasher. Call at 163 La Salle-st.

WANTED—BUTTERINE MANUFACTURER. A man having a thorough knowledge of the manufacture of butterine can make an arrangement to his advantage by addressing S 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years old for taking orders in a meat-market. 2911 South Park-av. F. MEEHAN.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASsist in photograph gallery; good chance for a suitable person. Art Gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

A VERY DESIRABLE ROOM, WITH FIRST-class board and modern conveniences in private family with no children, near Union Park. Address B 910, Tribune office.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—FRONT PARLOR, FAMily and single rooms with board.

3632 VINCENNES-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two gents, can find nicely furnished room and alcove, with or without board.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—Board with room, $3.50 to $6 per week. Day boarders wanted.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Rooms from 75 cents to $2 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day, $5 to $8 per week; day board, $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A LADY IN A REspectable private family where there are no other boarders. S 41, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN OF 35 WITH FINE BUSINESS education and abilities desires to invest $40,000 cash with his services in a safe and profitable business; wholesale or manufacturing preferred; best references given and exacted; all communications will be treated with confidence. Address S 71, Tribune.

A PARTY WITH $5,000 CAN FIND GOOD INvestment in first-class manufacturing business in Chicago; established 1857; best suited to one experienced in stoves, furnaces, and kindred line of trade. Address R 57, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE WANTED—GIVE ANNUAL sales, rent, amount of stock, price, etc. DRUGGIST, Box 118, Aledo, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, boots and shoes, and clothing, at Paxton, Ford County, Ill. Business location good; only three dry-goods stores in city; our business entirely satisfactory; other and good reasons given for sale. Address J. M. BRINEY, Paxton, Ill.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT DOing a good business, northeast corner of Adams and Dearborn-sts., known as Bornes'.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER ROUTE PAYING $25 a week, for cash only; reasons for selling have other business that demands my attention. Address S 92, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING CASH GROcery on the West Side at a bargain; about $700 will buy it; worth $1,200. HENRY QUINN.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, $250; RESTAURant, $500; cigar and variety store, $225; sample-room, $2,000; barber-shop, $250. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STORE, TRADE $30,000 yearly, offered for the first time; will appraise $1,500 to $3,000. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS RETAIL BUSIness, established five years, at a sacrifice; amount, $2,500; a good chance for the right party. Address S 64, Tribune office.

GOOD GROCERY STORE AT 3402 ARCHER-AV. for sale cheap. Inquire on premises.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN—WANTS A BUSIness man in Chicago and every city (not already taken). A few hundred dollars necessary to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for the same; $150 per month profit guaranteed. The most searching investigation solicited. A. S. ARNOLD & CO., corner First-st. and Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NO. 1 BUSINESS CHANCE—FOR SALE—ONE OF the finest and best-located family grocery stores in Chicago, now doing a business of $60,000 per annum. It will take about $7,000 of hard cash to buy it. Reasons for selling: owner is overworked and must give it up. Address S 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH AT LEAST $5,000 to invest in a business enterprise; an expenditure of $100 or $200 will determine whether it is or not a pretty sure thing. S 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOME SMALL STORE OR BUSINESS where I can make a living by investing $300 to $1,000. Address S 74, Tribune office.

WANT TO SELL HALF INTEREST IN A VALuable patent for useful article; fortune for two; wish to manufacture. Address S 60, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

BEFORE ATTENDING ANY BUSINESS COLLEGE read one of my circulars. M. R. JOHNSON, accountant, teacher of commercial branches, 88 La Salle-st.

FRENCH LESSONS—SAUVEUR SYSTEM BY A lady teacher of six years' experience. Lessons private or in classes. Terms moderate. Highest references given. Address S 26, Tribune office.

MRS ANNA L. BLANCHARD, STUDIO 331 CHESTnut-place—Instructions in all branches of painting. Orders satisfactorily filled in original designs for dresses, fichus, and all classes of decorated work. Visitors always welcome.

MME. KURTZE, ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART, oratory, and languages, 1219 Michigan-av.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS PREPARED FOR COLlege in the most thorough manner by a graduate of Harvard of several years' successful experience as private tutor and Principal of Eastern academies. Address TUTOR, 1615 Prairie-av.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

NO MORE USE—THE ADVERTISER, L. ANDREWS, pays the highest price for second-hand. 538 State-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND FLAT DOUBLE desk and medium-sized fire-proof safe, suitable for office use. Address MERCHANT, care Gardner House, until the 15th inst.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS GIRLS, COOK, housemaid, and laundress, at 287 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 23 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A KIND GIRL OR WOMAN TO ATtend an invalid lady 7 or 8 hours during the day and board at home. Call at 2404 Wabash-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM GIRL AT ENGLISH restaurant, 703 Lake-st.; good wages; prompt pay.

Laundresses.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS. WILL PAY GOOD wages and railroad fare to one who understands the business. J. FITZGERALD, Houghton, Mich.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—CAPABLE GIRLS FOR HOUSEwork, to cook, wash, and iron, and second work. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st. Bureau of Literature.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF ability and experience in an office as assistant bookkeeper or cashier; speaks German. Can give first-class references and $500 security. Address R 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED young man from Canada wishes a situation as bookkeeper, or assistant bookkeeper, or in an office. References from last employer. Address R 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER WANTS work of any kind. References unexceptionable. Address S 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK BY A Canadian graduate; eight years' practical experience. Address S 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A RELIABLE DOUBLE-entry bookkeeper, with ten years' experience in counting-room, desires permanent employment; will work for $10 a week. First-class references. Address S 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WHO wishes to make a change in his present position, for any kind of office work. Speaks and writes the English, German, and Scandinavian languages. Will work for reasonable wages. Address S 20, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN ON LIGHT work by an old, practical iron molder of 25 years' experience; have had charge of shop on light work East. Best of reference. Address R 84, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, ABOUT the 15th, by a first-class man with city references; also from present employer. Address S 82, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and has the experience of three years. Good reference. Address S 58, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL. CALL at No. 153 West Fourteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN SMALL AMERICAN family to cook or do general housework, by German girl. 1817 South Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD SAMARITAN SOciety, 175 East Randolph-st. Girls for housework, for city or country. Board $3 and $2.50 a week. Strangers assisted.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 130 North Sangamon-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WISconsin girl to do general housework and second-work. Good references. Call at 2457 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS' cooks, laundresses, housework, second work, nurses, trained help. Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WOMAN COOK, FIRST-class family or hotel in city. Best references. Bureau-Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—A LADY WILL SACRIFICE AN elegant rosewood upright piano for what it will bring. Call private residence 130 West Madison-st.

PIANOS. We have the largest stock and the greatest variety of first-class pianos and organs in the West, at lowest prices and easiest terms. PIANOS. ORGANS. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

PIANO—WILL SELL ONE OF THE FINEST grand upright pianos in city for less than quarter cost; must sell. 636 West Washington-st.

THE POPULAR EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS, EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS. These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone have become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts. In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on installments if required. 300 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

$10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WILL BUY AN elegant first-class new upright or square piano; low prices. ADAM SHARP, 270 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 79 Dearborn.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY at low rates of interest. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE SEcurity in Chicago. WM. H. HOLDEN, Room 16, 132 La Salle-st.

TO CAPITALISTS—WHO HAS $25,000 TO $100,000 to invest in Chicago property paying 8 to 10 per cent net. Address S 93, Tribune office.

$500 $1,500, AND $2,000 MORTGAGES FOR SALE, well secured on improved farms near Chicago; 8 per cent interest. R 41, Tribune office.

$5,000 PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES well secured on improved property; interest 6 per cent; am in need of money; will make heavy discount if sold soon. S 98, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

FOR SALE—A MATCHED BLACK TEAM, HANDsome, sound, and perfect drivers; will sell separate or together; also a black mare, good saddler and driver; bay Hambletonian mare, prompt driver, and eight other horses fit for driving or business purposes; one heavy draft team, weight 2,700 pounds, and one single draft horse; also all kinds of new and second-hand buggies, carriages and wagons, single and double harness, blankets, lap-robes, halters, and whips at unequaled low prices. JOHN MITCHELL, auction and commission house, 196 and 198 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PHAETON-TOP BUGGY MADE TO order last year by best city maker; as good as new; cost $300; will sell at less than half. Address G 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO CARRIAGES, IN GOOD RUNning order. Inquire of CHARLES DAFT, 1808 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT SADDLE HORSE; WILL carry a lady. Apply to T. O. BARTER, Kenwood.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 58 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. G. HAMILTON, Real Estate Agent, 108 Washington-st. City, Evanston, Ravenswood, and other property constantly on hand for sale. The care of real estate, and especially of business property, respectfully solicited. Rents collected—and paid over with unfailing promptness. Commissions invariably refused from mechanics on bills for repairs. References—present patrons, and a city business acquaintance of more than twenty-five years.

MY ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, VAPOR, RUSSIAN, and Turkish baths, Palmer House, are superior in ventilation, privacy, elegance, and cleanliness. Take only the best. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D.

RAILROAD TICKETS—CHEAP TICKETS TO all points; $1 to $10 saved. J. A. WEBB, Ticket Broker, 107 South Clark-st.

WANTED—DO SOME TRAVELING; AM YOUNG business-man; want a room-mate; must be A 1. Address S 70, Tribune office.

WILL INVEST $1,500 IN SOME BUSINESS; PREfer commission business. Address A 51, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

I WILL EXCHANGE MY HOUSE AND LOT, SITuated on South La Salle-st., near Thirty-fifth, also principal part of my furniture, for vacant property on South Side, between Thirty-third and Thirty-ninth. Address B. SCHERMERHORN, 21 Washington-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WISH TO PROCURE partner to take one-half interest in store of general hardware, to be set in Canton, Kan.; capital to be $4,000. Address ROBERT WATSON, Peabody, Kan.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO JOIN ME in purchasing a valuable business which I have investigated. Address R 67, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

MINING CARDS.

THE ALLIED MINES

Capital Stock, $10,000,000.
Shares $10 Each, Full Paid, Non-Assessable.
No Personal Liability for Company's Debts.
General Office, 63 Broadway, New York.

DIRECTORS:
GENERAL THOMAS EWING, Ohio.
HON. PRESTON B. PLUMB, Kansas.
HON. O. H. BROWNING, Illinois.
GEO. H. BISSELL, New York City.
BENJAMIN F. HAM (of Ham Brothers, Bankers), New York City.
JOSIAH D. RIPLEY, New York City.
HARVEY M. MUNSELL, New York City.
ORRIN SKINNER, New York City.
THOMAS F. WENTWORTH, New York City.
REGISTRAR:
FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., New York.
General Manager and Mining Engineer:
WM. WESTON, from the Royal School of Mines, London, England.

The properties of the Company are located in the Imogene Basin, Sneffels District, Ouray Co., Colo., and are a part of the Great San Juan region. They consist of five whole mines, and one-half and two-thirds, respectively, of two others. The total area of these is seventy acres. The Company also owns, in the same basin, two excellent mill sites of ten acres each, heavily timbered, and having abundant water-power, which will be used to run the Company's mills. The mines are seven miles from Ouray. The Denver & South Park Railway will soon be extended to this place, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad will reach Silverton (sixteen miles S. W.) during this autumn. A wagon road has been built to the mines from Ouray, at a cost of nearly $30,000. Ample cabins, storehouses, ore-houses, blacksmith-shops, etc., have been erected for each mine at a large expense. A year's supplies for 100 men have been put in the storehouse, so that the mines can be worked through the entire snowy season. A concentrating mill is now being provided, having a capacity of fifty tons per diem. This mill will be the finest in the State of Colorado, and will treat the ore at a cost of only 60 cents a ton. Full stoping ground on all of the mines will be secured in about 90 days, when the Company, by reliable estimates, will be able to produce and market about $100,000 worth of ore, net, every month of the year. The mines of the consolidation showing best at present are the Gertrude, Norma, Hidden Treasure, and Talisman. All of these have 200-oz. ore, and are owned entire by the Company. The Gertrude is one of the largest veins ever discovered. The other mines of the consolidation are the Crusader, Emily, and Yellow Rose.

The properties are all true fissure-veins which cannot be exhausted in depth, and the Company is therefore free from the hazard attending mining in carbonate deposits. The work of development has been pushed with flattering success. A very large sum was paid for the mines; and the development, buildings, road, and mill involve an expenditure of about $100,000 more. To reimburse a small portion of the expenditure, a limited amount of stock is offered for sale at a low figure.

By the charter of the Company, no stockholder can be held liable for its debt.

A thoroughly schooled English engineer, commissioned by the Royal School of Mines, London, in 1879, to report on the principal mining camps of America, after having visited Mexico, New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Black Hills, Leadville, Silver Cliff, and the San Juan country, thus speaks of the latter in his report published in November of that year:

"My next and last place of examination was the great San Juan mining country. This is, without doubt, destined to be the future great mining camp of the world. Here the mountains, for twenty miles square, are interlaced with great fissure-veins, running in all directions, that are traced for miles, and the outcrop of ore along the surface is wonderful. In all my travels and observations throughout the world, never have I seen such a richness and display of ores upon the surface. Nature has truly made these mines the wonder of the nineteenth century."

The following gentlemen, among others, are bona fide large stockholders of the Company:
Hon. THOMAS EWING, Ohio.
Hon. PRESTON B. PLUMB, Kansas.
Hon. O. H. BROWNING, Illinois.
Hon. H. W. BLAIR, New Hampshire.
Hon. A. H. CRAGIN, New Hampshire.
Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Maine.
Hon. THOMAS L. TULLOCK, New Hampshire.
THOMAS F. WENTWORTH, New York.
ORRIN SKINNER, New York.
HARVEY M. MUNSELL, New York.
BENJAMIN F. HAM, New York.
JOSIAH D. RIPLEY, New York.
GEORGE H. BISSELL, New York.
C. N. VILAS, New York.
C. THEODORE, New York.
E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, New York.
Major FRANK G. WENTWORTH, New York.
LUTHER M. MERRILL, New York.
HENRY W. BISHOP, Chicago.
Prospectuses mailed and information cheerfully given.
Subscriptions for stock received at the general office of the Company, 63 Broadway, New York.

Valuable Mining Property in New Mexico FOR SALE.

Parties looking for a Silver Mine will do well to investigate the "THOR MINE" in San Simon Mining District, Grant County, New Mexico.

The property is situated just east of the boundary line between Arizona and New Mexico, in the Railroad Pass of the Peloncillo Mountains, half a mile from the track of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and within two miles of a station just established.

The Mine has been opened to a depth of fifty feet, and development is still progressing. The lode is well defined, and on the surface can be traced by the continuous croppings for over a mile. The ore will yield in quantity silver from $50 to $200 per ton.

The undersigned will be at the Mine on and after Oct. 10. For particulars address, by mail,
JOHN S. SHERBURNE,
San Simon (S. P. R. R.), Pima Co., Arizona.
Or P. O. Box 2,078, San Francisco, Cal.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.
CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $1 EACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. B. McCARTY, Vice-Pres.
WM. BRANDRETH, Treasurer. E. HALL, Jr., Secretary.
R. A. Birdsall and E. Eames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

COPPER KNOB MINING COMPANY.
Mines: Gap Creek, Ashe Co., N. C.
Capital Stock, $500,000. Shares, $1 each.
Registrars of Stock, Mining Trust Company.
G. B. Flint, President; Wm. Brandreth, Vice-President and Treasurer; Edwin H. Mulford, Secretary.
R. M. Eames, M. E., Superintendent.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

IRON SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.
Capital, $10,000,000; 500,000 Shares, $20 each.
Geo. D. Roberts, President; D. F. Verdenal, Secretary.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

BUSINESS CARDS.

MUSGRAVE & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Pine-st., New York.
DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed on daily balances.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, STOCKS, and all investment securities bought and sold on commission.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
London Joint Stock Bank, London.
Buy and sell all American Securities upon the London Stock Exchange on the most favorable terms.

DAY & FIELD,
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The New Ministry of the King of the Sandwich Islands—Several Americans Honored.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The news was received in this city to-day that the King of the Sandwich Islands has dismissed the unpopular Ministers and formed a new Cabinet. The following telegram gives the official announcement:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—*W. N. Armstrong, 71 Broadway, New York City*: Sydney arrived. New Ministry—Green, Foreign; Carter, Interior; Walker, Finance; Armstrong, Attorney-General. Will you come? Answer. Steamer sails 23d.

"H. W. SEVERANCE, Hawaiian Consul."

"SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—*W. N. Armstrong, 71 Broadway, New York*: New Cabinet—Carter, Green, Walker; W. N. Armstrong, Attorney-General. Come along. Answer.

"KALAKAUA."

Mr. Armstrong, who has been appointed Attorney-General, is a lawyer in this city. His father was one of the first missionaries that visited the Sandwich Islands. He was born in the Kingdom, and his mother is living at Honolulu. He was educated in this country, and since he was graduated in Yale College he has practiced law in this city. He has always been a great friend of the King, and when he visited his Majesty two years ago he was received with high honors. Several times before the King has tried to induce Mr. Armstrong to return to his Kingdom.

W. L. Green was formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is an American, but has lived in the Kingdom for many years. H. A. B. Carter is a merchant in Honolulu, and is highly esteemed. He assisted in the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty. J. A. Walker has been a resident there for many years. Elisha H. Allen, the Consul in this city, has not been officially informed of the appointment of the new Ministers.

Politicians always retain their composure by smoking the Richmond Gem cigarettes—so soothing.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Extreme Dullness of Stocks—The Market Under Eclipse.

A Bull Market Held in Check by Political Uncertainty.

Moderate Shipments of Currency—Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Range Higher—Lard and Wheat Unusually Strong, and Active.

Pork and Meats Firmer, but Quiet—Corn Easier Under a Large Supply, with Higher Freights.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks suffered from a more than midsummer dullness. The market was under eclipse. All the conditions of immense railroad earnings, gold imports, and general prosperity favor a stronger bull movement than that of last fall, but it is all held in check by the political uncertainty. So buoyant is business that many—capitalists and speculators alike—believe that the settlement of the election will be followed, whichever way it goes, by a greater outburst of speculation than we have yet seen. Meanwhile, everything halts, and it is hardly to be expected that any decisive movement will begin until after the middle of November. Very few rumors were afloat. There were none of importance except a report that the Southwestern pool was in danger of disruption. Surface indications certainly point that way, but in the present prosperous state of business it is almost impossible that any serious rupture should be prolonged if it takes place at all.

The decline this week in Manhattan was caused by the publication of a statement from Mr. Field which seems to show that the net earnings of the Company for the year ended Oct. 1, 1880, were $737,867 short of the amount of its guarantees. The statements made by the conflicting interests in these properties are so at variance with each other that an official statement of the year's business and of its results by the officers of the Manhattan Company should not be delayed.

Transactions were light and fluctuations were almost all downward. Burlington & Quincy lost 1¾, to 136; Rock Island ¼, to 117; Morris & Essex ⅛, to 111¼; Michigan Central ⅛, to 97¼; Lake Shore ¼, to 108¼; Erie ⅜, to 39; Northwest ⅜, to 108,—the preferred ⅛, to 124⅝; St. Paul ¾, to 92⅝; Wabash ⅛, to 68⅝; Ohio ⅜, to 32⅞; St Joe ¼, to 37⅝,—the preferred ⅞, to 80⅝; Pacific Mail ⅜, to 41; Hudson ¼, to 84; Lackawanna ¼, to 90; Union Pacific ⅜, to 87⅞; Iron Mountain 1⅛, to 48⅞; Western Union ¾, to 97; Louisville & Nashville 1⅛, to 158; Lake Erie ⅞, to 31⅜; Northern Pacific ⅛, to 27⅝,—the preferred ½, to 52; Ontario & Western ⅛, to 21⅛; Omaha ⅛, to 51⅝,—the preferred 1⅛, to 81⅛; and Chesapeake & Ohio ⅛, to 19⅛.

The only gains were C., C., C. & I. 1, to 71; St. Paul preferred ⅜, to 109½; Wabash ⅜, to 36⅜; Manhattan ⅛, to 35⅛; Chattanooga ½, to 61.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks yesterday:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	138	138⅜	136	136
Chicago, R'k Island & Pacific	117	....	....	117
C., C., C. & I.	71	....	....	71
Morris & Essex	111¼	....	....	111¼
New York Central	130⅜	....	....	130
Michigan Central	97½	97½	96⅞	97¼
Lake Shore	109	109	108⅜	108⅝
Erie	39⅛	39⅝	38⅞	39
Erie second mortgage	89⅛	89⅛	89	89
Chicago & Northwestern	108⅛	108⅛	107⅝	108
Chicago & Northwestern pfd	125	....	....	124⅝
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	93⅛	93⅛	92⅛	92⅝
C., M. & St. P., preferred	109⅛	....	....	109½
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	36⅜	36⅝	36⅛	36⅜
Wabash, St. Louis & P. pfd	68⅛	68⅝	68	68⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	33	33	32⅝	32⅞
Ohio & Mississippi preferred	72	....	....	72
Hannibal & St. Joe	37⅞	....	....	37⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe preferred	80⅜	81	80⅛	80⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	35⅝	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅛	41⅛	41	41
Delaware & Hudson	84	....	....	84
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	90⅛	90⅛	89⅝	90
New Jersey Central	73	73⅛	72⅝	73¼
Philadelphia & Reading	29⅛	29⅛	28⅝	29
Manhattan Elevated	35⅛	35	34⅞	35⅛
Union Pacific	88	88	87⅜	87⅞
Iron Mountain	50	50	48⅝	48⅞
Western Union Tel. Co.	97⅛	97⅛	96⅞	97
Louisville & Nashville	160	161	157⅛	158
Nashville & Chattanooga	61	....	....	61
Houston & Texas Central	65⅛	....	....	65⅛
Lake Erie & Western	31⅝	32⅛	31⅛	31⅜
Northern Pacific	27⅝	....	....	27⅝
Northern Pacific preferred	52	....	....	52
C., C. & I. C.	17⅛	....	....	17⅛
N. Y., Ontario & West	21⅛	....	....	21⅛
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝
C., St. P. & Omaha preferred	81⅛	....	....	81⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	19⅛	....	....	19⅛

Erie second 6s opened at 89¼, sold at 89½, and closed at 89.

In railroad bonds in New York on Wednesday an unusually well-distributed business was done, with some concessions for a few of the speculative kinds, but at full figures for that class which is passing into investors' hands. Erie second consols, after selling at 89⅞, were 89⅛, and funded 5s at 84¼ were ½ lower. Missouri, Kansas & Texas first consols declined ¾, to 107, and seconds ½, to 63, after sales at 64 and 62½. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts were notably active, selling at 66½@65½ against 64½ yesterday, and Chesapeake & Ohio firsts, series B, were strong at 70⅞@71, and the currency interest debts at 40. Mobile & Ohio first debentures advanced ½, to 83, the second debentures being steady at 53, after a decline to 52½. Canada Southern firsts yielded ¼, to 95, and Metropolitan Elevated bonds were not as strong, selling at 103@102¾. Ohio Central incomes rose ½ per cent, to 52½, and Lafayette, Bloomington & Muncie firsts ⅛, to 70½. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 5s were strong at 94⅞, and St. Paul & Sioux City first 6s at 103½. The issues of Denver & Rio Grande were about ¼ easier. Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, were active at 83⅞@84¼@84, and incomes at 68½@69.

Government bonds were unchanged. In Chicago the District of Columbia 3.65s were 98 bid and 99 asked; the United States 4s, 106⅞ and 107¼; the 4½s, 108 and 108⅜; the 5s, 102¼ and 102⅝; and the 6s, 104¼ and 104½. Business in Chicago was more active, the public buying and selling freely.

Foreign exchange was firmer, with no important variation in rates. The supply of bills was light, with a prospect of a lower market next month. Sterling posted rates were 481½ and 484. Bankers' actual rates were 480⅞ for 60-day bills and 483 for demand. For 60-day commercial bills for prompt and delivery this month, 478½@479 was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery, were 529⅞; for delivery three weeks, 530@529⅞. For commercial 60-day bills, prompt delivery, on Havre and Marseilles, 530 was paid; 530⅝@530 three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 530⅝@530; three weeks, 530⅝. Bankers' bills on Germany were 93⅞ for sixty days and 94⅛@94⅜ for demand; 60-day commercial bills, prompt, 93⅛@93 5-16, and for three weeks' delivery, 93⅛@93 5-16. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅜ for sixty days and 40 for demand; 60-days commercial were 39⅛@39⅜. Austrian florins, 41⅛; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27⅛.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,900,000. Discounts are more active, at 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 per cent on time. The demand for loans is improving on all sides. Shipments of currency to the country are not heavy. New York exchange was quoted between banks at 60@75c per $1,000 discount.

Local sales of securities included $13,000 District of Columbia 3.65s at 98½, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 98½. On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of $10,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 6 per cents, thirty years, at 105⅛; $21,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4 per cents, due 1919, at 89; and seventy-five shares of Chamber of Commerce at 70. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118	....
Chicago Water 7s, '94	120¼	120⅝
Chicago Water 7s, '95	121	....
Chicago City 7s, '92	118	118½
Chicago City 7s, '94	120	120½
Chicago City bonds, '95	121	122
Chicago City bonds, '99	124	....
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	103⅜	104
Cook County 7s, '85	109	110
Cook County 7s, '89	114	115
Cook County 7s, '92	118	119
Cook County 5s, '99	108	109
Cook County 4½s, 1900	104	104½
West Chicago 5s, '90	103½	104
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	109½	110
West Park 7s, '91	109½	110½
South Park 6s, '99	110	....
Town of Lake 7s, '92	102½	....
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex	111½	112½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, 30-year	....	112½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, S. Minn	109¾	....
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	104	105
Chicago, B. & Q. R. R. 4s, due 1919	89	89½
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	98	109
Jacksonville & Eastern 6s	99	100
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s, Chi. Div.	90	92⅛

West Division City R. R. 7s	108¼	109
West Division City R. R. 8s	108¼	109
West Division City Railroad Company	250	265
Chicago City Railroad Company	242	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	165	170
Traders' Insurance Company	120	127
Chicago & Cal. & Dock Company	6	10
Chamber of Commerce	70¼	....
Pullman Palace Car Company	....	119

The result of the operations of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway for the year ending June 30, 1880, were as follows: Gross earnings, $1,186,347.49; operating expenses, $695,260.83; earnings over operating expenses, $491,086.66; income account, $274,372.63; surplus, $216,714.03; old liens and necessary improvements to property and equipments, $76,462.93; surplus, $140,251.10. The President estimates the new expenditure this year at $253,000. In addition there is the constantly recurring question of the necessity of lowering the heavier grades. The General Manager claims that with an expenditure of $300,000, involving an annual interest charge of $18,000 to $21,000 per annum, from $50,000 to $60,000 per annum can be saved in expenses. But, leaving the matter of altering the grades out of the question for the present, it is evident that the expenditures upon the property absolutely necessary will absorb the entire surplus for that purpose and prevent any interest on incomes or dividend on stock being paid at present.

The Wabash earned last month $1,200,000 gross.

At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing-House Association on Wednesday it was reported that the transactions for the year ending Oct. 1 were the largest for any one year since its organization, amounting to $38,698,667,252.38. The largest transactions for any one day were made Nov. 3, 1879, when they amounted to $202,558,232. The average daily transactions during the year were $126,466,252.85. The largest balance on any one day occurred on Nov. 11, 1879, when it amounted to $11,208,025.20. Of this sum $8,300,000 was paid in gold coin, weighing about fifteen and one-half tons. The total amount of gold coin received for the year was $340,538,000; gold certificates, Bank of America, $1,056,462; United States Clearing-House certificates, $34,260,000; legal-tenders, $85,218,000. The total transactions since the organization of the Association amount to $574,849,719,103.

In its latest issue the London *Economist* confesses that Germany has attempted to set up the gold standard on too narrow a basis, and that it has had reason to fear that the metallic reserve of the Bank of England itself was too small. After even the enormous gold coinage of France during the last thirty years, the Bank of France has only been able to retain at the present time barely as much gold as the Bank of England. The narrow limits of the coinage of Germany scarcely appear to permit a gold reserve to be held by the Imperial Bank, without imposing heavier sacrifices on the commerce of Germany than will be acceptable. The gold currency of Germany was, as we have seen, half at least, probably more, brought from the currencies of other countries. The natural course of trade has probably already restored to other lands much, if not all, of what was brought from them. Report credits the Bank of Germany with holding the whole, or nearly the whole, of the silver thaler-pieces now existing. These are computed to represent in value about £17,000,000. If this is the case, the reserve of the Bank of Germany would consist of £9,000,000 gold and £17,000,000 silver. Both are legal-tender: the silver, in the shape of thaler-pieces, being legal-tender at the rate of three marks to the thaler. In connection with this, it is interesting to notice this in the cable dispatches of Thursday:

The Bank of France is anxious to relieve its vaults of the superabundance of gold that now burdens them, and it announces that it is prepared to pay 20-franc gold-pieces of full weight in exchange for notes of the bank to any extent. Hitherto these notes have generally been redeemed in silver, and checks upon the bank have also been generally paid in that coin.

The New York *Nation* of Oct. 8, in its financial review of the week, says:

Foreign gold continues to flow to New York at the rate of about $3,500,000 to $4,000,000 per week, the receipts since the first week in August having been over $28,000,000. What is remarkable about recent arrivals is that they have occurred when the domestic movement of the principal exportable commodities (cotton and breadstuffs) has been comparatively small. A great deal of foreign exchange has been and is making against the shipments to Europe of railroad bonds and stocks. During the week the rates for sterling exchange were again reduced, and the prospect of large gold imports, so far as the commercial situation is concerned, is better than it was at the beginning of August. The week of the Stock Exchange was one of advancing prices and buoyancy. This condition of affairs was made possible at a time when the public are buying few securities, by the fact that speculators had "oversold" the leading stocks to an extent which created a large demand for them when they were frightened into buying them back, as they were during the week, by the continued heavy imports of gold and the attendant easy money market, by the keeping up of the receipts of the railroads, and by the disappearance of what may be called the political scare.

The same paper sees indications that we are on the eve of another great speculative fever.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Speculation to-day has been left entirely to smaller traders, and there is a disposition to await the results of next week's elections. Beyond a steady support given to Granger stocks the tone has been weak, and the tendency towards declining values. The changes, however, are not at all significant, and the volume of business done was very light. Iron Mountain showed special weakness, and has been sold down on a statement showing less than 1 per cent for stock on the year's business. Omaha weakened towards the close on offerings by the pool, who are said to be encouraging a short interest. Wall street is clearly waiting to hear from Indiana.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Governments quiet and generally firm.

Railroad bonds active and irregular.

State securities dull and nominal.

Bar silver, 113.

Stock speculation was decreased in volume, and a rather weak tone characterized the dealings. In the early portion of the day a decline of ⅛@1¼ per cent was recorded. Subsequently prices advanced ⅛@1 per cent, but towards the close there was a reaction of ⅛@½ per cent. The principal activity was in coal shares, Granger stocks, Manhattan Elevated, Wabash Pacific, Iron Mountain, and Lake Shore.

Transactions, 108,000 shares:

C., B. & Q.	1,800	New York Central	1,100
Lackawanna	13,000	O. & M.	1,500
Hannibal & St. Jo	1,200	Pacific Mail	2,300
Iron Mountain	6,200	Reading	2,300
Kansas & Texas	5,000	St. Paul	6,000
Lake Shore	5,000	St. Paul & Omaha	1,600
Lake Erie & Western	1,100	Union Pacific	2,000
Louisville & Nash	1,700	Wabash Pacific	8,000
Michigan Central	2,300	Western Union	7,000
Northwestern	7,400	Erie	4,200
New Jersey Central	5,700		

The steamship Celtic brought $242,000 in gold.

The steamship Neckar brought $671,000 in gold.

Money market easy at 2@3 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4½@5½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days dull at 481; demand, 483½.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,846,090.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 1881s	104⅛	New 4s	107¼
New 5s	102¼	Pacific 6s of '95	125
New 4½s	108⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana	48⅝	Virginia, old	26
Missouri	109	Virginia, new	24
St. Joseph	107	Virginia consols	39
Tennessee, old	36	Virginia deferred	10⅞
Tennessee, new	31¼		

STOCKS.

C. P. bonds	112	Lake Erie & Western	31⅝
U. P. firsts	112⅝	Ontario & Western	21⅛
U. P. land grants	113⅝	B., C. R. & N.	62
U. P. sinking fund	116⅛	Alton & T. H.	35
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	115	Do preferred	79⅛
St. Paul & S. C. firsts	103⅛	W., St. L. & P.	36⅝
Erie seconds	89	Do preferred	68⅛
Rock Island	116⅛	H. & St. Joe	37⅝
Panama	198	Do preferred	80⅝
Fort Wayne	124⅛	Iron Mountain	48⅞
Clev. & Pittsburg	130	St. Louis & San F.	38
Illinois Central	110⅛	Do preferred	48
C., B. & Q.	135⅞	Do firsts, preferred	74
C. & Alton	112½	C., St. L. & N. O.	21⅛
Do preferred	125	Kansas & Texas	35⅛
N. Y. Central	130	U. P. stock	87⅞
Harlem	200	Central Pacific	72⅜
Lake Shore	108⅝	Northern Pacific	27⅝
Canada Southern	56⅛	Do preferred	51⅝
Michigan Central	96⅝	Louisville & N.	157⅞
Erie	39	Nashville & C.	60
Do preferred	70⅛	L., N. A. & C.	100
Northwestern	107⅝	Houston & Texas	60
Do preferred	124⅛	D. & R. G.	70
St. Paul	92⅝	Western Union	97⅛
Do preferred	109⅛	Atlantic & P. Tel.	38
St. Paul & Omaha	41⅛	Pacific Mail	41
Do preferred	81⅛	Adams Express	116
Del., L. & Western	90	Fargo	112
Morris & Essex	111	American	58⅛
Delaware & Hudson	83⅛	United States	48⅛
N. J. Central	72⅛	Quicksilver	11
Reading	29⅛	Do preferred	52⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	32⅛	Cariboo	3
Do preferred	71⅛	Central Arizona	7
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	Homestake	32
Mobile & Ohio	22	Standard	27¼
Clevel'd & Columbus	69⅛	Excelsior	1
C., C. & I. C.	17⅛	Little Pittsburg	3⅝
Ohio Central	29⅛	Ontario	32

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—The money market is tamer, the only deflection from the quotations of yesterday being in New York funds, which sell at 33 cents per $1,000 discount. Discounts are easy at 4 per cent, and the banks borrow of each other at 1½ and 2 per cent.

Sandusky continued to be the central point of attention, and on sales aggregating 950 shares advanced to 17⅝; Atchison was steady at 118⅞ and 118⅝, with 118⅝ bid; Little Rock was a shade weaker than at the close yesterday, selling at 53⅝ and 53¼; three hundred shares of New Mexican stock sold at 11½.

Boston Land was quoted at 5⅝, sales and bid; Water-Power at 8½, and Boylston Street at ⅝.

Atchison land-grant 7s were unchanged at 115½ bid; Eastern 4½s, sales at 99½ with 99 bid; Little Rock 7s, sales at 102; Hartford & Erie 7s at 38½ bid and 39 asked.

Bell Telephone rights, which sell to-day at 4 cents per share, are rights to take 6-per-cent notes of the Bell Company, payable in cash in five years, but transferable into stock at par after three years, at the holder's option, to the amount of 8 per cent on one's stock. The purchase of the Telephone and Gold & Stock Telegraph Company, of New York, caused this demand for money, the arrangements for which are detailed in a circular issued to stockholders some time ago.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T., first 7s	119	C., B. & Q.	137
A. & T. land-grant 7s	115¾	C., S. & C.	17¾
A. & T., second 7s	121	Eastern R. R.	31
A. & T. land 8s	124	F. & Pere Marquette	19
B., H. & E. 7s	38⅛	L. R. & Ft. Smith	53⅛
Eastern R. R. 4½s	96⅛	N. Y. & N. E.	37⅛
K. C. & Lawrence 6s	96	O. & L. C. preferred	74⅛
K. C. & St. Joe C. B. 7s	115	O. & L. C. common	21⅛
L. R. & Ft. Smith 7s	102	Old Colony	117
N. Y. & N. E. 7s	110	Rutland, preferred	28⅛
A. & T. R. R.	119	Rutland, common	5⅛

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—Consols, 97 15-16.

American securities—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 112⅛; 4s, 111⅛.

Railway securities—Illinois Central, 115½; Pennsylvania Central, 60¼; New York Central, 134¾; Erie, 40⅝; Erie seconds, 92½; Reading, 15½.

Amount of bullion gone in, £100,000.

PARIS, Oct. 8.—Rentes, 84f 75c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—Transactions at the Mining Exchanges to-day were more numerous than for some days past, and prices generally advanced. The closing quotations were:

Amie	55	Tuscarora	21
Boston Consolidated	110	Unadilla	16
Battle Creek	300	Union Consolidated	165⅛
Best & Belcher	900	Hukill	185
Buckeye	34	Girard	200
Calaveras	30	Alice	625
California	200	La Crosse	27
Consolidated Virginia	285	Leadville	40
Chrysolite	5⅛	Little Chief	75
Climax	70	Little Pittsburg	250
Consolidated Pacific	110	Lucerne	15
Copper Knob	51	Moose	42
Crowell	12	Mexican	9⅛
Dahlonega	10	Navajo	55
Eureka Consolidated	175	N. Y. & Colorado	145
Findley	35	Ophir	8⅜
Goodshaw	40	Plumas	110
Granville	10	Rappahannock	25
Great Eastern	78	Red Elephant	45
Silver Nugget	5	South Hite	110
Sutro Tunnel	12	Sierra Nevada	1000

Bullion received here to-day from the mines, $97,568.

The Dunkin Mine, Leadville, will pay a dividend of $15,000 from the September earnings.

A San Francisco special says: "A forty-stamp mill is being shipped to Prietas Mines, Sonora, Mexico, owned by New-Yorkers. Hagin & Tevis, are negotiating for its mine in Arizona, owned by Gallager & Tucson, the ore of which gave a mill-run of $1,700 per ton. Market for Comstocks is more active, with prices a fraction higher. Contention declares a dividend of 75 cents per share. The latest assessments are: Yellow Jacket, $1.00; Crown Point, 50 cents; Steep Hollow, 75 cents."

A Silver Cliff special says: "An important strike has been made in Fishdale of $90 ore, and in Powhattan of $1,400 ore. The Plata Verde Mill is running smoothly. The Silver Cliff new mill is progressing rapidly. The Robinson & Dyer Mills are a pronounced success."

A Tucson special says: "A very rich strike is reported in North Drift from the 212 level of Contention. The ore is chloride, plentifully sprinkled with horn silver."

Private telegrams from Bodie says: "North 300 level Boston Consolidated is in high-grade ore, assaying $53 per ton."

Mining speculation shows a continuance of the dullness that has prevailed for several weeks. Chrysolite has been slightly advanced by the covering of shorts, but in other stocks the dealings were small and featureless.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Oct. 8.—Chrysolite is all right again. The fire has been subdued. Not much damage was done. It will resume work with a full force of men to-morrow morning.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	4⅛	Mammoth	⅛
Alta	3	Mexican	8⅛
Bechtel	1⅛	Mono	[illegible]
Belcher	1	Noonday	[illegible]
Belvidere	3-16	North Belle	11⅛
Best & Belcher	8⅛	Ophir	[illegible]
Bodie	4⅛	Oro	[illegible]
Bullion	1⅛	Overman	[illegible]
California	1⅛	Potosi	2⅛
Chollar	3	Savage	1⅛
Consolidated Virginia	3	Sierra Nevada	10⅛
Crown Point	1⅛	Silver King	16⅛
Eureka Consolidated	17	Union Consolidated	16⅛
Exchequer	1⅛	Yales	[illegible]
Gould & Curry	3	Yellow Jacket	4⅛
Grand Prize	1	Boston Consolidated	[illegible]
Hale & Norcross	1	Utter	8⅛

Crown Point and Exchequer each assessed 50 cents.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Harshaw was quoted at 31 bid, a point better than yesterday. Huron was steady at 5, with 5⅛ offered; Antimony on a sale of 20 shares went up to 20, and Allouez gained ¼, selling at 3, with 2⅞ bid; Silver Islet sales at 42, Empire at 60@62½, Catalpa at 11½; San Pedro was quoted at 3⅛, sales and bid.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez Mining Co., new	2⅛	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	235	Pewabic, new	17⅛
Catalpa	1 7-16	Quincy	27
Copper Falls	11⅛	Ridge	5
Franklin	12⅛	Silver Islet	33⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, Oct. 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Church st, 66 ft n of Wisconsin, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Oct. 8 (Rosa Stang to Emil Fleig)	$1,800
Centre st, 24 ft e of Fremont, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 14 (Henry F. Menin to Jacob Volkmann)	2,175
Lake av, 48⅞ ft s of Thirtieth st, e f, 52x92 ft, improved, dated Oct. 8 (George R. Clarke to O. M. Sheldon)	12,500
Loomis st, 24 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 1 (M. L. and W. H. Gano to Arthur Coyle)	600
Loomis st, 48 ft s of Sixteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 6 (same to Thomas Finall)	600
West Fourteenth st, 72 ft e of Johnson, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 10 (J. F. Northrup to Henry Dreyer)	1,000
Sedgwick st, 217 ft s of Webster av, w f, 72 ft to alley, dated Sept. 17 (George A. Poole to Theodore Freeman)	3,600
North Wood st, 72 ft n of Julian, w f, 48x100 ft, dated Oct. 4 (P. W. Murphy to J. C. Schwartz)	1,600
West Huron st, 192 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x121 ft, dated Oct. 7 (H. Stuhl to R. Edington)	400
Indiana av, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth sts, w f, 169⅛x178 ft, improved, dated Oct. 7 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	4,500
West Randolph st, 75 ft w of Peoria, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	4,000
West Monroe st, between Western and Campbell avs, s f, 33 ft to alley, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	3,000
Rush st, bet Chestnut and Delaware place, w f, 37x150 ft, also Rush st, s w cor of Delaware place, w f, 28x125⅞ ft, dated Oct. 6 (same to same)	6,000
Indiana av, s e cor of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 25x135 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Co.)	5,500
West Madison st, n w cor of Green, w f, 128x112 ft, improved, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	100,000
Fifth av, s e cor of Quincy st, w f, 55 3-12x54 10-12 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	17,000
Thirty-fifth st, bet Cottage Grove and Stanton avs, n f, 25x231 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	3,400
Kinzie st, bet North State and Dearborn, n f, 63x90 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	21,500
Fifth av, 223 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 43⅛x153 ft; also West Randolph st, s e cor of Green, n f, 75x100 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	45,000
The premises Nos. 208, 208, 201, and 212 Kinzie st (with other property), dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	49,000
Wabash av, bet Twelfth and Thirteenth sts, w f, 25x181 ft, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	8,000
Erie st, 50 ft e of North State, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 4 (same to same)	5,000
North Clark st, 61⅛ ft s of Water, e f, 21⅛x80 ft, dated Aug. 3 (same to same)	13,500
The premises No. 1041 Prairie av, dated Aug. 3 (same to same)	13,000
Wabash av, n of and near Eighteenth st, w f, 27x172 ft, improved, dated Oct. 7 (same to same)	10,000
West Washington st, n w cor of Francisco, s f, 50x138 8-10 ft, dated Oct. 7 (John G. Carpenter to Cyrus M. Davis)	3,300
The premises Nos. 66 and 68 Willow st, dated Sept. 29 (Louis D. Hoard to Joseph Schullen)	5,000
Hastings st, 275 ft e of Hoyne, s f, 25x124 ft, dated Sept. 27 (J. W. Campbell to A. Scheerman)	350
Prairie av, near Twenty-eighth st, w f, 15x177⅛ ft, dated Sept. 29 (L. P. Morehouse to C. L. Hutchinson)	2,000
West Polk st, 216 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 24x125 ft, with other property, dated Sept. 29 (M. McCarthy to M. and J. Martin)	3,400
Hickory st, 50 ft w of Bonfield, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 28 (G. W. Moore to John Schroeder)	450
Hoyt st, 216 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 23 (James Pleasants to F. Fischer)	500
Hoyt st, 192 ft n of Blackhawk, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 23 (same to N. Linpinski)	500
West Twenty-first st, 275 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (J. M. Ahlf to J. Dallmann)	575
The premises No. 24 Penn st, dated Sept. 24 (John Woollacott to Hugo Flasch)	900
Clinton st, s w cor of Ewing, e f, 50x100 ft, dated Aug. 23 (James Kent to Mary Steiskal)	2,600
Fourth av, 315 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x95 ft, dated Oct 5 (Isaac Adelson to A. Lieberman)	1,000
The premises No. 103 Wentworth av, dated Oct. 7 (Friedrich Fink to Ernst Prussing)	2,120
West Congress st, 263 4-10 ft w of Morgan, n f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 7 (A. C. King to F. E. Brett)	3,250
Rockwell st, 116 ft s of West Congress, w f, 24x101 ft, dated Oct. 6 (J. W. Crosby to A. G. Webber)	900
Larrabee st, 50 ft n of Elm, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Sept. 8 (G. Foreman to J. Jelonak)	750
Johnson st, n e corner of Wright, w f, 24x99⅛ ft, dated Sept. 10 (J. F. Northrup to Anton Klibak)	1,100

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lot 32, in Block 3 of Block 1, of e½ Sec. 29, 40, 14, dated Oct. 4 (G. Branckman to Ernst Schumacher)	$800
North Halsted st, 390 ft n of Davis, e f, 25 ft to alley, improved, dated Oct. 7 (W. G. Robertson to Arthur Schroeder)	1,200

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

South Halsted st, 72 ft s of Forty-ninth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 5 (W. Metzger to C. Hazzard)	500
Lot 17, Block 1, Kay's Addition, dated Oct. 8 (E. Koch to J. Abraham)	250
Lot 20, Block 6, same addition, improved, dated Oct. 7 (John Meany to Thomas Roderick)	450
Wallace st, 75 ft n of Baker, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (W. H. Stevens to John Gorman)	500
Wallace st, 50 ft n of Baker, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9 (same to Thomas Noonan)	500

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1880.	Receipts. 1879.	Shipments. 1880.	Shipments. 1879.
Flour, brls	8,636	13,307	9,970	12,548
Wheat, bu	102,959	185,698	60,447	190,872
Corn, bu	404,573	241,562	338,448	565,763
Oats, bu	149,660	66,916	150,454	46,087
Rye, bu	10,380	7,915	5,572	27,067
Barley, bu	30,150	56,767	38,408	33,830
Grass-seed, lbs	224,370	208,625	33,712	395,560
Flax-seed, lbs	2,242,180	1,104,440	1,256,161	943,380
Broom-corn, lbs	48,000	120,030	45,656	81,691
Cured meats, lbs	241,000	317,540	2,245,601	1,550,230
Beef, tcs	....	....	....	3
Beef, brls	....	....	29	391
Pork, brls	75	35	560	1,851
Lard, lbs	100,000	125,215	2,256,690	607,314
Tallow, lbs	30,400	34,650	141,383	194,270
Butter, lbs	404,138	198,140	296,922	156,065
Live hogs, No	20,297	25,878	8,308	8,631
Cattle, No	3,527	4,407	1,184	1,914
Sheep, No	1,248	1,552	....	168
Hides, lbs	280,516	261,417	254,557	141,800
Highwines, brls	60	100	10	50
Wool, lbs	72,392	96,445	89,129	98,856
Potatoes, bu	1,843	800	2,034	878
Coal, tons	7,565	4,131	2,841	2,138
Hay, tons	274	62	77	50
Lumber, m	9,937	4,194	3,254	2,712
Shingles, m	2,080	1,830	330	925
Salt, brls	1,550	6,555	4,722	1,031
Poultry, lbs	820	....	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	718	348	319	228
Cheese, bxs	2,847	1,767	3,719	1,445
Green apples, brls	5,221	4,232	174	666
Beans, bu	444	336	72	64

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,657 bu wheat, 727 bu corn, 5,781 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 35 cars red winter wheat, 24 cars No. 3 winter, 4 cars rejected, 121 cars No. 2 spring, 55 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected, 4 cars no grade, 2 cars mixed (256 wheat); 592 cars and 6,200 bu No. 2 corn, 206 cars and 23,200 bu high mixed, 50 cars rejected (845 corn); 1 car No. 1 oats, 81 cars No. 2 white, 44 cars No. 2 mixed, 86 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (213 oats); 14 cars No. 2 rye, 5 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (20 rye); 2 cars No. 2 barley, 17 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars No. 4 do (31 barley). Total (1,365 cars), 710,000 bu. Inspected out: 54,601 bu wheat, 387,281 bu corn, 11,924 bu oats, 802 bu rye, 6,815 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were active yesterday, and averaged stronger. Provisions were firmer under a continued good demand for spot lard and meats, and perhaps to some extent in sympathy with wheat. The principal cereal was dull till towards noon, but stronger throughout on account of advices of a further advance in Europe, with continued small receipts here. Corn was easier, the large movement from the country and advancing freight-rates, both by lake and ocean, causing a tame feeling. Oats were a little better, rye advanced in the afternoon, and barley tended upward with a smaller supply. The indications now are that the farmers are disposed to hold back their wheat, but to market other grain freely, and Europeans seem to be wakening up to the belief that higher prices must be paid for wheat in order to bring out large supplies from first hands. Mess pork closed 15@20c higher, at $18.20 for October and $12.30@12.35 for November. Lard closed 10@15c higher, at $8.42½@8.45 seller October, and $8.05@8.07½ for November. Short ribs closed higher, at $7.72½ for October. Spring wheat closed 1⅛c higher, at 96⅛c for October and 97⅛c for November. Red winter closed at 96@96½c for cash in good locations. Corn closed steady at 39⅛@39⅛c for October and 40@40⅛c for November. Oats closed steady, at 29⅜@29½c for October and November. Rye closed ⅜@1c higher, at 83c for October and 83⅛c for November. Barley closed at 76c cash or November. Hogs were fairly active and steady, at $4.75@4.90 for light, and at $4.50@5.15 for heavy. Cattle were fairly active and ruled firmer. Sales were at $1.75@5.75.

Dry goods were reported active, with prices firm. Boots and shoes, hats and caps, clothing and millinery goods continue to move freely at fully previous prices. In the grocery market the situation was the same as on the previous day. Coffees and sugars continued weak and declining, the former being quoted ¼c and the latter ⅛c lower. Cloves were higher, now quoted at 42@44c. There were no changes in the dried-fruit and fish markets. Butter was in good demand and firm. Cheese remained quiet and easy. Dealers in oils report continued activity, and for carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine the market was strong. Carbon advanced ⅛c, 110 test being quoted at 14⅛c, Snow White at 21⅛c, and Elaine at 24⅛c. Coal and pig iron were dull.

Lumber was active at the yards at unaltered prices. The cargo sellers reported more activity at the docks. Several boat-loads were sold early at the lately reduced prices. Wool was in fair Western demand and steady. The sales of broom-corn continue liberal and the market is quoted steady for all grades. Fine broom-corn is firm. Seeds were rather quiet and unchanged. Dealers report a moderate demand for hides. Poultry was plenty and slow at irregular prices. The offerings of car-loads of potatoes were inadequate, and higher prices were quoted, with few sales, however, as shippers were not able to find kinds wanted. Green fruits met with the usual local inquiry.

Lake freights were active and firmer at 5⅛c for corn and 6@6⅛c for wheat to Buffalo. It was stated at the close that nearly all the vessels ready to load had been chartered. Room was taken for 170,000 bu wheat, 450,000 bu corn, and 100,000 bu oats.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 35c for provisions and 30c on grain to New York. Quotations on through foreign freights were steady at 55¼c per 100 lbs for flour to Liverpool, 58⅛c for do to Glasgow, 60¼c for lard and meats to Liverpool, 70c for do to Antwerp or Bremen.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 480,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 439,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 12,918 brls; wheat, 109,854 bu; corn, 199,100 bu; oats, 40,000 bu; corn-meal, 295 pkgs; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 58,550 bu; malt, 2,400 bu; pork, 403 brls; beef, 2,605 brls; cut-meats, 1,109 pkgs; lard, 6,203 tcs; whisky, 183 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 304,000 bu; corn, 148,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 20,000 bu.

The following shows the grain and flour receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 2, in the years named:

Articles.	1880.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	3,875,568	4,599,227	4,306,495
Wheat, bu	44,997,210	60,634,351	57,976,392
Corn, bu	97,707,631	59,252,105	64,384,503
Oats, bu	18,577,237	16,840,658	18,870,368
Barley, bu	4,518,363	4,808,828	5,565,550
Rye, bu	1,940,607	2,497,182	2,500,811
Total grain, bu	167,541,647	144,123,104	149,276,353

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
Oct. 2, 1880	14,361,030	19,812,900	2,741,009	1,404,000
Sept. 25, 1880	14,565,000	19,191,000	2,105,000	818,000
Oct. 4, 1879	18,147,000	10,534,000	2,542,000	1,705,000
Oct. 5, 1878	15,965,000	11,085,000	3,943,000	3,777,000
Oct. 6, 1877	10,181,758	11,362,550	1,982,665	2,114,639
Oct. 7, 1876	9,395,095	9,707,95[illegible]	2,810,047	1,970,262
Oct. 9, 1875	9,652,437	5,957,392	2,744,035	1,272,689
Oct. 10, 1874	10,588,088	5,787,314	2,867,817	948,995

Also 665,000 bu rye, against 662,000 bu a week previous.

The following table shows the stocks of flour wheat, and corn on the dates named:

	Oct. 1, 1880.	Oct. 1, 1879.
Flour, brls	170,000@180,000	Not reported.
Wheat, qrs	260,000@270,000	380,000@400,000
Corn, qrs	60,000@70,000	130,000@140,000

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from March 1 to date and latest mail dates at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

To Sept. 29—	1880.	1879.
Chicago	2,570,000	1,750,000
Cincinnati	95,500	118,500
St. Louis	350,000	265,000
Indianapolis	348,000	200,000
Cleveland	257,000	272,000
Cedar Rapids	226,736	110,528
Atchison	214,831	147,193
Kansas City	212,000	98,000
Milwaukee	100,806	31,716
Louisville	24,000	20,000
Detroit	42,769	45,000
St. Joseph, Mo	15,000	12,000
Other places, approximately	190,000	133,000
Total since March 1	4,415,633	3,200,937
Winter packing	6,950,000	7,480,000
Total since Nov. 1	11,365,000	10,680,000
Exports since Nov. 1—		
Meats, lbs	804,000,000	787,600,000
Lard, lbs	357,500,000	311,800,000
Total product, lbs	1,161,500,000	1,099,400,000

The same authority says: "Stocks of provisions at leading points and in the interior are now comparatively light. But few interior places are holding any hog product. The following table shows the amounts of barreled pork, lard, and cut meats of all kinds on hand Oct. 1, at the places designated:

	Pork, barrels.	Lard, tierces.	Cut meats, pounds.
Chicago	75,000	41,500	40,000,000
New York	20,191	17,675	....
Cincinnati	14,000	8,000	5,000,000
St. Louis	500	1,000	5,000,000
Indianapolis	....	6,000	8,000,000
Louisville	....	350	2,000,000
Kansas City	....	....	2,000,000

"Stocks at Milwaukee not known, but are very light, as also at all places not mentioned above. At Kansas City the stock embraces 2,000 tcs sweet-pickled hams and 2,000,000 lbs sides and shoulders, cured and in process of curing, and the supply not being sufficient for the current home demand purchases of cured sides are being made in Chicago for that market. At Louisville 1,300,000 lbs sides, 600,000 lbs shoulders. At St. Louis 4,000,000 lbs of sides of all kinds, and 750,000 of shoulders. At Chicago the stock of sides of all cuts, including domestic and foreign, is probably about 20,000,000 lbs. Here at Cincinnati, including summer cure, about 3,000,000 lbs sides. At Detroit the trade is drawing upon Chicago, the demand for consumption being reported at fully 30 per cent better than last year. At St. Joseph, 500,000 lbs sides, shoulders, and hams; good demand."

We are informed that the stock of meats in Cincinnati is only about half as much and the stock of lard here is only about half as much as above stated. A sale of five car-loads of partially cured meat to go to Cincinnati was reported in this market yesterday.

Bran is strong. They were bidding $11.00 per ton for it yesterday. The price a year ago was about $8.00.

A novel reason is advanced for the irregularities in our oat inspection. It is said the railroad cars are loaded so full that the inspectors cannot sample them properly, and take it for granted that there is something wrong. Several cases were noted yesterday in which oats graded rejected had been sold by sample and regarded by the buyers as equal to the best No. 2 in store.

Some people on 'Change were yesterday talking about the probable effect of an epizoötic visitation all over the country, such as we had in 1873. The result then was a widespread depression of business, the ordinary means of locomotion and transportation having failed to large numbers of people. Should the horse infection spread as it did then we would probably see a marked falling off in the receipts of grain and also a much diminished volume of wholesale trade with the country, while the facilities for shipment East would be interfered with to a smaller extent.

WHEAT IN EUROPE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—The following notes on the wheat situation in Europe on Sept. 25, the date of latest mail advices, may be of interest:

At Danzig the value of wheat had advanced under an unexpected improvement in the principal corn exchanges, coupled with a diminution of the supply. At Hamburg wheat had ruled firmer, and a slight advance upon the previous week's rates had been realized. At Konigsberg the tendency had been very animated for wheat and rye. Wheat had been especially sought after for Western Germany and Holland, but owing to limited offers only a few orders could be executed.

The French markets continue very strong, cash French wheat at Paris selling at $1.40¾ per bu. At Marseilles the imports of the week ending Sept. 24 were 554,680 bu; yet the stocks in store showed no increase, and prices for the day were equal to $1.40¾ per bu for red American, and for hard descriptions of Russian wheat called "Thirka Nicolaieff" $1.54½ per bu.

This value of $1.40¾ will net at New York $1.15¾ per bu less commissions; but since this date we have had continued stronger cables, yet our values have but very slightly advanced. The expense of shipment from Western cities has but very slightly exceeded previous cost.

If our Western farmers continue to *dole* it out in such small quantities quotations will rapidly advance, as stocks both afloat and in store will grow smaller and smaller, and we must eat.

J. C. HARRIS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again stronger. Lard was buoyant for this month, and quite strong for the longer futures, with an active demand during a great part of the session. Liverpool reported the extraordinary advance of 2s per 112 lbs, or nearly ½c per lb, and a lesser rise in the prices of some cuts of meats. The latter were in moderate demand here and firmer. Mess pork is quiet, but held higher both for old and new. Our stocks of pork are understood to have been well worked down, and those of lard and meats to be quite low; so that we seem likely to begin the winter season with much less product on hand than usual.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12½c per brl, and closed firm at $18.20 for old, spot or seller the month, $12.27½ (new) seller November, and $12.75 for January. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls seller October at $18.20; 4,750 brls seller November at $12.30@12.27½; and 10,500 brls seller January at $12.60@12.77½. Total, 16,750 brls.

LARD—Advanced 20c for this month, and 10c on the longer futures, closing strong at $8.42½@8.45 spot or seller the month, $8.07½ seller November, and $8.00@8.02½ seller January. Sales were reported of 2,000 tcs spot at $8.30@8.35; 4,000 tcs seller October at $8.30@8.42½; 11,000 tcs seller November at $7.97½@8.07½; 4,250 tcs seller the year at $7.90@7.97½; and 8,750 tcs seller January at $7.90@8.02½. Total, 30,000 tcs.

MEATS—Sales were reported of 5,000 pcs green shoulders at $4.75; 500 boxes long and short clears on private terms; 400,000 lbs short ribs at $7.60@7.70 spot, $7.60@7.70 seller October, and $6.52½ seller November. These prices show an advance of about 5c per 100 lbs on a moderate demand for shipment and less inquiry for local futures. Prices for the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 2 o'clock for partly-cured lots:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$4.70	$5.00	$7.65	$7.90
Spot, boxed	7.90	5.20	7.85	8.10
October, boxed	7.85	5.15	7.75	8.05
January, loose	6.62½	5.00	6.60	6.75

Short ribs, seller October, closed at about $7.70. Long clears quoted at $7.55 loose and $7.75 boxed; Cumberlands, 8@8⅛c boxed; long cut hams, 8⅛@9c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8⅛@9c for 17@16 average; green hams, same average, 7@7⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 6@6⅛c for shoulders, 8⅛@8⅜c for short ribs, 8⅛@8⅜c for short clears, 11@11½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5⅛c and yellow at 4@4⅛c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $14.00@15.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5⅛@6c for city and 5⅛@5⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand, and quotably stronger in sympathy with wheat. Several small lots were taken for export. Sales were reported of 225 brls winters on private terms; 550 brls and 2,000 bags double spring extras, chiefly at $4.15@5.50; 375 brls no grade at $2.65@2.75; 375 brls rye flour, partly at $4.80; and 100 brls buckwheat at $7.00. Total, equal to 3,025 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.00@4.75 for good to choice extras, and rye flour at $4.80@5.00.

OTHER BREADSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firmer. Sales were 12 cars bran at $10.75@11.00; 6 cars middlings at $12.25@16.00; 2 cars feed at $13.25@14.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $15.00 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active in the aggregate, and much stronger, advancing 1⅛c from the bottom, and closing 1⅛@1⅛c above the latest prices of Thursday. The foreign markets were stronger all round, with an advance of 1s per quarter in London, and no arrivals off coast there, while New York was firmer, and our receipts again light. The feeling here was tame during the first two hours, in spite of the news, some operators fearing that a leading firm would throw a big line of long wheat on the market, if it went above 96c for November. Towards noon a few outside buying orders came in, and the resulting firmness reassured the "home talent," which resulted in a sharp demand for futures. It was stated that few export orders are here for spring wheat, the winter being the cheapest of the two; but there were rumors to the effect that one order had been filled the previous day for 200,000 bu, and other parties stated that foreign buyers stood ready to take all that might be offered then on the basis of 43s per quarter for prompt shipment. The later private cables were very strong, making the 1 o'clock feeling here a buoyant one. Seller November opened at 95⅛@95⅜c, fell off to 95⅛c, and advanced to 97c at the close. Seller the month was in better demand at 94⅛@96c. December quiet at 96⅛@97⅛c, and the year nearly nominal at 94⅛@95⅜c, all closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 57,600 bu No. 2 at 94⅛@95⅜c; 15,600 bu No. 3 at 90@90⅛c: 400 bu rejected, in special bin, at 75c; 8,400 bu by sample at 77@95c. Total, 82,000 bu. Also 2,800 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.01@1.02 in store, and 400 bu do at $1.02⅛ on track.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in better demand, and advanced 1c per bu, in sympathy with spring; red closed firm at 96⅛c for receipts in Keith's and Central Elevators, and 96c in A. D. and R. I. houses. Liverpool reported an advance of 2d per cental, and private telegrams called the market there about 3d above Beerbohm's figures, making the price 1s 4d. The receipts here continue rather light, and it was intimated that a good deal has been sold short for delivery on the seaboard, which has not yet been filled, owing to the fact of much smaller receipts here than were expected. There was nothing doing in futures. Spot sales were reported of 18,400 bu red at 96@96⅛c; 12,800 bu No. 3 at 92@93⅛c, the inside for Northern grown; 3,200 bu rejected at 83⅛@84c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 94⅛@96c. Total, 35,600 bu.

CORN—Was less active and easier, declining ⅛c, and closing ⅛c below the latest prices of Thursday. London was reported 6d per quarter higher, but freight rates were higher, and the receipts for the day were large and much in excess of the reported shipments, so that even the stronger feeling in wheat was ineffectual further than to prevent a greater decline. It seems that corn is being pressed forward from the country at a rate which is only limited by the ability of the railroad companies to handle it. The tracks of some of the roads are blocked by loaded cars of corn, and the elevators are filling up with it, while freight rates are stiffening in view of the accumulation, and yet people in the country cannot obtain cars enough to send in all they want to get forward. The offerings to arrive are large enough to render tame the market for futures, and yet the backwardness of shippers keeps the price for next month at fully 1c premium. Seller November sold early at 40⅛c, declined to 39⅛c, and improved to 40⅛c at the close. Seller the month ranged at 39⅛@39⅜c, December at 40@40⅛c, and May at 44@44⅛c, all closing at the outside. Spot sales were reported of 398,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 39⅛@39⅜c, the inside for short receipts; 15,600 bu rejected and new mixed at 38@38⅛c; 14,000 bu by sample at 38⅛@40c on track; 8,000 bu do at 39@40⅛c free on board cars; and 2,000 bu ears at 41@42c. Total, 437,600 bu.

OATS—Were active, declining early ⅛c under the big receipts, and recovering later in sympathy with wheat. The reported shipments were liberal, and shippers were taking samples, which were quoted easier under the large offerings. No. 2 oats sold readily for delivery on contracts at 29⅛@29⅜c. Rejected brought 25⅛@27⅛c in store, but were generally sold by sample. Seller October opened at 29⅛c, fell off to 29⅛c, and closed at 29⅜@29⅛c. November ranged and closed the same as October. December sold at 29⅞@29⅞c, and May at 33⅛@33⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 33,400 bu No. 2 at 29⅛@29⅜c; 3,800 bu rejected at 25⅛@25⅞c; 15,600 bu by sample at 24@31c on track; and 71,200 bu at 27@32c for mixed, and 28⅛@33c for white, all free on board. Total, 123,000 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate demand and steady. The offerings were small. No. 2 sold at 82c in car-lots. October sold at 83c, and November at 83c in settlement, and December was quoted at 84c. The demand was chiefly local. The New York market was quoted steady, with a fair export movement. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 2 at 82c; 400 bu rejected at 76c; 2,800 bu by sample at 79@82c on track; and 400 bu at 84c free on board. Total, 8,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and steadier under continued moderate receipts. Futures were quiet. A sale of December was reported at 76⅛c, and one of November at 76c. Cash and October were 76c, No. 3 about 55c, and No. 4 sold at 46c. Samples were plenty, several lots that have been carried over continue on the market. These were quoted steadier, with a rather better local inquiry. Local brewers have bought considerable California Bay brewing barley at 94½@95c laid down here. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 at 78c; 1,600 bu No. 3 at 55c; 2,000 bu No. 4 at 46c; 17,000 bu by sample at 50@80c on track, and 3,000 bu by sample at [illegible] free on board. Total, 25,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was active and strong, New York being quoted excited and higher in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Turkey. October closed at 96⅞c, and November at 98¼@98⅜c, with sales of 1,880,000 bu at 95⅝@96½c for October, 97⅜@98⅜c for November, 97⅝@98c for December, and [illegible] for the year. Winter wheat—Sale 5,000 bu at 98c for November. Corn closed stronger at 39⅝@39⅝c for October, 40@40½c for November. Sales 330,000 bu at 39@[illegible] for October, 40⅜c for November, and 44@44⅛c for May. Oats closed stronger at 29⅜@29½c for October or November. Sales 50,000 bu at 29⅜c for November, 30⅛c for December, and 33⅜c for May. Rye advanced ⅛@¼c, with sales of 20,000 bu at 83⅜c for November and 82c for October. Mess pork closed stronger at $12.30@12.35 for November, and $12.80@12.82½ for January. Sales 8,750 brls at $12.30@12.32½ for November, $11.95@12.00 for the year, and $12.77½@12.82½ for January. Lard closed at $8.07½ for November, and $8.05@8.07½ for January. Sales of 8,750 tcs at $8.10 for February, $8.00@8.02½ for January, $7.97½@8.00 for the year, and $8.05@8.07½ for November. Short ribs were stronger, with sales of 150,000 lbs at $6.60 for January, $6.60 for November, and $7.72½ for October.

After the call wheat sold at 97⅛@97¼c for November, the last sale being at the outside.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Dealers report a good demand and a strong market. New corn is selling freely, and little of it is going into store, though receipts are liberal. The crop is believed to be a light one, and there seems to be considerable competition among buyers, which is keeping quotations in the country nearly up to local figures:

Choice hurl and carpet
Green, self working
Red-tipped, do.
Inferior and common
Crooked

BUTTER—The market had no important new features. Business was fairly active, and the firm tone heretofore noted was again prevalent. There is but little stock on hand, and as the current receipts are barely sufficient to meet the current requirements of the trade, the advantage is with sellers. We again quote as follows:

Creamery
Good to choice dairy
Ladle packed
Packing stock
Grease

BAGGING—Remains very quiet. The few orders arriving are filled at the prices given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	[illegible]
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	[illegible]
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	[illegible]
American	20	Wool sacks	[illegible]

CHEESE—Was easy. There was only a moderate inquiry from the Eastern or the export trade, and holders found some difficulty in realizing previous quotations. The weakness scarcely amounted to a quotable decline, however, and we repeat our list:

Full cream, September
Full cream, August
Part skim, September flat
Part skim, July and August
Full skim
Low grades

COAL—Was quiet and steady as last quoted:

Range and nut
Egg and grate
Erie and Brier Hill
Baltimore & Ohio
Piedmont
Blossburg
Cannel
Indiana block
Wilmington

EGGS—Were steady at 16@16½c for fresh lots.

FISH—Were in good request at steady and unchanged rates. Stocks of lake fish and cod have been increased, and the market is now fairly supplied. Below are the prices current:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½-brl
Whitefish, family, ½-brl
Trout, ½-brl
Mackerel—Extra bloaters
Mackerel—Extra mess
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl
Mackerel—Large family
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits
Mackerel—Family, kits
Codfish—George's, ₽ 100 lbs
Codfish—Grand bank
Codfish—Dressed
Herring—Labrador, split, brls
Herring—Labrador, round, brls
Herring—Holland, ₽ keg
Herring—Scaled, ₽ box
California salmon, ½-brls

FRUITS AND NUTS—Few changes, and none of importance, were developed in this market. Imported varieties were fairly steady, while most lines of domestic dried remained dull and unsettled. Nuts are in better request, but prices show no improvement. Below are the ruling prices:

FOREIGN.
Dates
Figs, layers
Turkish prunes
Raisins, layers, old
Raisins, London layers, old
Raisins, Valencia, new
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old
Zante currants
Citron

DOMESTIC.
Apples, evaporated
Apples, Eastern
Apples, Southern
Peaches, unpared, halves, new
Peaches, unpared, halves, old
Raspberries
Blackberries, new
Pitted cherries

NUTS.
Filberts
Almonds, Tarragona
Naples walnuts
Brazils
Pecans

GREEN FRUITS—Were plenty and in light request at unaltered prices:

Peaches, per box or basket
Pears, per box
Grapes, Concord, per lb
Grapes, Delaware, per lb
Apples, per brl
Cranberries, per brl
Quinces, per basket
Lemons, per box
Jamaica oranges, per brl
California pears, per box
California grapes, 20-lb case

GROCERIES—Coffees and sugars again showed weakness, and a further reduction in quotations is noted. Rice, sirups, and most other lines remained steady. Cloves were higher. We revise our list as follows:

RICE.
Carolina
Louisiana
Rangoon

COFFEE.
Java
Mocha
Maracaibo
Rio, fancy
Rio, prime to choice
Rio, fair to good
Rio, common
Rio, roasting

SUGARS.
Patent cut-loaf
Crushed
Powdered
Granulated standard
Do. not standard
A standard
A No. 2
Extra C
C No. 1
Yellow

SIRUPS.
Choice corn or sugar
Prime corn or sugar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blackstrap

SPICES.
Allspice
Cloves
Cassia
Pepper
Nutmegs

HAY—Was in fair request and steady. [illegible] was taken for shipment at the quoted prices:

No. 1 timothy, ₽ ton
No. 2 timothy, ₽ ton
Mixed
Upland prairie
No. 1 prairie

HIDES—Were slow and easy. Stocks in tanners' hands both East and West are said to be light, yet consumers claim they cannot afford to pay present quotations with leather where it is now, and the business East appears to be affected by the political question. The receipts are fair and the quality good. Quotations:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ₽ lb
Damaged hides
Calf, ₽ lb
Dry-salted, ₽ lb
Dry flint
Sheep pelts, wool estimated

HORSES—The market for the past week has been very good and all classes are in demand, with few on the market. Mat Fisher reports the following sales in the last week:

	Age.	Hight.	Weight.	Price.
Bay mare	7	15½	1,100	[illegible]
Brown horse	9	16	1,200	[illegible]
Pair sorrels	8	16	2,400	[illegible]
Black mare	8	15	925	[illegible]
Sorrel mare	8	15	950	[illegible]
Sorrel team	8	16	2,300	[illegible]
Gray horse	7	16	1,400	[illegible]
Gray horse	5	16	1,200	[illegible]
Gray horse	5	16	1,500	[illegible]
Iron gray mare	6	16	1,475	[illegible]
Bay horse	4	16	1,200	[illegible]
Pair bays	5	15½	2,400	[illegible]
Gray mare	5	16	1,300	[illegible]
Gray horse	8	15½	1,100	[illegible]
Black horse	5	16	1,200	[illegible]
Dun horse	8	16	1,200	[illegible]
Bay horse	6	16	1,375	[illegible]
Sorrel horse	3	15½	900	[illegible]

OILS—Carbon was up another ⅛c, elaine advanced to 24⅛c, and 150 test to 18⅛c. Lard was steady and upward and linseed, whale, and most other lines were also decidedly firm. Below are the quotations:

Carbon, Elaine
Carbon, 110 degrees test
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin prime white
Do, Michigan and Wisconsin water white
Lard, extra
Lard, No. 1
Lard, No. 2
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled
Sperm
Whale, winter bleached
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1
Bank oil
Straits
Turpentine
Miner's oil, white
Miner's oil, yellow
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees
Gasoline, 87 degrees

POTATOES—Were in fair request and firm, at [illegible] 40c for car-lots on track. The receipts continue small, and some shipping orders have been received. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $2.50@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Was slow and easy. Chickens were plenty and dull, at 6@7c per lb, turkeys at 7@8c, and ducks at $2.25@2.75 per doz. Geese were quoted at $5.50@6.00 per doz. Wild ducks were quoted at $1.00@2.25 and prairie chickens at $3.75 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet and steady at $2.30@[illegible], prime being about $2.35@2.35. Flax was in good demand at $1.28½@1.24, and a car of choice brought $1.27. Clover sold at $4.00@4.40, and prime was nominal at about $4.75.

SALT—Was in good demand and steady:

Fine salt, per brl, outside for Onondaga
Coarse salt, per brl
Dairy, with bags
Dairy, without sacks
Ashton dairy, per sack
Ground alum, in bags
Liverpool fine, brown sacks

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the decline of Sept. 28. Sales were reported of 450 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.11 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in fair request and steady. The bulk of the orders came from Western mills. Medium washed fleece is scarce and firm. The stock [illegible]

said to consist largely of unwashed [illegible]
Quotations:
Good to choice medium tub
Coarse or dirty tub
Fine unwashed fleece
Coarse unwashed fleece
Medium unwashed fleece
Medium washed fleece
Fine and coarse washed fleece

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.
Monday	3,553	[illegible]
Tuesday	6,321	[illegible]
Wednesday	6,089	[illegible]
Thursday	3,527	[illegible]
Friday	5,000	[illegible]
Total	24,483	[illegible]
Same time last week	27,302	[illegible]
Shipments—		
Monday	768	[illegible]
Tuesday	401	[illegible]
Wednesday	1,401	[illegible]
Thursday	1,184	[illegible]
Total	2,754	[illegible]

CATTLE—The general market wore a [illegible] than on the preceding days of the week. [illegible] showed a marked increase over the total f[illegible] but there was also an increased demand, [illegible] cattle, of which the offerings comparative[illegible] the market was stronger. More shippers [illegible] ers were present than for some days prev[illegible] there were not enough good cattle to s[illegible] they were required to pay 5@10c advan[illegible] prices of the day before. In the absence [illegible] quate number of desirable natives, ship[illegible] their attention to the Western cattle, and [illegible] ter grades of that class there was a qui[illegible] firm prices. Common natives and th[illegible] were plentiful, and were slow at previou[illegible] ranged from $1.75@2.25 for scrubs to $5.60@[illegible] grades, with most of the trading at $2.50@[illegible] grass Texans, and Westerns; at $2.60@3.[illegible] ers, and at $3.50@4.50 for common to good [illegible] ping steers. Sales at over $4.50 did no[illegible] head. The run of far-West cattle was n[illegible] dinarily liberal (nearly 3,500 head), but w[illegible] canners, and butchers all buying more [illegible] of that class there proved to be no very l[illegible] The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing [illegible] lbs and upwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed st[illegible] weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, we[illegible] ing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, w[illegible] ing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers [illegible] common to choice cows for city slaug[illegible] weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing [illegible] 1,000 lbs
Texans
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, s[illegible] bulls, and scalawag steers

CATTLE SALES. [illegible]

HOGS—The character of the demand [illegible] the supply, and the general range of p[illegible] little different from the day before. [illegible] take hold with much apparent interest [illegible] shipping demand at all urgent, but a[illegible] most of the hogs were picked up, and a[illegible] figures as were paid on Thursday. Com[illegible] light weight sold at $4.75@4.90, mixed [illegible] $4.75, and common to choice heavy at [illegible] $4.50@5.15. There were sales of skips at [illegible] The better class of skips were [illegible] York buyers, at $4.25@4.35. The m[illegible] steady.

HOG SALES. [illegible]

SHEEP—Continued in good reque[illegible] the receipts showed a considerable i[illegible] taken at sustained prices. Sales w[illegible] $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to extra.

SHEEP SALES. [illegible]

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receip[illegible] Receipts consigned through, 228 cars [illegible] with fair demand; extra steers, $5.[illegible] $4.70@4.95; good shippers, $4.25@4.60 [illegible] 4.30; light steers, $3.85@3.95; best gra[illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to[illegible] ceipts consigned through, 7 cars. Go[illegible] prices a shade higher; offerings light [illegible] good Western at $3.90@4.25; choice, [illegible] age, $4.50@4.65; Canada lambs, $5.15 [illegible]

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,400. Rec[illegible] through, 113 cars. Market dull, weak[illegible] forings compare favorably with las[illegible] fair to good Yorkers at $4.85@5.[illegible] mixed light, $4.50@4.70; heavy and m[illegible] few selected Philadelphias, $5.20; pig[illegible] eral cars remain unsold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—BEEVES—Rec[illegible] to choice cattle firm at full former [illegible] and common weak, with bad finish, [illegible] car-loads, mainly Colorado—Kans[illegible] besides 35 car-loads delayed stock [illegible] Extremes for native steers, 7@9¼c. Exports [illegible] prime and extra steers, mainly at [illegible] stock or fresh meat exported to-d[illegible] outgoing steamers take 230 live ca[illegible] beef, 500 carcasses mutton, and 150 d[illegible]

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,500; market f[illegible] with limited trade, at 4@5c for o[illegible] sheep, and 4⅛@5⅛c for ordinary to [illegible] choice sheep or lambs on sale.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,250; live hog[illegible] per 100 lbs for ordinary to good.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chic[illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—BEEVES—[illegible] last week, 470; common stock plent[illegible] good butchering steers are in light [illegible] full prices; demand fair; busines[illegible] week; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.[illegible] Texas and Colorado, $3.30@4.20; sal[illegible]

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, [illegible] 80; sheep in limited demand at $4[illegible] more freely, with a good business [illegible] 4.00 for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Supp[illegible] Texans, which sold at 2@3c declin[illegible] ber native shipping steers would [illegible] but none here; receipts, two day[illegible] 1,300.

SHEEP—Unchanged; $3.00@4.00; r[illegible] 1,500; shipments none.

HOGS—Fairly active; lower; Y[illegible] mores, $4.40@4.55; mixed packing, [illegible] to fancy, $4.80@5.10; receipts, 9,700; [illegible]

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chi[illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—Th[illegible] ports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,155; shipme[illegible] little better; native shippers, $3.35@[illegible] ers and feeders, $2.30@3.25; nati[illegible] grass Texas, $1.99@2.65; half-breed[illegible]

HOGS—Receipts, 906; shipments, [illegible] choice, $4.30@4.35; light shipping a[illegible] $4.15@4.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—HOGS—Qui[illegible] mon, $3.75@4.25; light, $4.60@4.90; [illegible] butchers', $5.00@5.15; receipts, 1,31[illegible]

LUMBER.

The cargo market was a little m[illegible] ceipts were small, but an ample s[illegible] docks. The local buyers were [illegible] having cleared away their docks, [illegible] offerings sold early at the lately [illegible] changes were reported in shingle[illegible] being easy. Following are the qu[illegible]

Green piece stuff
Green common inch
Green medium
Green good inch
Standard shingles
Extra shingles
Lath

At the yard trade continues [illegible] prices for dry lumber, while som[illegible] easy, in consequence of the free [illegible] break in cargo prices. Following [illegible]

First and second clear, 3 inch
First and second clear, 1 and 2 in[illegible]
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ in[illegible]
Third clear do
First and second clear rough, 1 in[illegible]
Third clear do
First and second clear dressed s[illegible]
Common dressed siding
Flooring, second common dress[illegible]
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwar[illegible]
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, roug[illegible]
B stock boards, 10@12 inch
C stock boards, 10@12 inch
Fencing, first quality
Fencing, No. 2
Common boards
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 16
Dimension stuff
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet
Timber, 4x4 to 6x8, inclusive, 16
Pickets, flat, rough, and good
Lath
Shingles, standard and choice
Shingles, extra
Shingles, clear

BY TELEG[illegible]

FOREIG[illegible]

Special Dispatch to The [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11:30 a. [illegible] No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, N[illegible] spring, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 7s [illegible] No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s; [illegible] No. 1, 5½s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. La[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—COTTO[illegible] sales, 10,000 bales; speculati[illegible] American, 6,650.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm; Calif[illegible] 6s 3d; do club, 9s 5d@10s 1[illegible]

said to consist largely of unwashed heavy wools. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	45@48
Coarse or dirty tub	39@41
Fine unwashed fleece	20@25
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@24
Medium unwashed fleece	29@31
Medium washed fleece	38@41
Fine and coarse washed fleece	35@38

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,550	16,545	289
Tuesday	6,821	20,553	418
Wednesday	6,062	23,113	1,563
Thursday	3,397	20,097	1,248
Friday	5,000	20,000	1,300
Total	24,483	101,308	4,821
Same time last week	27,932	100,109	4,805
Shipments—			
Monday	768	4,362	.....
Tuesday	401	4,404	.....
Wednesday	1,401	6,816	.....
Thursday	1,184	8,308	.....
Total	2,754	24,350	.....

CATTLE—The general market wore a better look than on the preceding days of the week. The receipts showed a marked increase over the total for Thursday, but there was also an increased demand, and for fat cattle, of which the offerings comparatively were few, the market was stronger. More shippers and exporters were present than for some days previous, and as there were not enough good cattle to supply them they were required to pay 5@10c advance over the prices of the day before. In the absence of an adequate number of desirable natives, shippers turned their attention to the Western cattle, and for the better grades of that class there was a quick market at firm prices. Common natives and thin Westerns were plentiful, and were slow at previous rates. Sales ranged from $1.75@2.25 for scrubs to $5.60@5.75 for fancy grades, with most of the trading at $2.50@2.90 for cows, grass Texans, and Westerns; at $2.60@3.00 for stockers, and at $3.50@4.50 for common to good native shipping steers. Sales at over $4.50 did not exceed 400 head. The run of far-West cattle was more than ordinarily liberal (nearly 3,500 head), but with shippers, canners, and butchers all buying more or less freely of that class there proved to be no very large surplus. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.35@5.70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.70@5.10
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.35@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.40@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.00
Texans	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
45	1,680	$5.75	78 heifers	1,106	$3.40
112	1,571	5.60	46	970	3.40
18	1,399	5.30	20	1,039	3.40
68	1,310	5.25	12	1,163	3.40
45	1,666	4.80	14	1,099	3.30
16	1,432	4.75	63	1,019	3.30
57	1,309	4.70	68 Montana	1,209	3.20
18	1,181	4.50	22 Col.-Tex	985	2.90
57	821	4.40	75 Col.-Tex	930	2.80
17	1,290	4.40	22 Col.-Tex	982	2.80
20	1,208	4.35	20	900	3.10
34	1,315	4.30	12 stockers	885	3.05
18	1,387	4.25	42 stockers	940	3.00
70	1,285	4.25	62	882	2.87½
19	1,244	4.20	44	891	2.85
20	1,472	3.75	18	899	2.80
36	1,163	4.12½	173 Texas	879	2.75
17	1,105	3.75	17	857	2.85
38	1,078	4.05	17 stockers	735	2.75
16	1,135	3.50	166 Kas.-Tex	994	2.85
40	1,135	3.50	89 Texas	949	2.70
19	1,248	3.85	10 stockers	842	2.70
18	1,185	3.75	196 Wyo-Tex	980	2.90
30	925	3.75	16 stockers	736	2.60
60	1,139	3.70	67	858	2.67½
51	1,047	3.70	21 Texas	761	2.50
18	1,163	3.65	25 stockers	812	2.25
15	1,143	3.60	10	854	2.25

HOGS—The character of the demand, the extent of the supply, and the general range of prices were but little different from the day before. Packers did not take hold with much apparent interest, nor was the shipping demand at all urgent, but in a quiet way most of the hogs were picked up, and at quite as good figures as were paid on Thursday. Common to prime light weight sold at $4.75@4.90, mixed packers' at $4.50@4.75 and common to choice heavy shipping lots at $4.75@5.15. There were sales of skips and culls at $3.75@4.35. The better class of skips were taken by New York buyers, at $4.25@4.35. The market finished steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	281	$5.30	26	238	$4.85	29	230	$4.65
25	280	5.15	69	240	4.85	42	280	4.65
51	280	5.15	45	223	4.85	22	210	4.62½
20	309	5.10	84	226	4.80	23	282	4.60
42	295	5.05	56	304	4.80	67	196	4.60
51	300	5.05	30	294	4.80	81	208	4.50
40	306	5.00	61	231	4.75	50	251	4.55
26	313	4.90	63	240	4.75	61	253	4.55
27	210	4.90	62	221	4.75	55	257	4.55
21	280	4.90	30	273	4.70	16	282	4.50
61	260	4.90	64	211	4.70	94	182	4.45
22	230	4.90	28	250	4.70	21	230	4.35
21	198	4.90	26	328	4.70	16	185	4.35
40	169	4.90	22	207	4.70	47	187	4.30
73	215	4.87½	41	274	4.70	23	170	4.25
45	197	4.87½	32	295	4.60	28	222	4.25
21	237	4.85	26	233	4.60	27	273	4.25
25	241	4.85	44	271	4.60	41	178	4.25
21	241	4.85	55	211	4.60	16	293	4.10
55	195	4.85	65	272	4.60	39	207	3.90

SHEEP—Continued in good request, and, although the receipts showed a considerable increase, all were taken at sustained prices. Sales were reported at $3.50@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to extra.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
47	76	$3.85	84	112	$4.37½	100	97	$4.12½
85	121	4.50	58	108	4.00	91	97	4.25
117	86	3.85	35	76	3.50	28	97	4.12½
196	106	4.40	160	81	3.50	26	98	4.12½
30	100	4.25	84	120	4.40	30	107	4.15

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1,700. Receipts consigned through, 228 cars. Market steady, with fair demand; extra steers, $5.00@5.20; choice, $4.70@4.95; good shippers, $4.25@4.60; Cherokees, $3.20@3.30; light steers, $3.25@3.65; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, 2,100. Receipts consigned through, 7 cars. Good demand and prices a shade higher; offerings light; sales of fair to good Western at $3.90@4.25; choice, 110 to 120 lbs average, $4.40@4.65; Canada lambs, $5.15; all sold.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,400. Receipts consigned through, 115 cars. Market dull, weak, and lower; offerings compare favorably with last week; sales of fair to good Yorkers at $4.85@5.10, mostly $4.90@5.00; mixed light, $4.50@4.70; heavy and medium, $5.00@5.10; few selected Philadelphias, $5.20; pigs, $4.25@4.40; several cars remain unsold.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,750; good to choice cattle firm at full former prices; inferior and common weak, with bad finish, and a number of car-loads, mainly Colorado-Texans, to carry over, besides 35 car-loads delayed stock not put on sale. Extremes for native steers, 7¼@10¾c; for half-breed Western steers, 7@7½c. Exporters purchased 300 prime and extra steers, mainly at 9¾@10½c. No live stock or fresh meat exported to-day. To-morrow's outgoing steamers take 230 live cattle, 3,740 quarters beef, 560 carcasses mutton, and 150 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,900; market firm but inactive, with limited trade, at 4@5c for ordinary to prime sheep, and 4¾@5¾c for ordinary to prime lambs. No choice sheep or lambs on sale.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,250; live hogs dull at $5.10@5.35 per 100 lbs for ordinary to good.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 497 cars; last week, 470; common stock plenty and lower, while good butchering steers are in light supply and bring full prices; demand fair; business fully up to last week; good to prime steers, $5.00@5.50; common stock, Texas and Colorado, $3.30@4.30; sales, 2,000.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 93 cars; last week, 89; sheep in limited demand at $4.00@5.00; lambs sell more freely, with a good business reported at $4.75@6.00 for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8.—CATTLE—Supply altogether grass Texans, which sold at 2@3c decline; moderate number native shipping steers would sell at fair prices, but none here; receipts, two days, 3,100; shipments, 1,200.

SHEEP—Unchanged; $3.00@4.00; receipts, two days, 1,500; shipments none.

HOGS—Fairly active; lower; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.60@4.65; mixed packing, $4.50@4.70; butchers' to fancy, $4.80@5.10; receipts, 9,700; shipments, 3,900.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—The *Price Current* reports:

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,155; shipments, 1,824; market a little better; native shippers, $3.35@4.35; native stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.25; native cows, $1.75@2.60; grass Texas, $1.90@2.65; half-breeds, $2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 905; shipments, 511; market steady; choice, $4.30@4.35; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.15@4.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—HOGS—Quiet but steady; common, $3.75@4.25; light, $4.60@4.90; shipping, $4.65@5.00; butchers', $5.00@5.15; receipts, 2,100; shipments, 1,300.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was a little more active. The receipts were small, but an ample stock was lying at the docks. The local buyers were more numerous, having cleared away their docks, and about half the offerings sold early at the lately reduced prices. No changes were reported in shingles or lath, the former being easy. Following are the quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 8.75@ 9.00
Green common inch	10.00@10.50
Green medium	11.00@14.00
Green good inch	15.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.40@ 2.50
Extra shingles	2.55@ 2.65
Lath	1.75@ 1.80

At the yard trade continues good at unchanged prices for dry lumber, while some grades of green are easy, in consequence of the free arrivals and the late break in cargo prices. Following is the yard price-list:

First and second clear, 1 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
Third clear do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	19.50
Flooring, second common dressed	29.00
Box-boards, 13 inch and upwards	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	22.00@27.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards	12.00@13.00
Common boards, No. 2, 14 and 18 feet	10.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	10.50@11.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 feet	12.50@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 6x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 7s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 4d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New No. 1, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 73s. Lard, 44s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Steady; 6 11-16@7d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,650.

BREADSTUFFS—Firm; California white wheat, 8s 6d@9s 6d; do club, 9s 5d@10s 1d; red Western spring, 7s 10d@9s 6d; red winter, 8s 9d@9s 6d; Western canal, 9s 3d@11s 6d.

PEAS—Canadian, 7s.

PROVISIONS—American lard, 44s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 44s 9d.

TALLOW—Fine American, 31s 9d.

SPIRITS PETROLEUM—11½d; refined, 10¾d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—31s.

RECEIPTS—The past three days—Wheat, 105,000 qrs; American, 75,000 qrs.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester steady.

CHEESE—Fine American, 63s 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—REFINED PETROLEUM—9¾d@10d; SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s 6d.

ANTWERP, Oct. 8.—PETROLEUM—28¾f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs firm. Flour, 9s 3d@11s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 1d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 2d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 6d@10s 1d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—Wheat in good demand and tending upward; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 2 spring, 9s; No. 3 do, 8s 6d; California advanced 1d. Corn strong at 5s ¼d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 spring, red winter, and California advanced 6d. Corn in fair demand. Arrived—Wheat and corn strong. To arrive—Wheat firmer; California advanced 3@6d and No. 2 spring 6d. Pork quiet and 2s lower, at 70s. Lard 2s higher, at 44s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 3d higher, at 42s 9d; short clear 3d higher, at 44s 9d. Tallow 3d lower, at 34s 9d. Cheese firmer and 2s higher, at 65s 6d. Beef rather dull at 63s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat advanced 1s. Corn advanced 6d. Country markets a shade higher. Receipts of wheat into Liverpool during the past week, 282,000 centals, of which 192,000 were American. Heavy rains in England.

LONDON, Oct. 8.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 9s 8d@9s 10d; white Michigan, 9s 2d; Western red winter, 9s; spring—No. 3, 7s 6d; No. 2 9s. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Wheat is dearer. Corn 6d dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average No. 2 spring, 44s@44s 6d; fair average red winter, 45s; fair average California, 46s@46s 6d. Corn strong. Cargoes on passage—Wheat and corn strong. Good shipping California wheat just shipped and nearly due, 46s. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment, 43s@43s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally dearer. Arrivals off coast for orders—Wheat none. Heavy rain in England.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Very few dealings again noted in winter, chiefly in No. 2 red, and in the speculative interest, leading to a further rise of 1¼@2¼c a bu on an excited and sensitive market. Further important purchases were represented as having been made to provide for outstanding contracts. Export operations were to a liberal aggregate, though seriously impeded by the sharp advance claimed. The latest transactions were throughout at about the highest figures of the day. Spring wheat more active, chiefly on export account; and also quoted stronger; 5,000 bu mixed winter at $1.10@1.10½; 5,200 bu No. 1 red at $1.16¾@1.17; 241,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.11¾@1.14, closing afloat at $1.14; 272,000 bu do October options at $1.11¼@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾ bid and $1.14 asked; 808,000 bu do November options at $1.11¾@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¾; 280,000 bu do December options at $1.13@1.15, closing at $1.15; 450 bu do, steamer grade, at $1.09¼; 35,000 bu No. 3 red at $1.10@1.11; 114,000 bu ungraded red at $1.04¼@1.14¼; 8,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee spring, choice, here, at $1.12; 40,000 bu do to arrive, free on board, at $1.10¼; 82,000 bu No. 2 Chicago spring at $1.08¾@1.09, nearly all at $1.08¾ in store; 40,000 bu No. 3 spring, Milwaukee and Chicago, to arrive reported at $1.03@1.05. The visible supply of wheat at latest dates shows a further decrease of 634,000 bu. Corn in more demand, and again advanced ¼@¾c, closing firmly on reduced offerings; mixed Western ungraded, 53@53¾c, as to quality; yellow Western, 8,000 bu at 53½c. Oats moderately active, but weaker, declining in some instances about ¼c; white Western ungraded, 8,400 bu at 40@45c, as to quality; mixed do, 6,400 bu at 38¾@41c for very inferior to choice; No. 2 Chicago quoted at the close at 40c asked.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork for prompt delivery more freely purchased for actual withdrawal from market; quoted at $16.00 for ordinary for export; sales of 1,050 brls at $16.00; in the option line Western mess very dull and nominal; quoted at $16.50 bid buyer's option October; $12.75@13.00 for seller's option the year. Dressed hogs in demand; quoted at 6¼@6¾c, and pigs at 7c. A moderate inquiry reported for cut meats at steady figures; the sales include 8,000 lbs pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 9¼c. A dull market noted for bacon; long clear quoted at $8.25. Western steam lard of ready sale for early delivery at higher prices, quoted at $8.85; sales reported of 3,680 tcs, spot and to arrive, at $8.75@8.80 spot and $8.72½@8.80 to arrive. In the option line business was quite liberal in Western steam lard, at a further improvement, with October closing at $8.72½; November at $8.60; December at $8.45; the year option at $8.42½@8.45; January, $8.45. Sales have been reported of 2,750 tcs October option at $8.72½@8.75; 5,500 tcs November at $8.50@8.60; 3,500 tcs December at $8.37½@8.47½; 4,000 tcs year option at $8.37½@8.42½; 2,500 tcs January at $8.37@8.45; 750 tcs February at $8.37½@8.47½; 750 tcs seller's option six months at $8.35@8.42½.

TALLOW—In moderate request, with sales noted of 65,000 lbs at 6¼@6⅜c. Stearine more active and higher; quoted at the close for prompt delivery, city at 9c and Western at 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Raw moderately sought after at about previous figures; sales of 650 hhds Demerara at 7½@7¾c and 200 hhds Centrifugal at 7¾c; refined attracted rather more attention; cut loaf quoted at 10¼c; crushed, 10¼c; powdered, 9⅞@10c; granulated, 9⅝@9¾c; mold A, 9⅝@9¾c; confectioners' A, 9½c; Standard A, 9¼c; off A, 9@9⅛c; white extra C, 8⅞@8⅞c; yellow extra C, 8⅜@8⅝c; C, 7¾@8c; yellow, 6¾@7¾c.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation for grain continued in fairly active demand, and generally quoted firm, notwithstanding the further material rise in grain values. For Liverpool, engagements by steam, 4,000 brls flour at 2s 3d; 24,000 bu grain 6½d; 3,750 pkgs provisions at 22s 6d@35s, and by outport steamers as low as 22s 6d @25s; local shipments at the close at 35s@35s; quoted through at from 3s@5⅜c per 100 lbs, as to routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Steady at 11 5-16@11 7-16c; futures barely steady; October, 11.02c; November, 10.86c; December, 10.89c; January, 11.02c; February, 11.17c; March, 11.33c; April, 11.49c; May, 11.64c.

FLOUR—Strong; receipts, 13,000 brls; exports, 25,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.50@4.05; common to good extra, $4.25@4.60; good to choice, $4.65@6.50; white wheat extra, $4.60@4.85; extra Ohio, $4.60@6.00; St. Louis, $4.50@6.50; Minnesota patent-process, $6.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 119,000 bu; exports, 394,000 bu; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.01¾; No. 2 Chicago, $1.08¾@1.09 in store; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.12; ungraded red, $1.04@1.14¼; No. 3 do, $1.11; No. 2 do, $1.11¼@1.14; steamer No. 2 red, $1.09¼; No. 1 red, $1.16¾@1.17; mixed winter, $1.10@1.10½; ungraded white, $1.11@1.14; No. 1 do, $1.13@1.14; No. 2 red, October, $1.11¾@1.13¾; November, $1.11¾@1.13¾; December, $1.13@1.15. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; receipts, 199,000 bu; exports, 148,000 bu; ungraded, 53@53½c; No. 2, 53@53¾c; No. 2 October, 52¾@53¾c; November, 53¾@53¾c; December, 54¼c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 40,000 bu; Western mixed, 33@41c; white Western, 40@45c.

HAY—Demand fair and market firm at 80c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar easier; fair to good refining quoted at 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United, $1.00; crude, 6⅜@8c; refined, 12c.

TALLOW—Steady at 6¼@6⅜c.

RESIN—Strong; $1.60@1.67½.

TURPENTINE—Strong and higher; 42@42½c.

EGGS—Firm at 20@22½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at $16.00 for export sales. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Lard strong and higher; prime steam, $8.72½@8.80.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Dull and heavy; 10@12¼c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Firmer; Minnesota extras, medium, $4.90@5.00; choice, $5.75; straight, $6.00@6.50; Ohio medium, $5.25; good, $5.55; high grades, $5.75; winter patents, $6.75@7.40; Minnesota patent process, $7.35@7.75. Rye flour scarce and firm at $5.00@5.12½.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and unsettled; rejected on track, $1.07; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.11½; No. 2 red, October, $1.10½ bid, $1.13¾ asked; November, $1.12 bid, $1.12½ asked; December, $1.13 bid, $1.13¾ asked. Corn firm; mixed on track and grain depot, 53@54c; rejected, 53c; sail mixed, October, 52¼c bid, 52¾c asked; November, 53c bid, 53¾c asked; December, 51¾c bid, 52¼c asked. Oats steady; No. 1 white, 42c; No. 2 do, 40¾c; No. 3 do, 39@39½c; rejected, 38¾@39c; mixed, 37@39c.

PROVISIONS—Lard—Prime steam, $8.55@8.62½; kettle, $9.25.

BUTTER—Quiet and easy; creamery extra, 30@32c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, 26@28c; Western Reserve extra, 22@23c.

EGGS—Steady at 20@21c.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 12c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 96,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 58,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Very firm and active; Western superfine, $3.50@4.00; extra, $4.25@5.00; family, $5.25@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western active, firm, and higher; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and October, $1.11¾; November, $1.11¾@1.11⅞; December, $1.12¾@1.12⅞; January, $1.14. Corn—Western quiet; Western mixed, spot and October, 52¾@53c; November, 53@53¾c; December, 53¾@54c. Oats steady; Western white, 40@41c; mixed, 39½@40c. Rye quiet at 97c@$1.00.

HAY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Easier. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib sides, 9¾c. Hams, 12@13½c. Lard, 9c.

BUTTER—Weak; prime to choice Western, packed, 18@25c.

EGGS—Quiet and steady at 20c.

PETROLEUM—Higher; refined, 12c.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 12@14c.

SUGAR—Quiet; A soft, 9¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.15¼@1.16.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool, per steamer, quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 3s 3d; grain, 6d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,575 brls; wheat, 59,800 bu; corn, 23,200 bu; oats, 8,847 bu; rye, 875 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 55,190 bu; corn, 40,431 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 726,932 bu; corn, 161,730 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Active and firm; superfine, $2.75@3.00; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.30@4.60; high grades, $4.70@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn quiet at 56@58c. Oats easier at 43@44c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull at $2.40.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, $23.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower; held at $15.75@16.00. Lard—Demand fair and prices higher; tierce, 8¾@9c; keg, 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, 5¾@6¾c. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 6¾@6¾c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9½@9¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured quiet and weak; canvased, 11@12c.

WHISKY—Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, common to prime, 10¾@16c. Sugar—Nine hhds white clarified new received yesterday sold at 9¾c; 2 hhds new open kettle, received first this season, sold at 7¼c. Molasses in good demand at 63c; new received to-day sold at 60@65c, classed prime to strictly prime. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4¾@10¼c.

BRAN—In good demand at 97½c@$1.00.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, 480½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Strong and higher; XX, $3.75@4.00; XXX, $4.30@4.40; family, 4.60@5.75; choice to fancy, $4.90@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat active, strong, and higher; No. 2 red, 96¾@97c cash and October; 98¾@99¼c November; 99¾c@$1.01 December; $1.00@1.11½ January; $1.06¼@1.07 the year; No. 3 do, 95@95¾c; No. 4 do, 88¾@88¾c. Corn lower; 38¾c cash; 38¼@38¾c October; 38¾c December; 43¾c May. Oats higher; 29¾@29¾c cash; 30@31c December; 34c May. Rye firm; 84c. Barley unchanged.

LEAD—Nominal at 4¾c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; jobbing at $16.00. Dry-salt meats nominally at $5.00; $7.80; $8.10. Bacon dull at $5.75, $8.75; $9.00. Lard higher; 8¾c asked; 8¾c bid.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 127,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 51,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 40,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 16,000 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 31,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; opened, declined ⅜c, and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.05½; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98¼c; No. 2 do, 95¾c; October, 95¾c; November, 96¾c; December, 97¾c; No. 3 do, 88c; No. 4 do, 81c; rejected nominal. Corn lower; No. 2 at 39c. Oats firmer; No. 2 at 29¾c. Rye declined ½c; No. 1 at 83c. Barley; No. 2 spring, 87c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged. Mess pork, $15.00 cash and $12.30 November. Prime steam lard, $8.40 cash and October; $8.05 November.

HOGS—Lower; $4.60@4.70.

FREIGHT—Wheat to Buffalo, 6c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 14,000 bu; corn, 73,000 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 8.—COTTON—Quiet at 10¾c.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged; family, $4.65@4.90; fancy, $5.10@5.90.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 amber, 96c; No. 2 red winter, 98@99c; Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 42c; No. 2 white, 43½c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 34@35c. Rye dull and drooping; No. 2, 88½c. Barley—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 fall, 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged; held out of market. Lard very firm and holders are asking higher prices, $8.37½. Bulk meats stronger at $5.75. Bacon stronger; $5.75, $8.75, $9.25.

WHISKY—Demand light and holders firm.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western Reserve, 23@24c; choice Central Ohio, 18@20c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, 99c; amber Michigan, spot, $1.00; November, $1.01¼; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, 99¾c; October, 99¾c; November $1.01¾; December, $1.02½; January, $1.05; No. 3 red Wabash, 96c; No. 3 D. & M. red, 97c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.05. Corn steady. No. 2 spot, 42¾c; November, 43¼c; rejected, 43¼c; damaged, 41c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot and October, 32¾c; November, 33c.

Closed—Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red, spot and October, $1.00¾; November, $1.01¾; December, $1.04½; January, $1.05¾.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 113,000 bu; corn, 150,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 67,000 bu; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Cars of wheat on track, 280.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Western superfine, $3.50@3.75; common to good extras, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin extras, $4.35@5.00; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.00@5.50; Indiana, $5.25@6.00; St. Louis, $5.50@6.50; spring wheat patents, $6.50@8.25; winter do, $6.00@7.75.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 56@58c; high mixed, 56¾@57c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; unchanged. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Western and creameries, 30@32c; choice ladle packed, 20@22c; common to good, 17@19c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 18@19c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls, 5,500 sacks; corn, 56,000 bu; wheat, 5,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,100 brls; corn, 115,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 8.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 24,267 bu; shipments, 19,743 bu; market firmer; No. 3, cash, 77¼c; October, 77¼c; No. 2, cash, 79¾c; October, 79c; No. 1, cash, 87c; October, 87c. Corn—Receipts, 4,040 bu; shipments, 3,501 bu; market unsettled; No. 2, cash, 29¾c; October, 29¾c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Corn quiet; high-mixed, 37¾@38c; mixed, 37¾@37¾c. Oats quiet, easy; No. 2 white, 30¾@30¾c. Rye dull; No. 2, 81@81½c.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.10.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 1,800 bu; corn, 28,125 bu; oats, 44,625 bu; rye, 4,700 bu; barley, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 36,750 bu; rye, 13,000 bu; barley, none.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active and firm; 10,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth, year, $1.09¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.09¾; 8,000 bu do November, $1.10¾; 20,000 bu do October, $1.10. Corn quiet and firm; 10 cars at 47½c. Oats steady; 2,000 bu No. 2 Western at 35¼@35c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Lower; wheat, 6¾c; corn, 5¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 8.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 white, $1.00¼ October; do, November, $1.00¾; December, $1.02¼; No. 2 white, 98c; No. 2 red, 99c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 76,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 125,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn quiet; Duluth, 51@52c.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 51,000 bales; American, 42,000; speculators took 550, and exporters took 4,700; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 2,700; actual export, 5,000; total receipts, 31,000; American, 18,000; total stock, 430,000; American, 267,000; amount afloat, 203,000; American, 193,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 198,000 bales; last year, 170,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 680,000; last year, 542,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 134,000; last year, 126,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 380,000; last year, 170,000; stock at all United States ports, 359,000; last year, 319,000; stock at all interior towns, 60,000; last year, 22,000; stock at Liverpool, 430,000; last year, 215,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 196,000; last year, 118,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 8.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅞c; good ordinary, 9⅞c; net receipts, 7,906 bales; gross, 7,921; exports, Great Britain, 6,002; sales, 5,000; stock, 71,400; weekly net receipts, 39,844; gross, 47,349; exports, Great Britain, 18,105; coastwise, 5,278; sales, 28,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.—The market lacks animation, but there is fair hand-to-mouth demand for seasonable goods at first hands. Cotton goods steady, and desirable makes well sold up. Prints in moderate demand. Ginghams and dress goods less active, but steady. Heavy clothing woolens quiet, but there is more inquiry for spring cassimeres and worsteds by the clothing trade.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—PETROLEUM—Firmer; Standard white, 110 test, 11½c.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 8.—PETROLEUM—Firm; crude, United certificates, 98¾c; refined, 12¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Oct. 8.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 99¾c; highest, $1.00; lowest, 98¾c; closed at 98¾c. Shipments, 50,000 brls; charters, 21,000; sales, 535,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 8.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 39c.

HUMOR.

Why not call a hanging a necksecution?

If the Turkish Government doesn't look out, their country may be a place of ex-Porte.

Might not the act of extinguishing a fire in a bookstore, although no joke, be called a play upon words?

The dealer in salt must have a precarious time of it. The salt-cellar, you know, is always getting overturned.

When a Cincinnati man speaks of the productions of his pen, you never know whether he is a literary feller or a hog-raiser.

A Norristown youth, who was trying to master a bicycle, when asked his age, said he had seen fifteen summers and about 115 falls.

For the benefit of other colleges we will state that ever since the resignation of Prof. Coe Yale has not had co-education.—*Yale Record.*

"I am surprised," said a politician to a heavy property-owner, "that you don't run for some office." "Well, you see, somebody has to do the taxpaying."

A gentleman in this town has a curl taken from his grandfather's head, which is five and a half inches long. His grandfather's curl-lock stopped when the old man died.—*Whitehall Times.*

When an Indian doctor has lost five patients, the survivors of the tribe send him after them to see what has become of them. After all, the Indians would lose some advantages by civilization.

"What is the first thing to be done in case of fire?" asked Prof. Stearns. "Sue the insurance company," promptly answered the boy at the foot of the class, whose father had been burned out once or twice.

Rather too hard on him!—(Overheard at the ourang-outang cage): Tom (who is not overburdened with brains): "I say, Liz, what do they mean by the 'missing link?'" Liz: "Well, I should define it as a creature half way between the ape and myself."

French politeness—Mlle. X. waits one morning in vain for the arrival of her old music-teacher. At last his little daughter makes her appearance in his stead, and says: "Mamma sends me to say that she hopes you will excuse papa from coming to give his lesson this morning, because he is dead."

When old Mrs. Bunsby had got through reading in the morning paper an account of the last fire she turned her spectacles from her eyes to the top of her head and remarked: "If the city firemen would wear the generwine hum-knit stockints, such as we make and wear in the country, they wouldn't be a bustin' of their hose at every fire."

Now is the time when the Democratic editor bridges over a dearth of news by writing a letter, stating that "Although he has always been a stanch Republican, he will vote this year for the gallant Hancock." And adds that "Many of his old Republican friends will also vote for the Hero of Gettysburg." Then he signs it "A Republican," and inserts it in the next number of his paper. And some of his readers actually believe that it was written by a Republican.—*Norristown Herald.*

"It is alleged," says a cautious exchange, "that Dr. Mary Walker prescribes Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

HAMBURG DROPS.

HAMBURG



DROPS

THE GREAT GERMAN

BLOOD PURIFIER, CURES DYSPEPSIA,

Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Bilious Attacks, Indigestion, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Dizziness, Nausea, Heartburn, Depression of Spirits, Sores, Boils, Pimples, Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Foul Breath, and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

The Hamburg Drops are recommended as being the best and cheapest Family Medicine ever offered, and are sold by Druggists and Dealers at 50 Cents a Bottle. Directions in Eleven Languages. Genuine bears the fac-simile signature, and private proprietary stamp of A. VOGELER & CO., BALTIMORE, MD., U. S. A.

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(IN LOZENGE FORM,)

Is pleasant to take, and serves the purpose of Pills, Aperients, and nauseous Purgatives.

The most obstinate cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION, and disorders that follow in its train, such as BILIOUS COMPLAINT, HEADACHE, CEREBRAL CONGESTION, LOW SPIRITS, DISORDERED STOMACH, PILES, MELANCHOLY, ETC., are immediately relieved and effectually cured by its use.

TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE is put up in bronzed tin boxes only. *Avoid imitations.* Ask your druggist for Descriptive Pamphlet, or address the proprietor,

J. E. HETHERINGTON, 36 Park Place, New York.

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CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

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THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.



2-Ton Wagon Scales (Platform 6x12)....$40
3-Ton 7x13.......$50 | 4-Ton (8x14)......$60

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RUPTURE $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use. Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure. Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS, Patented March 26, 1876.

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The Burr Patent Folding Parlor Bed

Saves Rent of One Room.



Best Steel Wire Spring Mattress. The handsomest, most substantial & comfortable made. Manufactured only by A. H. Andrews & Co. 195 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. Mfrs of Artistic Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.



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CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, etc.; Druggists have it. 25c per box

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For Strength, Flavor, and Purity, THE GOLD MANDARIN TEA Has Not Its Equal in America!

It is sold in Pound and Half-Pound Packages—ONLY. NEVER IN BULK. See that the seals are unbroken and bear the signature of C. JEVNE.

There are four grades each of Gunpowder, Young Hyson, Imperial, Oolong, Souchong, Japan, and Mixed. No. 4, 50c; No. 3, 60c; No. 2, 80c; No. 1, $1.

If you can't get it at your grocery send direct to headquarters,

C. JEVNE, *110-112 Madison-st.,* CHICAGO, ILL.

NEW MUSIC BOOKS.

New Music Books.

AIDA. Opera by Verdi. $2. Just published. This well-known opera is got up in attractive style, and the price is low for the amount of music furnished. The quaint Egyptian story, with its accompanying brilliant music by this celebrated composer, will render this a valuable acquisition.

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Will not forget our three superior books: Voice of Worship, $1, by L. O. Emerson; Temple, $1, by W. O. Perkins; and Method for Singing Classes, 60 cents, by A. N. Johnson.

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The most elegant and thoroughly equipped Boys' School in the world. Prepares for best Universities or graduates students here. Equal advantages to girls. A few boarding pupils received into the family of the President and enjoy rare advantages. The President's house and the Academy building are in the most fashionable division of the city, and only three squares apart. Year opens Sept. 6.

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One of the handsomest halls in the city. Beginners' class Tuesday and Friday evenings and Tuesday and Saturday afternoons. West Side, 25 Bishop-court, cor. Madison-st., Thursday afternoons and evenings; and at corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. Wednesday afternoons and evenings. Hall to let for parties. Residence, 147 Twenty-first-st.

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FALL TERM opens Sept. 15. Send for New Circular. H. CLARENCE EDDY, General Director. Mrs. SARA HERSHEY EDDY, Vocal Director.

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For circulars address, or call, on Principal, Miss C. A. GREGG, 15 and 17 South Sheldon-st., Chicago, Ill.

Miss Eddy's Kindergarten and School,

25 BISHOP COURT, one block east of Union Park. Next School Year will begin Sept. 6, 1880. Apply for terms.

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For Young Ladies and Children. 481 North La Salle-st. Thorough English and Classical Course of Study. Madame Russell, resident French Teacher, will give private instruction.

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Morgan Park, near Chicago. Fall Term, September 7. For Catalogues, address G. THAYER, Pres't, Morgan Park, Ill., or 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

BOSTON SCHOOL OF ORATORY.

Full course TWO YEARS, three hours daily; shorter course, ONE YEAR. Term begins Oct. 7. Applications at 1 Somerset-st., Boston, any day after Oct. 1, from 10 to 12 a. m. For circulars apply to R. R. RAYMOND, Principal.

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GENERAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF The Silver Islet Consolidated Mining and Lands Company, 52 Broadway,

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of this Company, by authority specially conferred by the Shareholders, hereby call for a "Contribution or Assessment" of One Dollar per share, payable on the first day of November next. Stockholders are requested to read and conform to the stipulation indorsed on their Share Certificates, as failure to pay is without remedy. Interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum will be allowed on payments made prior to 1st November. B. B. STRONG, Vice-President.

N. B.—Remittances for Contributions should be accompanied with the Certificates of stock, that payment may be acknowledged thereon, but where this is impracticable or inconvenient, receipts will be returned for attachment to certificates on which payment is made.

Direct all registered mail matter for this Company to No. 52 Broadway, N. Y.

The above notice is issued pursuant to a Resolution of the Directors passed July 10, "To provide means for operating expenses at the mine"; and, inasmuch as the prospective product of the rich mineral since discovered cannot be realized in time to provide for winter supplies, etc., it is deemed inexpedient to defer the call. EDWARD LEARNED, President. New York, Sept. 15, 1880.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1880.—The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT, payable Nov. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 26 Exchange-place, New York; also a scrip dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable at the same time and place, both payable to stockholders of record Sept. 28. For the purpose of preparing for a special meeting of the stockholders to be held at Portland, Oregon, Oct. 20 (of which special notice will be given by circular letter to stockholders), the transfer books will be closed from Sept. 28 until Nov. 5. HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY,

20 NASSAU-ST., NEW YORK, Sept. 28, 1880.

ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

In compliance with a ruling of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange the transfer books of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company will reopen Oct. 21st and close Oct. 25th, for the purposes of subscription to new stock by stockholders of record Oct. 25th. By order of the Board of Directors. T. H. TYNDALE, Ass't Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the Union Rendering Company will be held in the office of the Treasurer, Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards, Wednesday, Oct. 13, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers and such other business as may legally come before the meeting. GEO. T. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York..........London..........Paris. Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

The steerage rates by the NORTH GERMAN LLOYD from BREMEN to CHICAGO is $41, and the only Agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., GENERAL AGENTS. J. W. ESCHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av. LOCAL AGENT.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

CANADA, Franguel......Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1:30 p m
LABRADOR, Sangler......Wednesday, Oct. 20, 6 a m
ST. LAURENT, Santelli......Wednesday, Oct. 27, noon

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

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These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

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Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Saturday and every alternate Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

RED STAR LINE,

Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every tenth day alternately from Philadelphia and New York.

For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents. W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager, 119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR-LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Oct. 9, 9 a m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 23, 8 a m
ANCHORIA, Oct. 16, 3 p m | BOLIVIA, Oct. 30, 3 p m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

VICTORIA, Oct. 16, 3 p m | ALSATIA, Oct. 30, 2 p m

Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CENTAUR LINE.

The following first-class, full-powered British steamships will be dispatched as under:

To London. | To West Hartlepool.
City of London....Oct. 2. | Standard........Oct. 4.
City of Liverpool...Oct. 16. | Lamperts........Oct. 23.
City of Limerick....Oct. 30. | Elpis...........Nov. 6.

For freight apply to WILLIAM H. THOMPSON & CO., Agents, 15 Broadway, New York.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO THE FAIR SEX

PERIODICAL REGULATOR.



THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. Cures Leucorrhea, Painful Menstruation, Ulceration, Ovarian Diseases, all diseases known as Female Weakness. Used in England for years as a Periodical and Regulating Pill. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price, $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail free of postage, securely sealed.

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Wholesale Agents for the United States. Pamphlets sent free. Sold in Chicago by all Druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn.

GRAY'S MEDICINES.

Nervous Debility—Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK The Great English Remedy, TRADE MARK



an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse,—as Loss of Memory, universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Chicago by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and by Druggists everywhere.

Sold in Chicago by all druggists. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Agents, 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HARRIS REMEDY CO. Manf'g Chemists, ST. LOUIS, MO. ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDIES

No. 1 $3 No. 2 $5 No. 3 $2

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
bLake Geneva	* 8:15 a m	* 7:30 p m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:00 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

For suburban trains, get local time-card 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:30 a m	b 7:30 p m
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	10:05 a m	b 4:05 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 a m	b 3:15 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:30 p m
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 p m	b 3:30 p m
bKansas & Colorado Ex.	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 p m	b 3:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:10 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 7:15 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 p m	b10:55 a m
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 p m	b10:55 a m
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 p m	b10:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 7:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b 8:55 a m
cOmaha Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 p m	10:15 p m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 a m	4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m	4:00 p m
	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:35 a m	* 4:15 p m
Byron Passenger	* 4:00 p m	*10:40 a m
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	5:00 p m	10:00 a m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:20 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	*10:10 a m
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 p m	* 8:20 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:20 a m	* 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver Night Express via Alton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk } Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:10 a m	* 6:10 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	§ 9:00 a m	§ 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 3:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:25 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†‡9:10 p m	*‡6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 3:00 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	*†9:10 p m	† 6:30 a m

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Fast Express	* 10:20 p m	§ 5:40 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 p m
Night Express	§ 8:40 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:30 a m	* 5:30 a m
Fast Line	§ 4:55 p m	§ 8:00 p m

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:25 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, corner of Archer and Stewart-avs.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Tickets for sale at the Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Express	* 8:00 a m	* 5:00 p m
Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 5:40 a m
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th	§ 5:31 p m	§ 9:20 a m

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 6:40 a m
Pacific Express	† 5:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

† Daily, except Saturday. ‡ Daily, except Monday. § Daily.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheb'yg'n, M'n'tw'c, daily* 9 a m
Monday Boats don't leave until..........7 p m
Saturday's Boat don't leave until..........8 p m
Night Boats for Milwaukee, etc., Monday, Tuesday, and Friday at 7 p. m., and Saturday..........8 p m
For Ludington, Manistee, etc., Sat. and Sun. ex. 9 a m
For Ahnepee, etc., Tues. and Frid. 7 p. m. and Fri. 2 a m
For G. Haven, Muskegon, G. Rapids, etc., daily. 7 p m
For Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and Friday..........7 p m
For Escanaba & Lake Superior Towns, Tuesday..7 p m
Office & docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sundays excepted.

"MISTAKES."

Is This Another Rebellion Against the Union?

Rebel Flags Unfurled in Indiana, Ohio, and the District of Columbia.

All of Them Flaunted in Connection with Hancock Demonstrations.

The Daily Telegraph

Hot Springs, Ark.

W. A. WEBBER, EDITOR AND PROP.

MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1880.

Entered at the Post-Office at Hot Springs as Second-Class Matter.



THE GREAT

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE OF GARLAND COUNTY HELD AT CHALYBEATE SPRINGS TO-DAY.

THE DEMOCRATS HANG THEIR BANNERS ON THE OUTER WALL.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR HANCOCK AND THE WHOLE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THE ASSURANCES THAT EVERY MAN ON IT, FROM CONSTABLE TO PRESIDENT, WILL BE ELECTED.

SMITHEE, JAMES, FISHBACK, BROWN, MURPHY, AND OTHER PROMINENT MEN TALK.

EVERYBODY FEELING GOOD AND HAPPY.

Three Float for a "Change" in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 28.—In a great Democratic demonstration here to-day, the delegation from Williamsport, in this county, marched into this city with a Rebel flag flying at the head of the column. The horrified Democratic Central Committee secured possession of the obnoxious banner at once and removed it to a place of concealment. The episode caused intense excitement here, among Republicans and Democrats alike.

Dispatch to Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Sept. 29.—The Democrats attempted a grand rally here to-day. About 1,000, one-third of whom were Republicans, were out. Two Rebel flags were in the delegation: but Capt. J. H. Wagoner, feeling as he fought, compelled them to be taken down. The same men who attempted to capture the Arsenal spouted for Hancock. The gain is for the Republicans, decent Democrats becoming disgusted.

A Fourth Floats for "Reconciliation" in Ohio.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, O., Sept. 29.—A Rebel flag was carried in the Democratic procession in this city last night. It was recognized as such by Judge Horne, of Mississippi, and by various "old soldiers." Mr. Simmons says it was in honor of the Virginia gentleman who is their candidate for Treasurer, and Mr. Hi. Cook says it could not have been a trophy, as they never were brave enough to take it from an enemy. The Hancock Glee Club serenaded Breckinridge and Worthington to the tune of "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

A Fifth Floats for a "Restoration" in Georgetown.

Dispatch to Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 27.—During the late War, Georgetown, then a corporate city, separated from Washington by Rock Creek, was noted for the sympathy its citizens felt and expressed for the Confederate cause. Situated on the borders of Maryland, connected with Virginia by the Aqueduct and Chain Bridges, it naturally imbibed all the sectional feelings of those rebellious States. Singular as it may appear, and in spite of the protestations of the Democrats that the South is truly reconciled, this old feeling of antagonism and hate for the Union and sympathy for the Lost Cause has not died out. It is manifest to-day. At the head of Prospect street, immediately back of Mrs. Southworth's cottage, there flies at this writing from a flagstaff a Confederate banner,—the same Stars and Bars which once floated at the front of Rebel hosts. The situation of the treacherous ensign is appropriate. Within a hundred yards of where it flaunts itself to the breeze there was held a few nights ago a Democratic meeting, where all the ragamuffin element from the canal, from the Water street slums of the town, with the unreconstructed Confederates of Virginia, who came over for the purpose, hurrahed loudly for Hancock. The attention of your correspondent was called to the flag by a former Union soldier, now employed in one of the Departments here. His anger was naturally aroused at the presence of the "dirty rag," as he called it; and he has resolved—as will every man who fought and bled to save his country—to redouble his efforts to keep from power the party of the Solid South.

Still Another in Washington—What a Union Soldier Thinks About It.

From a letter written to J. W. Neighbor, editor of the Home Mail, by a Union veteran now holding a Government position in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1880.—MY OLD COMRADE: . . . The Rebs are rabid now, I tell you. At the big Democratic parade last month I saw Fitz Hugh Lee at the head of a band of the old Virginia Black Horse Cavalry (Turner Ashby's command at first Bull Run) ride down Pennsylvania avenue, the band playing "Bonnie Blue Flag" and "My Maryland," the air full of fireworks, and the whole avenue roaring from end to end with the shouts of the excited people. No Loyal man could get such an ovation here. On Indiana avenue a Rebel flag hung undisturbed for hours from the window of a prominent Rebel. I have seen in the political gatherings here in Washington the names of Lincoln, Grant, and our greatest men received in silence, and those of Stonewall Jackson and Lee greeted with mad yells of delight. I have talked with Southern men from Mississippi and South Carolina, who tell me that they had to leave home,—that they could not live, much less vote, as loyal Republicans, in their homes, though born and reared there, and veteran Rebel soldiers. Hadn't we better lick 'em again? D—— 'em! they need it.

What Would Have Been in Case of Confederate Success.

Meridian (Miss.) Mercury (Dem.), Sept. 21.

If it had so happened that the Confederates had occupied Washington and taken possession of all the public buildings, and Pennsylvania had been a Confederate State (*in which case, we fancy, Gen. Hancock, like Gen. Lee, would have resigned and offered his sword to his native State*), Baltimore had become a Confederate seaport, New York a Confederate metropolis, Slavery restored, the National debt repudiated, and the Confederate Constitution adopted, we apprehend the world would not have come to an end, nor American liberty, nor American Union. *A greater calamity might have befallen the Union-loving people of the North, and may yet.* The Confederate Constitution was in the main a reënactment of the Federal Constitution of '79,—reasserting all the great principles of that instrument. The Union *as it was* would have been *co instanti* reëstablished. The "wayward sisters" of the North would have been kindly invited to return to the fold in peace, though their right to stay out in peace and unmolested would have been recognized. The distinctive difference between what has been and what might have been, is, there would have been no forcible reconstruction with all the attending diabolism that has been and is known of all men to the disgrace of the Nation. Slavery would have remained in the Constitution, as it had been at its birth, to have been abolished, as it would have been in the end, by peaceable and satisfactory methods, and not through "blood and tears, and wars innumerable."

Payment for Slaves Hoped For.

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph and Messenger (Dem.).

We cannot but indulge the hope that, when we have helped to extinguish the public debt, and time has healed the gaping wounds of the past; when reason and brotherly love shall have fully regained the ascendency over prejudice and hate, even though it shall be in the next generation, a brave and honorable people of the same blood and lineage will see to it that *the value of our property in slaves shall be returned to those from whom it was wrongfully wrested.* It will do no harm to keep this question before the people, that they may preserve the records and proper memoranda of their former slaves, in the event that a returning sense of justice on the part of the Federal Government may compensate them, at least in part, for the loss of this portion of their rightful property.

An Able Rebel Yell.

From a Staff Correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

ABBEVILLE, S. C., Sept. 20.—Hurrah for Abbeville! All the morning the Red Shirts came in by troops, invariably yelling as they passed the hotel, for Hagood and Kennedy, and Hancock and English. It was painful to a spectator to see how they would yell, while the choking dust enveloped them in a red halo. There are different ways of yelling, but the Abbeville method is to lean back until the yeller assumes a horizontal position on the back of his horse; to gyrate the head covering with a rigidly-extended perpendicular arm; to open the mouth, and then to think of Radical rule. That brings the yell out without any trouble. The clubs were formed in excellent order along the streets of the town, and at 11 o'clock circled around the hotel on their way to the stand, cheering incessantly and enthusiastically. The clubs parading to the music of the Abbeville and Due West Bands were of the reported strength of 974, all mounted and all uniformed. These 974, with the marshals and others, made fully 1,000 Red Shirts in line. While they were marching, the Abbeville Rifles, Capt. Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., commanding, had gone to the hotel to look after the speakers, and, when the Red Shirts and the dust had disappeared, the party in carriages, escorted by the Rifles, whose soldierly bearing and handsome appearance were generally commented on, proceeded to the place of meeting. The stand was placed near the railroad depot, in one of the loveliest groves I have ever seen. It was broad and well arranged, covered with green pine boughs and faced with evergreens and flowers, in the centre of which stood out a large picture of Hancock. The ladies, in numbers, and generally in white, occupied raised seats in front of the stand, and *the Rifles stacked arms* and put up a picket line to protect them from the crush of the crowd.

General Order No. 40.

FIRST,

We pledge ourselves anew to the Doctrines and Traditions of the Democratic Party, as illustrated by the teachings and examples of a long line of Democratic Statesmen and Patriots.—*Democratic Platform, 1880.*

THE LONG LINE.

JEFF DAVIS,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
JOHN B. FLOYD,
BOB TOOMBS,
JAKE THOMPSON,
GEN. LEE,
STONEWALL JACKSON,
WADE HAMPTON,
YELLOW-FEVER BLACKBURN,
WILKES BOOTH,
BEAUREGARD,
FORT-PILLOW FORREST,
BUTCHER CHALMERS,
VALLANDIGHAM,
ADMIRAL SEMMES,
BUTCHER BUTLER,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
WIRTZ, LAMAR,
PRESTON BROOKS,
JUDGE TANEY,
BILL H. ENGLISH,
BEN HILL, and
BOSS TWEED.

The Doctrines!

Slavery, Slave Territory, Fugitive Slave Law, Dred Scott Decision, STATE RIGHTS.

FREE TRADE & DIRECT TAXATION,

Greenbacks are Vagabonds, RAG BABY, The War a Failure, OHIO IDEA, No Coercion, No Negro Suffrage, NO RESUMPTION.

NO CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

(Unconstitutional and Void, in 1868; Inviolable Results of the War in 1880; HANCOCK adopts both). And ENGLISH, the Champion USURER of the World, ☞ WANTS A CHANGE!!!

The Traditions!

SECESSION,
DISLOYALTY,
REBELLION,

TREASON, Saulsbury, Belle Isle, ANDERSONVILLE, LIBBY PRISON, Knights of the Golden Circle, Ku-Klux, Chisolm Massacres, Night Riders, Red Shirters, Yazooism, Rebel Brigadiers, SHOTGUN POLICY—MISSISSIPPI PLAN, TISSUE BALLOTS—You Vote, We Coun.

TILDEN AND REFORM,
CRONINISM,
BARNUM'S MULES,
GARCELONISM,

O'CONNOR LEGISLATURE, Saint Gheghan, Fraudulent Naturalization, Fraudulent Franking, ALABAMA

95,000 DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY,

Southern Census Frauds, REBEL CLAIMS, Removing Union Soldiers to make room for Rebels;

REBEL SOLDIERS TO THE FRONT! UNION SOLDIERS TO THE REAR!

SENATE VOTE, April 17, 1880: For, Democrats, 31. Against, Republicans, 25.
HOUSE VOTE, May 20, 1880: For, Democrats, 78. Against, Republicans, 75.

Lost Cause, Solid South, Northern Mudsills and Greasy Mechanics, in the shade of the Principles for which LEE and JACKSON Fought.

"Would a Thousand from Wood County do any Good?"

**NULLIFICATION!
REPUDIATION!**

CAPRICE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

HE.

Why dost thou chill me with a frown to-day?
Why turn the sunlight of thy smile away?
What is the ill I've done?
What praises left unsung?
Why do those pouting lips refuse one dainty kiss?
What is amiss?

SHE.

Why do the birds sing sometimes, and are still?
Why do smooth waves and ripples make the rill?
Why do cloud-shadows pass
Over the meadow-grass?
Why falls the dewy blossom from the blooming tree?
Answer thou me!

HE.

But yester-eve thy hand in mine did rest;
Thy graceful head went falt'ring to my breast;
Thy lifted eyes did shine
With Love's own light divine.
What more of sweetness in each ling'ring kiss did dwell,
Ah! who dare tell?

SHE.

O yes! but tell me, ye who murmur so,
Why do May winds sometimes but coldly blow?
Are roses, then, not fair
When thorns bid us beware?
What sends the sudden frown across the April sky?
Who knows? Not I!

HE.

But, since thine eyes my tender gaze do shun,
My heart is in a twilight for its sun.
Put thy caprice away,
Thou fickle April day!
Shine out in sudden smiles, and charm away Love's pain—
No more disdain!

SHE.

In Nature all things change—then why not I?
Yet 'neath the clouds may wait a changeless sky.
And canst thou bring to me
Sure proof of constancy?
I've heard—perchance I dreamed—of rose and nightingale—
A mournful tale!

HE.

Sweet love, I see, is like the rose in this:
Its wounds can sting e'en while we taste its bliss;
Storms may its bloom destroy—
No sweets without alloy——

SHE.

Ah! leave me not! Why haste? Thou'rt vexed with me, I fear:
Forgive me, Dear!

ANNETTE KELSIE.

A Pompeiian Relic.

New Orleans Times.

The petrified remains of a small boy and an old slipper were recently discovered while making excavations at Pompeii, which fact moves Gail Hamilton to remark that the methods of juvenile punishment have undergone no change since ancient times, and that the boys were just as eager after preserves then as they are now.

PARIS.

The Fashionable World Still Lingering at Watering-Places.

Fishing for Shrimps—The Beauties of Fouras—Ready-Written Letters for Tourists.

Couture and His Works—The Forest of Fontainebleau and Its Artistic Dogs.

Hunting Toilets for Ladies—Sarah Bernhardt's Costumes for American Wear.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—Autumn hues are are already tinging the trees of the Champs-Elysées, and here and there dry leaves rustling on the ground warn us that the season of sunshine and flowers is departing. And yet the fashionable world does not seem inclined to return to Paris, but rather to recommence a new season at the watering-places under this glorious September sun. Rumor states that the route from Trouville to Villers is continually thronged with magnificent equipages, that usually at this season enliven the Champs-Elysées, while the summer-resorts are equally crowded. The Princess de Sagan is at Trouville, astonishing the world there with her magnificent toilets. Count d'Eu, son of the Duke de Nemours, has just arrived at Villers, with the Countess d'Eu, future Empress of Brazil: the Princess Czartorisky, née Margaret d'Orleans; and the Princess Blanche, her sister, who, according to their habitual style, are simply attired on all occasions, and generally appear in robes of percale or in mouchoirs a bordures, and chapeaing Yokohama, with bows of India mull bordered with Bretonne lace. The Princess de Chimay is also at Villers, where she has created a new amusement,—

FISHING FOR SHRIMPS;

and nothing can be more picturesque than the bewitching Princess and her sister, the Princess Suzanne Czartorisky, in their costumes de circonstance of delaine adorned with Turkish embroidery, and surrounded by a brilliant entourage, all beaming with joy as the nets are drawn in full of shrimps, and bright eyes sparkle under the large Yokohama,—which, by the way, is an indispensable article at French watering-places. The ex-Khedive of Egypt, Ismail, is at Vichy, but lives very retired in the hotel formerly occupied by Napoleon III. From time to time his Highness deigns to show himself on the promenade, always coiffured with his fez, and with a cigar in his mouth. Another celebrity, of ephemeral renown, is also here, who is no other than the Duchess of Newcastle, and whom Cupid enticed from her high estate to marry a plain English tenor. She is now simply Mme. Hohler, and no one would imagine that she had ever been one of the greatest ladies of haughty England, and a friend of her gracious Majesty of Great Britain.

At seaside resorts generally, there is the sea, and that is all; and many weary of the sojourn there, watching the sunrise and sunset on the waters, the monotonous rides and promenades, fishing excursions, etc., after a fortnight; but there are some exception to this sameness in watering-places, which are attracting attention, and which promise to become fashionable next season, although at present but little known. Three leagues from Rochefort, the serious, warlike city, there is the coquettish shore of

FOURAS,

with its green belt of trembling verdure, giving it all the charms of shade joined to the splendors of the surrounding country. The name of the little town is derived from the Celtic "floras," forest; and we there roam in the midst of Celtic souvenirs,—débris of splendid constructions, charming legends, vestiges of Roman occupation which delight archeologists, and a rocky island adorned with wonderful shells, surrounded by floral beauties that drive poets and artists mad with ecstasy. It is a mossy nest leaning over a mirror, which resembles nothing known elsewhere. A number of the élite of Parisian society are enjoying themselves here, while several prominent artists are sketching landscapes, all bathed in the amber light so peculiar in this locality. Those who have visited the Forest of Fontainebleau early in autumn, and have seen the magic coloring which Nature throws over her wild and picturesque surroundings there, can imagine the charming tints in which a brilliant verdure and the astonishing floral display of Fouras are bathed. Fouras is the last spot in France that Napoleon I. trod before embarking on the Bellerophon; but the shadow of the great conqueror has in no degree darkened the bright sunlight there. And the genius of industry, that is

OFFERING READY-WRITTEN LETTERS TO TOURISTS,

with a few blank spaces to fill up, has not yet discovered Fouras,—which fact is rather astonishing, as this genius is penetrating all charming and wonderful localities with its "Impressions de voyage toutes faites." At the summit of Mount Blanc even, travelers have the accommodation of these prepared epistles; and on the edge of glaciers, under roaring cascades, you are pursued with venders of these effusions, more or less expensive according to the style. The following is a copy of one now before me; and, as it may be the means of opening a new industry in your country, it may not be worthless:

"From a hight of —— feet above the level of the sea, I send you the most cordial salutation. We have to-day walked —— leagues in —— weather. We are again retracing our weary feet through the salubrious air of the forests of fir-trees, and are enjoying the superb view of an immense panorama lightened by the ardent fires of a splendid sunset. To-morrow we will proceed towards ——; send your letters there. A thousand good wishes. In great haste."

Although so many Parisians are still on the wing, Paris presents many attractions at the theatres, most of which have opened their doors, and arrangements are being made in various directions for the festivities of the coming season. Artists are preparing for several grand expositions, and the friends of

THOMAS COUTURE

have organized a display of his works, which truly renders great honor to the artist. This is a revelation to many who believed the picture of the Luxembourg, "Les Romains de la Decadence," was his chef d'œuvre. Although it is impossible to note the various paintings in the compass of this letter, I will endeavor to describe two which are certainly the most curious specimens of art it is possible to imagine. The first is "The Baptism of the Prince Imperial," and the second the "Depart des Volontaires," and both are in an unfinished state. The bodies, which were painted beforehand, have no heads; and that of Napoleon III., standing in the middle of the latter picture, is surrounded by soldiers of the Crimea, carrying tri-colored flags on which are inscribed: "Inkermann, Sevastopol." The place for the head is only indicated in the midst of these flags, where a blank space on the canvas proves that the Emperor was to pose for his likeness after the surroundings were completed. "The Baptism of the Prince Imperial" possesses the same deficiency, which in fact presents the most ludicrous appearance, and destroys the appreciation of high art existing in the paintings. Headless bodies standing in the midst of impressive scenes, you can readily imagine, would destroy the effect of the grandest paintings in the world, and even distort the beauties of Raphael into the grotesque. There is an evident attempt to imitate the style of David in these pictures; and, if complete, they would rival many of the works of that renouned artist, whom Couture certainly admired above all others of the modern French school. The pen of Couture gained him more enemies than his pencil ever gained him friends. He was

VERY SEVERE REGARDING THE CRITICS,

all of whom he styled ignorant upstarts, who attempted to judge the works of others which they were unable to execute themselves. According to his idea, a critic must necessarily be an artist; and, while blaming the severity of critics, he was exceedingly severe in criticising works which did not reach his standard of perfection. "Thomas Rousseau," he said, "had nothing in him to make a master,—but much which placed a man in inferior ranks." He saw no beauty in the famous "Allee de Chataigniers" of Rousseau, although this picture would be the arresting one in any collection of modern artists. The depth of shadow, the dark, rich foliage, was for Couture nothing but darkness. He regarded the works of Raphael as chaste as the purest marble; Poussin, he said, was as hard as brass; Titian was of gold; Veronese of silver; Velasquez had the charm of the pearl; Rubens that of purple and ermine; Rembrandt that of amber. Couture derided artists who deigned to exercise their genius in painting signs for the Forest of Fontainebleau; and yet these are but tributes of admiration to the grandeur of the scenery from the true lovers of Nature who wish to adorn their favorit retreats with all that is beautiful. It has long been the custom with artists to leave a souvenir of the palet in the inns they have frequented at Fontainebleau, and walls are covered with these mementoes, which render some of these retreats galleries of priceless value. Others have painted signs for their hosts; but these, far from detracting from the dignity of the profession of an artist, only proclaim the glory of the Forest of Fontainebleau. Even brute Nature here becomes influenced by the grandeur of the scenery, and, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true that

DOGS ARE CAPABLE OF SELECTING BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPES

for painters, and frequently guide them to

"Russet lawns and fallows gray,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray!"

or to scenes of savage grandeur that overpower one with awe. Some of these animals seat themselves at the gate of the Forest at the dawn of day awaiting the first individual that passes with an easel and a box of colors. A mason or a peasant may pass by unnoticed; they never follow such as these, and even have their preferences regarding sites. A certain "Ramoneau" was very particular regarding situations, and, if an artist was not inclined to paint rocks, the dog majestically returned to the gate to await artists more congenial to his taste. Another dog, named "Bonio," formerly noted for his sagacity in selecting charming scenery, was one day followed by an artist who imagined the animal had conceived a warm affection for him very suddenly. They entered the Forest, and the animal indicated several sites, which, however, were disregarded by the painter; and, next morning, when the latter sought his companion, "Bonio" refused to budge from his position at the gateway.

There is also another class of dogs in the Forest of Fontainebleau, remarkable for their prowess in the chase, which at this season is the grand amusement of the day, and on which account all the sportsmen of France are on the qui-vive at the present time. We may also add the sportswomen, as the extensive preparations at fashionable modistes' denote that unusual interest is manifested by the ladies in

THEIR HUNTING COSTUMES

this year, which also far exceed in number those of the previous season. To give an idea of the characteristic arrangements required to perfect these toilets, it is only necessary to describe a few of the hats: One is for Mme X., a chapeau Lawrence, of castor with long fur, and of a golden-white hue, and adorned with fifteen plumes; understand correctly that there are fifteen plumes falling around it, in the style of the Cittandres in the time of Louis XIV. Another is for the Princess of the Asturias, of felt, with large border turned up on one side, and around the crown a wealth of larks' wings; this is the Bandit chapeau with slight modifications. A third hat is of the style known as the Duchesse de Chevreuse, which is also of felt, with a large crown formed of partridge-heads; one side is raised by two ears of a hare arranged on aigrette. The costume of the Princess of the Asturias is one of the most unique and beautiful for the occasion that can be imagined, and is nevertheless extremely plain, and closely fits the form. This reminds me of a provincial lady who recently entered the establishment of a man dress-maker, in order to be fitted for a dress in the latest style, and who was amazed to see a person busily employed making plaster-of-Paris in a tub instead of the usual appurtenances of a modiste. On inquiring to know how soon it would be convenient to take her measure, she was informed that this was not done now, and that the plaster would soon be ready to mold her figure. It is scarcely necessary to state that the poor woman departed in dismay, and went to a less modern establishment.

I informed you in my last that

THE COSTUMES OF SARAH BERNHARDT

were being prepared for her rôles in America; and, as some are completed, I select those to be worn in "Adrienne Lecouvreur" for description. The first is of white silk, embroidered in gold and trimmed with ermine. The robe is long, and in the Oriental style that was favored in the time of Louis XV. The belt is red, embroidered in pearls; and on this is arranged the splendid Circassian agraffe of chiseled silver, ornamented with precious stones of various colors, which was presented to the great actress by the Prince of Wales after the first representation of "Adrienne" at London. The collar worn around the neck is similar to the agraffe, and a marvel of Oriental workmanship. There are three other costumes in this play: one a Pompadour in silver-gray, embroidered in colored flowers; another, a gala costume, is of royal white satin, with tablier of sky-blue silk, covered with waves of lace, and garnished with enormous garlands of roses rolling around the corsage and skirt; and the fourth is of white surah, ornamented with priceless lace.

MATHILDE.

FASHION NOTES.

New York Sun.

Polish caps with tassels are worn.

Mull fichus and scarfs remain in high favor.

Imported evening dresses have very long trains.

The first leading bonnet of the fall will be the poke.

All very dressy costumes are trimmed with embroidery.

Both square and round trains are worn in evening toilet.

The "Abbe" is the new hat worn by ladies returned from abroad.

Some very small bonnets appear among late novelties in millinery.

A trimming much in vogue is black net embroidered with jet beads.

Fancy feathers show the influence of the craze for plaided effects.

Plush roses form the favorit garnitures of many lovely evening dresses.

Irish point and church lace trim the most fashionable mull neckscarfs.

Some of the jet and crystal beaded dress-trimmings range from $40 to $50 a yard.

The largest and most imposing hat of the season takes the name of Sarah Bernhardt.

After the rage for big bonnets has subsided, the medium sizes will probably be most worn.

Bonnets, muffs, and costumes match when worn by the most fastidiously fashionable women.

The "Vera" is a new hat, named for the heroine of Ouida's last and wickedest novel, "Moths."

Feathers, birds, flowers, laces, bows of ribbon, and bonnet ornaments trim the new plush muffs.

Jet or colored crystal beads enrich all the richest trimmings and embroideries on dressy costumes.

To muffle the throat in several yards of white or black tulle a la Sarah Bernhardt will be all the fashion.

Crystal beads in irridescent hues, white and clear as glass, are used to excess in trimming evening dresses.

Bonnet ornaments in the form of little gilded pigs, spiders, bees, and beetles ornament the new plush muffs.

Jet, gold, amber, purple, irridescent and jewel-tinted and crystal beads trim both bonnets and dresses.

Plush muffs are flat, and the plush is arranged in loose irregular folds, not tight or smooth around the muff.

The petals of many of the new artificial flowers are made of soft plush in most gorgeous and delicate tints.

White plush bonnets, with the crowns or brims dotted with medium-sized pearl beads, bid fair to be favorits.

The new hats and bonnets take the names of Zola's heriones: Miette, Gervaise, Albine, Clorinda, and Helene.

A white brocaded satin toilet in Macy's suit deparment has the petals of each brocaded flower formed by tassels of tiny pearl beads.

Black and brown beaver plush bonnets and hats are frequently lined with amber-colored, yellow, red, blue, and other pale-tinted plush.

Plush muffs to match hats are trimmed with coffee-stained lace and furnished with gold cords, which suspend them around the neck.

Many of the handsomest wraps are trimmed with jet embroideries in artistic designs, jet figures, bands, gimps, cords, tassels, spikes, and galloons.

The plain skirts and plain corsages of American costumes have not as yet made any impression abroad, but they are much worn in New York.

White plush bonnets will take precedence of all others for evening wear. They will be trimmed with feathers, flowers, and crystal bead cord and tassels.

The figures on the costliest velvet and satin brocades are life-size flowers, magnolias, and mammoth roses, with tropical fruits in pairs or triplets, these figures being of velvet, the shading formed by cut and uncut pile, not by difference of color.

Whole plastrons, girdles, and bands of beads, manipulated into fine artistic designs, and showing the colors of the materials on which they are used, are seen on many of the richest reception and evening toilets exhibited last week.

The richest brocades have large figures and flowers in cut and uncut velvet of the darkest shades of maroon, navy blue, plum, and bronze green on grounds of merveilleuse satin, harmonizing in color, not contrasting, such as pale rose for maroon flowers, mauve for plum, water blue for navy blue, and tilleul for bronze green.

SERENADE.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The moon sails o'er the tranquil seas;
A thousand voices of the breeze
In feeling murmur blend;
The lowly, knotted grasses bend
To kiss the threshold where thy foot hath been.
Thy angel-guard keep watch and ward—
Sleep well, beloved!

Sweet dreams thy downy pillow bless,
While stir the daring winds one tress
Of thine unplaited hair,
And out to me its fragrance bear.
If some low strain of my refrain
Steal through thy slumber, dream again—
Dream that beneath the stars, by thy close lattice-bars,
'T is I who wait as time grows late—
Sleep well, beloved!

The lilies open in the lake,
And silently the blossoms shake
Upon the dewy lawn
Down from thine almond-tree. The dawn
Is near; the nightingale is trying his first note;
The flowers are sweet about my feet—
Sleep well, beloved!

My boat sinks on the ebbing tide;
A new day lights the mountain-side—
The waning moonlight fades;
The wind blows fresh thro' quiet glades;
My way lies o'er this waveless sea.
Farewell—I go! My heart's with thee!
Sleep well, beloved!
Sleep well!

LULU M. W.

File off your corns with the "Japanese Corn-File." It will surely cure and end pain. 35 cents.

AGAINST RESUMPTION.

Record of the Democracy on the Resumption Act.

The Party Steadfastly Opposed to Prosperity.

Extracts from the State and National Democratic Platforms.

A Wise Financial Measure Denounced by Hancock's Party.

Senator Bayard, in his New York speech, claimed the credit of resumption for the Democratic party. But Senator Conkling had previously shown that the Resumption act was framed by Republicans, and voted for only by Republicans in the Senate, and by very few Democrats in the House. The National Democratic Convention which met at St. Louis in 1876 adopted a platform in which the Resumption act was denounced as "a hindrance to resumption." One of the first steps taken by the Democrats in Congress in October, 1877, was the introduction of thirteen bills in one day for the repeal of the act. One of these passed the House; it was amended in the Senate, and this amendment, and the sturdy opposition which the amended bill encountered from the Republicans in the House, prevented its final passage in that body. But the Democrats continued their bitter opposition to the act in Congress all that winter. The following extracts from the platforms of the Democratic party, adopted in National and State Conventions, and compiled by the New York *Times*, show the party's attitude toward resumption, and should be read by every workingman and merchant who is enjoying the fruits of resumption, and who has a vote to cast in November next:

TENNESSEE—*Democratic Convention, Aug. 19, 1874.*—That we favor the abolition of the present odious National banking system, and the payment of the bonds of the Government by the issuance of its non-bearing interest notes according to the contract expressed and implied at the time of the creation of such obligation.

OHIO—*Democratic Convention, Aug. 26, 1874.*—That . . . we are in favor of abolishing the franchise of the National banks to issue a paper currency as soon as the same can safely and prudently be done, and that the notes so withdrawn by the banks be replaced by the Government with legal-tender currency.

That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the 5-20 bonds, by the letter and the spirit of the law, and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal-tender notes, and that the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the Nation to their payment in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of non-taxpaying bondholders.

MISSOURI—*Democratic Convention, Aug. 26 and 27, 1874.*—That the 5-20 bonds authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and succeeding acts, are distinctly by their terms made payable in legal-tender notes, or greenbacks, and that the act of March 18, 1869, whereby Congress solemnly pledged the faith of the United States to a coin redemption, was an utterly unjustifiable usurpation of power.

That . . . we favor a repeal of the National Banking law and the substitution of greenbacks to the extent of the National currency, thereby providing for an immediate corresponding redemption of our bonded indebtedness, and the saving of $24,000,000 of interest annually to an overtaxed people.

That . . . the legal-tender notes of the United States, in addition to being receivable in payment of all debts and demands of every kind due to the United States and to individuals, should also be made receivable for duties on imports.

The foregoing, from the platforms of 1874, may serve fitly to introduce the following extracts from the platforms of 1876, which were adopted only a short time before the Democratic National Convention:

PENNSYLVANIA—*Democratic Convention, March 22, 1876.*—That the statute for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st day of January, 1879, is impossible to execute. It is a deliberate proclamation that at that date the United States will go into bankruptcy. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon the business-men, and ought to be forthwith repealed.

INDIANA—*Democratic Convention, April 19, 1876.*—We oppose the contraction of the volume of our paper currency, and declare in favor of the adoption of measures looking to the gradual retirement of the circulation of the National banks, and the substitution therefor of circulating notes issued by authority of the Government.

The act of Congress for the resumption of specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, was a party measure, devised in secret caucus for party ends, and forced through the House of Representatives, without the allowance of amendment or debate, under party discipline. It paralyzes industry, creates distrust of the future, turns the laborer and producer out of employment, is a standing threat upon business-men, and should at once be repealed, without any condition whatever.

IOWA—*Democratic Convention, May 17, 1876.*—That . . . we believe that a forced and sudden resumption of specie payments, such as is contemplated by the so-called "Sherman Resumption act of 1875," will cause widespread disaster and ruin to our business interests, has had, and is now having, a blighting effect upon all industry, and, being one of the many financial blunders of the Republican party, should be at once repealed.

KANSAS—*Democratic Convention, May 18, 1876.*—That the Government paper currency be made a legal-tender in the payment of debts, public and private, and that the same be receivable for all demands on the Government, including duties on imports.

That we regard the act of Congress requiring resumption of specie payments in 1879, the retirement of legal-tenders, and the substitution of the inferior currency of the National banks in its stead, as a fraud and an outrage, and we demand that the Democratic House of Representatives in Congress immediately pass a bill for its unconditional repeal, and that the responsibility for the continuance of that infamous measure on the statute-book be thrown on the Senate and President.

KENTUCKY—*Democratic Convention, May 25, 1876.*—That, in view of the present distressed condition of the country, we declare that we favor the immediate and unconditional repeal by Congress of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, commonly known as the Resumption act.

TENNESSEE—*Democratic Convention, May 31, 1876.*—The unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, . . . the policy of the Republican party having rendered early resumption impossible without the ruin and bankruptcy of the country.

WEST VIRGINIA—*Democratic Convention, June 8, 1876.*—That . . . we favor an immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

The views expressed in the extracts given above were in full force at the Democratic National Convention which nominated Tilden and Hendricks, as appears below:

Democratic National Convention, June 28, 1876.—We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of the Republican party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income, and while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

The State Conventions held in 1877 and 1878 failed to perceive the blunder of the party, although this blunder became greater and more inexcusable as the months passed away and the day of resumption surely approached. The following extracts show the position of the party in the States in those years:

OHIO—*Democratic Convention, July 25, 1877.*—That as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the Resumption act.

IOWA—*Democratic Convention, Aug. 29, 1877.*—That as a means of relieving the distressed portion of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act.

MINNESOTA—*Democratic Convention, Oct. 2, 1877.*—The platform denounced the Republican party for passing the Resumption act.

INDIANA—*Democratic Convention, Feb. 20, 1878.*—We are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

OREGON—*Democratic Convention, April 10, 1878.*—We regard the forced resumption of specie payments as greatly aggravating the depression and distress consequent on a long season of inflation and extravagance. We therefore favor the repeal of the act requiring resumption Jan. 1, 1879.

ILLINOIS—*Democratic Convention, April 11, 1878.*—That we are in favor of the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

IOWA—*Democratic Convention, May 29, 1878.*—We favor the immediate and unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

OHIO—*Democratic Convention, June 26, 1878.*—We demand the repeal of the Resumption act and the lawful liberation of the coin hoarded in the Treasury.

ARKANSAS—*Democratic Convention, July 4, 1878.*—We demand the unqualified and unconditional repeal of the odious Resumption act.

COLORADO—*Democratic Convention, July 17, 1878.*—That the commercial and industrial distress that has so long prevailed throughout the country is the legitimate result of the vicious financial legislation of the moneyed power, effected through the agency of the Republican party in Congress; that by the enactment of the Resumption law, and the retirement and destruction of legal-tender notes, this same moneyed power have prostrated labor, bankrupted merchants, robbed widows and orphans, filled our poor-houses with paupers, transformed industrious men into tramps and outcasts, and filched from real estate (all over the land) more than one-half of what ought to be the minimum value.

That we demand the repeal of the Resumption act, and the lawful liberation of the coin hoarded in the Treasury.

TENNESSEE—*Democratic Convention, Aug. 5, 1878.*—We demand the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act.

KANSAS—*Democratic Convention, Sept. 4, 1878.*—We favor the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act of 1875.

CONNECTICUT—*Democratic Convention, Sept. 17, 1878.*—That the Resumption act, so called, was in its conception unwise, uncalled for, and not demanded at the time of its enactment by those laws of trade which govern with unerring certainty the finances of a country.

That . . . we condemn the financial policy of the Republican Administration as the direct and shortest way to universal bankruptcy and total repudiation.

WISCONSIN—*Democratic Convention, Sept. 26, 1877.*—The platform declared the party's hostility to the financial policy of the Republican party in attempting to force resumption when it would bring ruin upon the general business interests of the country, and demanded that the Resumption act should be repealed and resumption postponed until the financial condition of the country would permit it.

NEBRASKA—*Democratic Convention, Sept. 27, 1878.*—We insist that the period of resumption be postponed beyond the period now fixed by law.

In the face of all the good which accompanied and has followed resumption, how can the thoughtful man of business fail rightly to judge the party which opposed the Resumption act in Congress and in Convention, and which, within four months and a half of the accomplishment of resumption, solemnly declared that the "financial policy of the Republican Administration" was "the direct and shortest way to universal bankruptcy and total repudiation"? How can he fail rightly to judge the party which was calling in many a State for a repeal of the Resumption act, within five or six months of complete resumption and refunding operations by which there were saved to the people $14,290,453 per year in interest? This same Republican party believes in paying debts, and is now paying the public debt at the rate of $10,000,000 per month; its public officers are not defaulters, the loss on $1,000 under the present Administration by defalcation being one-third of a cent, while under Van Buren it was $11.71; and its leaders and rank and file in the States where it has a majority, and has carried on the Government, are not in favor of repudiating the debts of their States. On the other hand, the Democratic party, in many of the States from which it draws its power and over which it has ruled, is identified with the doctrine of repudiation, as it has been Nationally with crazy financial theories which the Republican party has disproved and overthrown.

GOOD WAR DEMOCRATS.

Letters from Indiana Copperheads to Jeff. Davis, Proferring Men and Active Sympathy.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The following War letters from good Democrats in Indianna to Jeff. Davis were received by the latter in 1861, and by him indorsed over to the Rebel Secretary of War and marked "Special:"

DOVER HILL, Ind., April 16, 1861.—*To His Excellency Jeff. Davis:* If the offer of 1,000 troops be acceptable to you the same from Southern Indiana will be placed at your disposal in a short time. Please let me know whether the same or a less number will be received or not; if so, upon what terms and for what length of time.

The greatest excitement prevails here since the reception of the news from Charleston. Troops are being raised for service under Lincoln, but public sentiment is divided. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Address at Dover Hill, Martin County, Ind.

JOHN S. DRAMGOOLE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 4, 1860.—*To the Hon. Jeff Davis, President Southern Confederacy*—DEAR SIR: In these times of secession and what is termed by the majority of the North rebellion, you know, of course, that there are a great many opinions expressed in regard to it, and the North coolly and not calmly denounces you all as traitors and sundry other names, which, I think, would be better applied if they would take them themselves. In this city there are a great many who sympathize with the South, and in case of an emergency would join the Southern army and fight against the L—— N— Abolitionists.

My object in writing to you at the present time is to procure situations in the Southern army as common soldiers for thirty young and able bodied men of our city. You are no doubt annoyed continuously by receiving letters of this sort, two-thirds of which are merely "sells," but I trust you will not consider this as such, for most assuredly I am sincere in what I say.

I wish to know to what place we shall go to enlist. We will enlist for one, two, or three years, whichever you would advise us to do. I can refer you to Mr. Phillips, of the law firm of Phillips & Bragg, Tuscaloosa, Ala., as I have written to him in regard to the matter, as he is a very old and much esteemed friend of mine. We are very anxious to join the army and fight, if need be, in defense of the right. In regard to pay, we don't ask any at present, as we freely and willingly volunteer our services.

If you will be so kind as to take pains to inquire into the matter, and then let me hear from you, you will much oblige your humble servant,

T. N. HOWARD, Lafayette, Ind.

N. B.—I can refer you to other of my friends, some of whom are in New Orleans, but not quite so well known as those I have referred to. You will oblige me very much by writing soon. Yours. T. N. H.

If you have not the time, place it into the hands of some one that has, any way, so that I can inform my comrades where to go to enlist.

T. N. HOWARD.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, President C. S. A., Montgomery, Ala.

CONFIDENTIAL.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Now, Nellie, you won't be offended,
Nor think me conceited, I know,
If I say he is perfectly splendid—
In fact, Dear, an ideal beau.
I met him at Susie R.'s marriage
(I wore sister's jewels and shawl),
And he handed me into the carriage
Next night at the Clarimers' ball.

O yes! he is awfully pretty,
And certain to be all the go;
But then, coming right from the city,
He must think us dreadfully slow.
His eyes have such great depth of passion;
His hair is quite flaxen, and curls;
His clothes are cut just in the fashion;
In short, Nell, he's "taken" the girls.

It thrills me to think of the glances
He lovingly cast upon me
As we met just by chance in the dances
(He's modest as modest can be).
By the way, Nell, he waltzes divinely—
He floats like a shadow through space;
And converses on ev'rything finely,
With most unaccountable grace.

He says our small town "is too charming"—
"To rusticate here is a treat";
And talks of his amateur farming—
Just think—with those small hands and feet!
He's fond, too, of yachting and fishing;
I sailed with him once on the bay,
And really I couldn't help wishing
That life were a long Summer-day.

One time when we two were out walking,
(Such silly impertinence, Nell!)
He said that "My sweet voice in talking
Resembled a silvery bell"!
He spoke of the blue of the ocean,
And then of the sweet Summer-skies,
Which he said (with heart-felt emotion)
"Were naught to my beautiful eyes"!

He plays with great skill the piano
(I listen enraptured the while),
And sings, O the sweetest soprano!
In the latest and most approved style.
To be candid, I don't think I ever
Beheld one so genteel and true—
So perfectly graceful and clever;
He sketches artistic'ly too.

And then, O dear me! he composes
The prettiest things, all in rhyme,
'Bout stars, and the moonlight, and roses—
I'll tell you about them next time;
And reads in a fine flowing measure,
So sweet to my listening ear;
And I think, What a heavenly treasure!
And silently wish you were here.

Now pardon, dear girl, if this letter
Seem full of his praise to the brim;
Indeed, my excuse is no better
Than this—I think only of him.
My soul! I am all in a flutter—
He's coming this moment, I vow!
Some commonplace words I must utter—
Can't guess how my heart's beating now!

MARY A. INGERSOLL.

PROSPECT HILL, Wis.

"Another Straw."

A man who went through an excursion train of 900 passengers taking a Presidential vote didn't find a single Hancock man. P. S.—He didn't find a Garfield man either, for the first person he accosted knocked him down, and a dozen others wiped up the floor with him and wedged him so fast under a seat that all the passengers escaped before he could release himself. He has declared himself in favor of the anti-Masonic candidate, his treatment in the car having made him dead opposed to grips.

As soon as the public learns that the Shakers' Sarsaparilla is the genuine Shaker medicine prepared from roots, herbs, and berries, grown selected, and prepared by the Canterbury Shakers, Shaker Village, N. H., they will take it in preference to all others, such is their regard for the character of the United Brethren.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples, the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear, as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

VOLUME XL.

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